Volume 164 No. 4

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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July 27 1953

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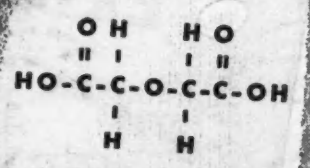

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

JUL 27 1953

Volume 164 No. 4 | 30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y. | July 27, 1953

Plant Inspection Right Measure Scores A Gain

The food and drug factory inspection bill, H.R. 5740, advanced another step in congress last week, when a subcommittee of the senate committee on labor and public welfare decided to dispense with public hearings and report the bill to the full committee with an amendment. The report will be made this week.

The amendment proposes to place a limitation on authority of inspectors of the Food and Drug Administration to inquire into the prescription files of retail druggists and was included in the bill at the request of the National Retail Druggists Association. The FDA withheld any comments on it, but it appeared doubtful if it would meet with its approval.

The amendment adds a new paragraph to the provisions of the so-called Durham-Humphrey law, relating to prescriptions to provide as follows:—

"Prescription files in retail drug stores may be inspected only in accordance with the procedure described in section 704, as amended, and only when the officer or employee giving notice of inspection (a) has reason to believe that the retail drug store has dispensed drugs in violation of this section, or (b) is engaged in tracing the distribution of a dangerously adulterated or misbranded drug or a new drug for which there is no effective application under section 505."

The aim of the sponsors of the amendment is to provide a clearer definition of the scope of inspection authority which the agents of the FDA have to look into the records of the retail druggist. During debate on the factory inspection bill in the house it was apparent that there is a difference of opinion on this score.

House members made it a point of record that they did not believe the FDA could use the factory inspection provisions of the law contained in section 704 to inspect prescription files, but they did not express a view on whether the FDA could inspect the files under the authority of the Durham-Humphrey law. The FDA has contended that it has such authority.

Steel, Copper, Aluminum Allotments Are Announced

The Office of Defense Mobilization last week announced allotments of steel, copper and aluminum for direct defense programs during the fourth quarter. They will meet department of defense and atomic energy programs in full, it was stated.

The set aside for aluminium amounts to 203,595,000 pounds as compared with 223,956,000 pounds in the third quarter; copper and copper based alloy products, 217,497,000 pounds against 243,692,000 in the third quarter; steel, 1,837,000 tons against 2,279,592 tons in the third quarter.

Renegotiation Act Gets Extension From House

The house voted last week to extend the life of the contract renegotiation act of 1951 for another year, until December 31, 1954. Senate approval is expected to be given to the bill, H. R. 6287, later.

In voting the extension, the house wrote two new exemptions from contract renegotiations into the law. The first was exemption of contract for the furnishing of material for manufacturers of synthetic rubber which is to be used for non-defense purposes, and the second exemption relates to contracts for furnishing readily available standard commercial articles where competitive pricing protects the government against excessive costs.

Agricultural Advisory Unit Established by Eisenhower

President Eisenhower last week issued an executive order establishing an eighteen-man bi-partisan National Agricultural Advisory Commission. The purpose of the commission will be to review national agricultural policies and the administration of farm programs and to make recommendations to the Secretary of Agriculture for the betterment of such policies and programs.

The new commission is established on a permanent basis. It replaces a fourteen-men interim advisory agricultural committee appointed in December, 1952, and which had been serving the Secretary of Agriculture in an advisory capacity since that time. The eighteen members of the commission will be appointed by the President. Not more than nine can be members of any one political party, and at least twelve of them must be representative farmers. The President will designate the chairman of the commission.

In its advisory functions, the commission will be concerned with the broad fields of agricultural policy and administration, both as they affect the US farmer and the national economy domestically and the country's international economic relationships as they bear on the welfare of agriculture. The President's order specifies that the commission will (a) "review the policies and administration of farm programs within the jurisdictionof the Department of Agriculture, or any part of such policies and administration, and such related matters as the Secretary shall determine, and (b) advise the Secretary in regard thereto."

The executive order issued last week

—*Continued on page 82*

RFC's Fate in Senate's Hands

Fate of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation last week rested with a conference committee of the senate and house following passage by the senate of a new version of the Small Business Administration bill with a provision putting the RFC in liquidation.

The bill, H. R. 5141, to create the Small Business Administration which is to supplant the Small Defense Plants Administration at the end of this month, had previously passed the house with only a brief reference to the RFC. This was a provision that all applications for loans of $100,000 or less now before the RFC are to be transferred to the new agency.

The senate banking committee, however, amended the bill to provide that the RFC shall stop making loans sixty days after the bill goes into effect and must liquidate completely by next June 30. Certain of the other functions of the RFC, such as operating the tin smelter at Texas City, Tex., the synthetic rubber plants, and abaca plantations in Central America, would be distributed among other agencies of the government by the President.

Loans Would Be Transferred

National defense loans which had been made by the RFC and are now being repaid by the borrowers would be transferred to some other agency designated by Mr. Eisenhower, and the disaster loans heretofore made would be assigned to the new small business agency for collection.

A small group in the senate fought the RFC liquidation features of the bill, but without success. Republican policy is to end the RFC as quickly as possible, and this was further emphasized by President Eisenhower in a letter to Senator Homer Capehart of Indiana, chairman of the banking committee, stating that the bill, as reported by the committee, is "in keeping with the program of the administration."

Sets Up Revolving Fund

The bill sets up a revolving fund in the treasury of $300,000,000 of which $150,000,000 is earmarked for small business loans by the new agency, $100,000,000 for use by the agency to enter contracts with military services and sublet the contracts to small firms, $25,000,000 for disaster loans, and $25,000,000 to loans to municipalities, local water districts, etc.

The new agency would get the present powers and duties of the SDPA which are scheduled to expire July 31. These include jointly earmarking with the military authorities contracts which must go to small business, giving small business technical aid and assistance, certifying small firms to the military as competent

—*Continued on page 82*

Customs Legislation Provisions Made As Foreign Price Guards

In a move to assure the chemical industry that the bars will not be lowered against foreign chemicals entering the United States at prices which cannot be met by domestic producers, the senate finance committee last week voted to eliminate sections 15 and 22 from the customs simplification bill, H. R. 5877, and reported the measure to the senate for passage.

Section 15 establishes a new basis for ascertaining the value of imported merchandise by substituting "export value" alone for the present law requirements that the higher of either "foreign values" or "export value" be used. Section 22 provides new statutory methods for dealing with conversion of foreign currencies into dollar value for customs purposes.

The house is expected to enter some objections to these changes on the part of the senate committee and will ask that the bill be sent to conference following its passage by the Senate. At the same time, however, it is reported that the house is not prone to let the bill become completely stalled in conference and on a showdown would be willing to allow it to become law without these sections.

Weeks's Other Developments

Two other important developments occurring last week dealing with trade matters were these:—

1. The stalemate that had developed in the conference of the senate and house on the trade agreement act extension bill, H. R. 5495, was broken when the president agreed to accept a provision for an additional member on the tariff commission.

2. The house killed the second Simpson bill, H.R. 5894, after President Eisenhower made it known that he was still opposed to any major changes in tariff legislation until the commission which is to make an overall study of foreign trade policies has completed its work. The Simpson bill provided for quotas on oil imports, a sliding scale of import duties on lead and zinc, and broader relief provisions for industries threatened with injury from concessions contained in trade agreements.

Several Days of Meetings

The senate finance committee reported the customs simplification bill after several days of executive meetings and without public hearings. The committee had before it, however, the objections of various industry groups, including those of the Synthetic Organic Chemicals Manufacturers Association and the Manufacturing Chemists Association, made to

—*Continued on page 82*

Drug Sales Curb Lifted By Ruling of N.J. Court

The long, drawn-out court battle between the New Jersey State Board of Pharmacy and drug manufacturers ended last week with a ruling by Superior Court Judge Frederick R. Colie, in Newark, N. J., which banned the restricting of sales of non-prescription drugs to regular drug stores and permitted their sale in any store.

The decision culminated a declaratory judgment action brought by the Proprietary Association in November, 1952, after the state board had filed suit under the New Jersey pharmacy act prohibiting stores from selling non-poisonous packaged medicines without registered pharmacists supervising the sales. The state board had contended that non-prescription medicines should be sold only through registered pharmacies.

Judge Colie ruled that the state's restrictions on the sale of non-poisonous packaged medicines was "unreasonable." He said that while the state testified that danger might result from misuse of packaged drugs, "poisoning may result from excessive dosage" whether the sale be by a pharmacist or an untrained clerk.

Tax Certificates Reported For Period of July 2-15

The Office of Defense Mobilization has issued tax certificates to four projects in the area of the chemical industry, it was announced by the agency last week. The certificates were issued during the period July 2 through July 15 and covered the following production expansions:—

Activated carbon—Atlas Powder Company, Marshall, Tex., $3,600,000 invested of which 45 percent was allowed for rapid amortization.

Aviation alkylate — Crown Central Petroleum Corporation, Houston, Texas, $2,493,535 invested in one portion of the project, of which 100 percent was allowed, and $564,393 invested in a second portion, of which 50 percent was allowed.

Furfural—Thomas M. Peck & Associates, Eastern, Ky., $475,000 invested, of which 50 percent was allowed.

Nitrophosphate — Lange Brothers, Inc., Audrain, County, Mo., $7,725,000 invested and 50 percent allowed.

Standards Bureau Activities Go to Department of Defense

Major ordnance research and development activities of the National Bureau of Standards has been transferred to the Department of Defense under an agreement between the Secretary of Commerce and Secretary of Defense, it was announced July 24. The transfer had been recommended by Dr. Mervin J. Kelly, chairman of the special committee established several months ago to evaluate the present functions of the bureau in relation to the present national needs.

It was the view of both departments that the ordnance program of the standards bureau had become so large and important in recent years as to change the character of the organization. Over fifty percent of the bureau's operating budget was devoted to ordnance activities.

Metal Scrap Import Duties Bill Clears Lower House

House bill 5148 which would continue the suspension of import duties on metal scrap, except lead and zinc scrap, for another year until June 30, 1954, was passed by the house July 20.

The house also gave unanimous approval to H. R. 222 to permit the importation of crude bauxite free of duty, but a single objection blocked consideration of a companion bill, H. R. 5535, which would have suspended certain import duties on aluminum and aluminum alloys for a year.

Exports to Latin America Regulations Are Simplified

Controls over exports of a large number of commodities shipped to Latin America were simplified last week by the Office of International Trade to make it easier for United States exporters to do business in that area.

The simplification was affected by use of a new type of license, called "time limit (TL) license," which will authorize exports to Latin America in unlimited quantities of all commodities of the positive list except those commodities identified by the letter "B." The new licensing technics became effective July 23.

Any exporter who has shipped at least $2,000 worth of such commodities to a Latin American customer during the two-year period prior to the application of his license is eligible to apply to OIT, on the regular application form IT-419, for a TL license to ship the same commodities to the same customer. The TL license will be valid for a period of one year after date of issuance.

Other pertinent provisions of the TL procedure are as follows:—

1. Applicants for TL licenses are not

—*Continued on page 82*

Texas City Blast Claims Probe Resolution Approved

The house rules committee has approved a resolution (H. Res. 296) authorizing the house judiciary committee to make an investigation of all claims arising out of the disaster at Texas City, Tex., in 1947 when a shipload of ammonium nitrate exploded and leveled part of the city.

Aluminum Agreement Cancellation Requested

The United States District Court in New York was asked last week by Attorney General Herbert Brownell to cancel a contract between Aluminum Company of America and Aluminum, Ltd., of Canada, under which Alcoa would purchase 1,200,000,000 pounds of aluminum over a six-year period. The government contended that the contract "precludes the complete disassociation" of the two concerns which the government has been attempting to bring about.

In a petition filed with the court, Mr. Brownell also asked the court to terminate a judgment entered in 1951 against Alcoa and owners of controlling shares in Alcoa and Aluminum, Ltd., directing them to sell their shares in Aluminum, Ltd. The 1951 judgement provided for three trustees to exercise voting rights while shares were being sold over a ten-year period.

The petition charged that the trustees have lost control and the trusteeship has become an impediment to the court program providing for creating competitive conditions in the aluminum industry in harmony with law.

Attorney General Comments

Mr. Brownell said that the petition, in addition to asking cancellation of the Alcoa-Aluminum, Ltd., contract, asked the court to fix outside limits of permissible purchase contracts between the two companies, and for an injunction prohibiting Alcoa from exceeding those limits without prior court approval.

The Attorney General said that in 1950 Chief Judge John C. Knox determined that competitive conditions of the kind required by the antitrust laws did not exist in the aluminum industry, and directed that Alcoa and Aluminum, Ltd., be separated from common control. Pending outcome of this judgment, he denied the government's request for divestiture of plants and properties of Alcoa as a means of creating necessary competitive conditions under the antitrust laws. The court did reserve jurisdiction over Alcoa for five years, during which time the government is permitted to apply for further and more complete relief.

The recent contract, the petition charges, gives Alcoa competitive advantages by which it can maintain its position and powers in the industry, and prevent the creation of lawful conditions. Mr. Brownell said that the 1950 decision criticized a contract between Alcoa and Aluminum, Ltd., for 300,000,000 pounds

—*Continued on page 82*

Tanker Reserve Fleet Building Is Aim of Bill

Steps looking towards the building of a reserve fleet of petroleum tankers which would be available for immediate use in the event of a national emergency were taken last week by the government with the introduction of S. 2408 in the senate by Sen. Charles E. Potter of Michigan at the request of Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks.

The bill, which was made the subject of immediate hearings before the senate interstate commerce committee, authorizes the secretary, during the next five years, to acquire the title to any tanker more than ten years old and place it in the reserve fleet. Owners of the tankers would be given a credit by the secretary towards the purchase of new tankers which would contain certain national defense features.

Secretary Weeks said that recent comprehensive studies made of petroleum needs for the United States and the free world have concluded that one of the most serious risks to the national security, in the event of grave national emergency, stems from the prospective short-

—*Continued on page 81*

Lead Products Charges Revisions Are Announced

National Lead Company, New York, announced last week a revision of manufacturing charges and terms on litharge, red lead and lead silicates. Effective August 1, dry litharge and dry red lead will be sold on an f.o.b. manufacturing point basis. For carload quantities the following manufacturing charges wil apply over the price of common pig lead at New York:—litharge, $1.50 per 100 pounds; fumed litharge, $1.60; 95 percent dry red lead, $2.50; 97 percent dry red lead, $2.75; 98 percent dry red lead, $3; orange mineral, $5.10; lead silicates, prices on request. Less carload quantities will be sold at one-half cent per pound over carloads, f.o.b., manufacturing point.

Contents of This Issue

Acrylonitrile Plant Work Begun..... 57
Agricultural Advisory Unit Established..... 3
Allied Appoints Dr. Schmidt..... 52
Aluminum Agreement Cancellation..... 4
Ammonium Nitrate Plant Disposal..... 8
Anhydrous Ammonia Plan..... 7
Anhydrous Ammonia Plant Planned..... 5
Animal Industry Bur. Approves Amend.... 65
Aureomycin Name Change to Senate..... 4
Batelle Inst. Adds Specialists..... 61
'Bicillin' Compound Mixture Available..... 60
Bjorksten Moves in Chicago..... 74
Borden Appoints Mook..... 59
Boyd Emery Vice-President 7
Bristol Post to Zimmerman..... 58
Broughton Dewey & Almy Appointee..... 43
Buffalo Drug Club Outing Set..... 58
Calcium Chloride Booklet Offered..... 64
Calco Names Alan Kling..... 43
Canadian Pittsburgh Warehouse Construc.. 64
Caribbean Refining Plans Facility..... 49
Catalytic Reforming Unit Planned..... 49
Caustic Soda from Hooker Available..... 42
Chemical Club of N.E. Party Wed..... 58
Chemical Exports Climb, Imports Dip..... 8
Chemical Firm Established in Chicago..... 5
Chemical Sales Firm Established..... 64
Chemistry Union Delegate List..... 7
Chemstrand Appoints Peebles..... 45
Chicago ACS Exposition Chairman is Marron 7
Cleveland Paint Club Change..... 75
Copolymer Devel. Told by Dewey & Almy. 75
Copra, Coconut Oil Exports..... 7
Crown Appoints Carlson..... 42
Crystal Urea Booklet Available..... 47
Customs Legislation Provisions..... 3
Cyanamid Mkt. New Molding Compounds.. 74
Cyanamid Post to Peiker..... 35
Davison Div. Sales Offices Set Up..... 45
Detergent Offered by Pennsylvania Salt.... 44
Diamonds Freed from Quota Curbs..... 44
Disque to Retire from Drexel..... 45
Distillation Products Adds 2..... 43
Dried Yeast Conference Date Advanced.... 61
Drug Sales Curbs Lifted..... 3
DuPont Has New Rayon Yarn..... 42
DuPont Post to Brubaker..... 5
Esso Standard to Build in Virginia..... 49
Export Regulations to Latin America..... 3
Fiberglas Tubing Line Improved..... 58
Fireworks Legislation..... 81
Franklin Institute Names Frank..... 61
Gallowhur Adds Fleischmann to Board..... 44
Gas Company Complaint Dismissed..... 8
G. E. Appoints Arnett..... 43
Gen'l Tire Names Kleinhaus..... 45
Gibson-Homans Appoints Fisher..... 74
Glidden Develops New Interiors Finish.... 75
Handy & Harmon Names Townsend..... 5
Island Creek Coal Names Doherty..... 52
Kimble Post to Mulford..... 43
Koppers Has Office in Atlanta..... 44
Kyanize Adds Feeley..... 74
Laboratory Gravity Ovens..... 45
Lead Products Changes..... 4
Lilly Post to Newell..... 61
Maher Leaves Illinois U..... 61
Maltbie Introduces Peptic Ulcer Drug..... 60
Mathieson Unit Elects Vice-Presidents..... 4
Metalsalts Control to New Indria..... 5
Mexican Naval Stores Competing..... 5
Meyer Company Formed..... 47
Minerals Subsidy Program Extension..... 82
Mitchell Nyotex Exec. Vice-Pres..... 5
Monsanto Names Leppert..... 45
Narcotic Drugs Classification..... 65
Nitrogen Solution Offered by Allied Unit.... 47
NPVLA Committees Named..... 75
NSF Announces Awards..... 59
Oil Companies Enter Pact..... 7
Olin, Mathieson Establish Hydrazine Firm.. 5
O-Phenylphenol Development Reported..... 45
Parke, Davis Adds Hewitt..... 61
Pennsalt Adds Baldwin..... 43
Pine Oil Detection Method Developed..... 71
Pipelines Carrier Bill Passes Senate..... 7
Pitman-Moore Adds Weaver..... 59
Pitts. Plate Advances Three..... 74
Plant Inspection Measure Gains..... 3
Potassium Salts Output..... 7
PVP Ordered by Armed Forces..... 61
Rape, Mustard Harvest Lower in Pakistan.. 71
Rayonier Building in Jesup, Ga..... 43
Rem-Cru Titanium Names Two..... 75
Renegotiation Extension Approved by House. 3
Research Report Is ACS Unit Topic..... 62
RFC Fate in Senate's Hands..... 3
Rubber Plant Bill Enactment..... 5
Scrap Import Bill Clears House..... 3
Sherritt Gordon Appoints..... 42
Soybean Ass'n Gives Convention Plans..... 7
Soybean Sales Offer Made..... 4
Squibb Appoints Ashworth..... 65
Squibb to Erect Building in K.C..... 60
Standards Bureau Activities Transferred.... 3
Stanford Research Gives Steffens' Returns.. 59
Steel, Copper, Aluminum Allotments..... 3
St. Louis DCAT Elects..... 62
Sun Oil Appoints Meador..... 49
Tanker Fleet Building Aim of Bill..... 4
Tax Certificates Reported..... 3
Texas City Blast Resolution Approved..... 3
Titanium Dioxide Plant by Calco..... 5
Toilet Goods Manufacturers of Canada Elect 71
Vitamix Corp. Relocates..... 62
Ware Retiring from Socony..... 49
Warwick Appoints Agent..... 44
Winthrop-Stearns Buys Building..... 62

Market Reports

(See Page 9)

General Features

Advertisers Index..... 83
Association Meeting Dates..... 7
Bids Wanted..... 71
Book Reviews..... 38
Classified Advertisements..... 82
Consulting Chemists and Engineers..... 64
Coal Chemicals Output..... 50
Crude Oil Stocks..... 48
Current Market Quotations..... 9
Editorials 36
Imports 62
Imports Detained..... 67
Obituaries 63
OPD Price Index..... 4
Washington Talks It Over..... 5
Trade Briefs.....45, 49, 52, 61, 65, 7, 75

Mathieson Hydrocarbon Unit Elects Two Vice-Presidents

W. Adrian King and J. G. Woods have been appointed vice-presidents of Mathieson Hydrocarbon Chemicals Division, Mathieson Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, Md.

Mr. King, who joined Mathieson earlier this year after being with American Cyanamid Company, also continues as director of sales of the division. Mr. Woods continues as director of operations, which includes supervision of the division's plants at Doe Run, Ky., and Niagara Falls, N. Y. He served as manager of the Doe Run plant from its completion in 1951, until April, 1953.

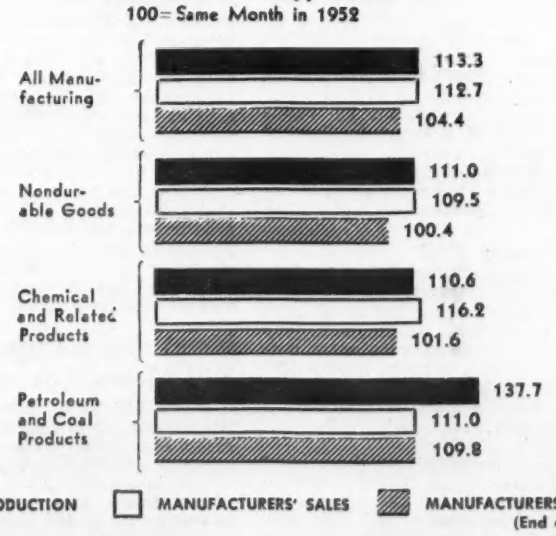
Aureomycin Name Change Measure Routed to Senate

The house voted its approval July 20 to H. R. 5016 to identify aureomycin by its chemical name, chlortetracycline, and sent the measure to the senate where a similar bill is pending on the calendar.

Lederle Laboratories, Division of American Cyanamid Company, Peace River, N. Y., which discovered the drug in 1947, asked for the legislation so that it can obtain clear trademark rights to the word aureomycin and thus prevent its pirating by foreign concerns. The name aureomycin is a coined name that was given the drug before its chemical identity became known.

Business in May, 1953

100=Same Month in 1952



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Price Index Advances

The overall OPD price index advanced 0.14 point last week. A sharp rise in the oil, fats and waxes market index was primarily responsible for the index boost. Among items advanced in this market were beeswax and peanut, linseed and soybean meals. Some reductions were copra, lard and menhaden and palm oils. The botanicals market showed strength with dill, sage and vanilla beans higher. Cinnamon, clove, cumin and mustard were down. Dried blood and tankage were raised in the agricultural chemicals market. The textile and leather chemicals market was weaker with reductions including tapioca, flake egg albumen and sago flour.

Lemon oil was up in the essential oils market while methyl ionone and cardamom oil were among items reduced. Lead metal was higher in the heavy chemicals markets. Potassium stannate and several tin salts were down. Lead pigments were higher in the protective coatings materials market, reflecting the boost in lead metal prices. One grade of natural phenol was lower in the coal chemicals market. There were no price changes in either the drugs and fine chemicals or the petroleum derivatives markets.

Except for twenty-three changes in botanicals listed on page 67, price changes during the past week were as follows (the numbers in parentheses after changes indicate the pages on which the market reports will be found):—

Prices Advanced

Blood, dried, Chicago, 25c. per unit of ammonia (46).
Casein, Argentine, 2½c. per lb. (72).
Lead metal, ½c. per lb. (38).
Monosilicate, 0.48c. per lb. (72).
Red, 95%, 97%, 98%, ½c. per lb. (72).
Linseed meal, $2 per ton (76).
Litharge, ½c. per lb. (72).
Oil, coconut, crude, ¼c. per lb. (76).
Lemon, USP, Messina, 10c. per lb. (69).
Peanut, crude, ½c. per lb.
ref., ½c. per lb.
Orange mineral, ½c. per lb. (72).
Peanut meal, $2 per ton (76).
Soybean meal, 50c. per ton (76).
Tankage, 25c. per unit of ammonia (46).
Wax, bees, Afr., crude, 1c. per lb. (76).
ref., yellow, 2c. per lb.
Montan, ½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Acid, linseed, 3/10c. per lb. (76).
Copra, $7.50 per ton (76).
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, 2c. per lb. (72).
Di-octyl phthalate, 2c. per lb. (72).
Egg albumen, flake, 4c. per lb. (53).
Ionone, methyl, std., 5c. per lb. (69).
Lard, ⅜c. per lb. (76).
Oil, cardamom, $1.75 per lb. (69).
Corn, crude, ¼c. per lb. (76).
foots, 95%, ¼c. per lb.
ref., ¼c. per lb.
Fish, refined, 1c. per lb. (76).
Lime, dist., Mexican, 50c. per lb. (69).
Linseed, 3/10c. per lb. (76).
Menhaden, crude, ½c. per lb. (76).
Palm, ¼c. per lb. (76).
Soybean, crude, ¼c. per lb. (76).
foots, 95%, ⅜c. per lb.
50%, ¼c. per lb.
ref., ¼c. per lb.
Thyme, NF, white, 30c. per lb. (69).
Phenol, 82-84%, ½c. per lb. (50).
Potassium stannate, 0.8c. per lb. (38).
Potato starch, domestic, ¼c. per lb. (53).
imp., ¼c. per lb.
Sago flour, ¼c. per lb. (53).
Sodium stannate, 0.9c. per lb. (38).
Tapioca, Java, ¼c. per lb. (53).
Tin chloride, 1.2c. per lb. (38).
Crystals, 1c. per lb.
Metal, ¾c. per lb.
Sulphate, 1.2c. per lb.
Tetrachloride, 1c. per lb.
Wax, carnauba, chalky, 2c. per lb. (76).
N. C. No. 3, crude, 1c. per lb.
ref., 1c. per lb.
Yellow, 1c. per lb.

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

(100=1949 average)

July 24, 1953	July 17, 1953	July 25, 1952
106.20	*106.06	109.94

*Revised.

Soybean Sales Offer Made By Agriculture Department

The Department of Agriculture last week announced (1) withdrawal of July offers to sell 1,900,000 bushels of Commodity Credit Corporation soybeans for domestic use (for crushing only) at the market price, and (2) an offer to sell approximately 3,500,000 bushels for domestic use (for crushing only) at market price, but not less than the current support price, on track at point of production.

Most of the soybeans offered are located in the Minneapolis, Minn., and Chicago PMA commodity offices areas, principally in Minnesota and Iowa. The quantity offered will exceed 3,500,000 bushels to the extent that 1952-crop soybeans under price support are delivered to CCC in excess of this amount.

Mexican Naval Stores Giving US Competition

A survey just completed by the American Consul General at Hamburg of the market for American naval stores products in western Germany this year indicates that the German purchasers are looking to Mexico as a new and effective competitor in the German market, due to the "high" prices prevailing for United States products.

The United States naval stores suppliers first encountered the new competition from Mexico in the German market last year when Mexico quoted prices for gum rosin that fluctuated between 10 to 25 percent below US quotations. Mexican qualities also were reported as almost as good as the US grades, some of which are indispensable for special purposes.

The Consul General, Clare H. Timberlake, said that reportedly the reason for US shippers being able to maintain higher quotations is the fact that the US government subsidizes rosin and turpentine producers by way of guaranteeing them minimum prices, viz. $165 per ton, f.o.b., for WW type rosins, and takes over all surplus stocks at the prices it sets. Mexican producers offered the WW type rosins at $12.50 to $17 per ton below the United States quotations in July and December.

Explanation by Timberlake

"Since US government support has continued into 1953," Mr. Timberlake reported, "US quotations for naval stores remained stable during the first months of this year. This fact is said to have exerted a certain influence on world market quotations for naval stores, especially on Mexican rates, with the result that prices rose and sales stagnated. Buyers became cautious and preferred to wait further market developments. In view of the new crop, however, prices have begun to weaken again slightly."

German production of naval stores is

—*Continued on page 82*

Titanium Dioxide Facility To Be Erected by Calco

American Cyanamid Company's Calco Chemical Division, Bound Brook, N. J., will build a $14,000,000 titanium dioxide plant on the outskirts of Savannah, Ga., it has been announced by the firm's president, Kenneth C. Towe.

Construction of the new plant, Mr. Towe said, will begin the last quarter of this year and is expected to be completed early in 1955. It will occupy a 1,600-acre tract of land along two miles of the south shore of the Savannah River.

The plant has been designed by Robert and Company Associates, Atlanta, under the supervision of Cyanamid engineers and will be built to permit doubling of output at some future date. This will be Calco's third facility for production of titanium dioxide. The other two are in Piney River, Va., and Gloucester City, N. J.

Nyotex Executive Vice-Pres.

C. W. Mitchell has been appointed executive vice-president of Nyotex Chemical Company, Houston, Tex., it has been announced by G. L. Bond, president of Consolidated Chemical Industries, Inc. Mr. Mitchell spent seventeen years with the Missouri Pacific Railroad and has been with Consolidated Chemical for twenty-four years. He was vice-president of Nyotex prior to his latest appointment. Nyotex is a mutually-owned subsidiary of Consolidated Chemical Industries, Stauffer Chemical Company, and Harshaw Chemical Company.

Anhydrous Ammonia Plant Planned by New Company

Mill Creek Chemical Company, a newly formed independent concern, has announced plans for building an anhydrous ammonia plant in the Salt Lake City, Utah, area. Organization and financing of the company is being handled by Glore, Forgan & Co., Chicago and New York investment bankers, and the plant is to be built by Tears Engineers and Henry C. Beck Company, Dallas, Tex.

The new facilities are to have a daily capacity of 186 tons of anhydrous ammonia. The plant will also produce over thirty tons of dry ice daily. The anhydrous ammonia output of Mill Creek Chemical will be sold to manufacturers of ammonium phosphate, ammonium sulphate and other chemical products using ammonia. The products will also be sold to distributors of anhydrous ammonia for direct application as an agricultural fertilizer.

The plant will serve the agricultural fertilizer business principally in the States of Idaho, Oregon, Washington, Montana, Utah, Colorado, Wyoming, Nevada and western Nebraska.

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry

The Army Quartermaster is taking a few leaves from the books of the Chemical Corps and the war and defense agencies and is gathering together a group of industry advisory committees to insure the fullest cooperation between industry and the army. Approximately forty-five committees, each concerned with a particular commodity or group of commodities, have already been appointed and others will be named in the future.

To obtain proper representation of industry and achieve maximum committee utilization with a minimum expenditure of time and effort on the part of industry representatives, three types of industry advisory committees are being selected. These include committees concerned primarily with specifications; committees concerned primarily with procurement and production, where procurement is a responsibility of the Quartermaster Corps, and committees concerned primarily with research and development.

This differentiation between types of committees is required because in many instances the purchase and production responsibility for quartermaster items lies with an agency other than the QMC. In the appointment of the committees on research and development, and specifications, care will be taken to include members who also are familiar with problems of production.

Members of the committees will be chosen so that the groups will be representative of all sections of the industry concerned. Committees will not be limited to representatives of firms which have received Quartermaster Corps contracts recently. Public notice will be given of meetings of each industry advisory committee along with the subject to be discussed.

US Economy for '52

The Department of Commerce has just issued a detailed study of the 1952 national income and national product, giving a full picture, not available heretofore, of the United States economy last year as seen through these important statistics. The study is contained in the "July National Income Supplement to the Survey of Current Business."

Gross national product—the total value of goods and services produced by the nation—for last year is placed at $348,000,000,000 or 5½ percent above 1951. National income, the sum of earnings from production, amounted to $292,000,000,000, up nearly 5 percent from 1951. Price increases from 1951 to 1952—averaging about 2½ percent—account for part of the expansion in these comprehensive dollar measures of national output. More than half the $18,000,000,000 rise in gross national product, however, represents a real gain in the physical quantity of goods and services produced.

A greater volume of goods and services was produced in the United States in 1952 than has been recorded for any previous year. An unbroken series of annual advances since 1946 has now raised the na-

—*Continued on page 36*

Rubber Plants Bill Seen Enacted in This Session

The synthetic rubber plant disposal bill, H. R. 5728, was passed by the senate July 22, virtually assuring final enactment of the measure before the end of the present session. Because of only comparatively minor differences from the version as previously passed by the house, it did not appear probable that any great difficulties would be encountered in composing them.

Several amendments were made to the bill before it was approved by the senate, and several others proposing to limit the sale were rejected. One of the amendments adopted gives the commission set up to sell the plants six months within which to negotiate a sale after the submission of a bid; another amendment applies the procedure for approving or rejecting a sale which is used by congress in passing on government reorganization plans.

One of the more important amendments agreed to was an amendment by Sen. Burnet R. Maybank of South Carolina changing language so as to require affirmative approval of the Attorney General on proposed disposals rather than his advice only. Other amendments approved permit congressional approval in whole or in part of any disposal plan and provide for a lapse of sixty rather than thirty days before congressional action on a plan of disposal.

Several attempts were made to limit the sales of the plants to the so-called big four rubber producers. One amendment would have prevented the big four purchasing more than one copolymer and butyl rubber facility each; another amendment limited sale of copolymer facilities to not more than six to the four largest rubber producers; and a third amendment provided that not more than 50 percent of productive capacity of available copolymer plants may be sold to the four largest rubber producing companies. Each amendment was defeated by substantial majorities.

Olin, Mathieson Establish Firm to Make Hydrazine

The formation of the Matholin Corporation to manufacture, sell and conduct research on hydrazine has been announced jointly by John M. Olin, president of Olin Industries, Inc., East Alton, Ill., and Thomas S. Nichols, president of Mathieson Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, Md.

The new company will be owned equally by Olin and Mathieson and will acquire the first commercial-scale hydrazine plant recently completed by Mathieson at Lake Charles, La. Mr. Olin will be president of Matholin, the board of directors of which comprises four representatives each from Mathieson and Olin. They will be Mr. Nichols, J. C. Leppart, Dr. Carl F. Prutton and T. C. Keeling, jr., of Mathieson and Mr. Olin, John W. Hanes, Dr. Fred Olsen and F. S. Elfred of Olin. Stanley de J. Osborne, of Mathieson, has been named secretary-treasurer.

The new enterprise will be managed as a separate company, through which Mathieson and Olin will be able to make hydrazine available for national defense

—*Continued on page 64*

Handy & Harmon Names Townsend President's Aid

Handy & Harmon, New York, has announced the appointment of M. W. Townsend, now sales manager, to the position of assistant to the president. Paul G. Feld will succeed Mr. Townsend. Both appointments are effective August 1 and the appointees will be located at the company's general offices in New York.

With the firm since 1946, Mr. Townsend first joined the sales department and three years later was made assistant to the vice-president in charge of sales. In 1951 he became sales manager. Mr. Feld joined the Chicago industrial sales force in 1945 and in 1950 became supervisor of industrial sales in the Chicago territory. Recently he became assistant to the sales manager in New York.

Metalsalts Control Goes To New Indria Mining

Complete control of Metalsalts Corporation, Hawthorne, N. J., and its subsidiary, Dar-Syn Laboratories, Inc., has been acquired by New Indria Mining & Chemical Company, San Francisco, Calif., it was announced to the chemical trade last week.

R. J. McEwen, president of Metalsalts, becomes a member of the board of directors of the parent company and continues as head of Metalsalts. New Indria helped to form and finance Metalsalts in 1944.

Chemical Firms Loans Were Lower Last Year

Thirty-two manufacturers of chemicals obtained long-term financing from life insurance companies and other institutional investors, aggregating $354,238,000 last year, according to "The 1953 Yearbook of Private Placement Financing," published this month by E. V. Hale & Co., Chicago private placement specialists. This represents a considerable drop from $831,242,000 obtained by thirty-eight chemical concerns in the preceding year.

Total private placement financing in 1952 amounted to $5,032,803,000, as compared with $5,085,238,000 the year before, the yearbook states, with 1,124 issues in 1952 as against 1,256 in 1951. Industrial corporations accounted for $3,249,588,000, or 65 percent of the total, as compared with $3,564,000,000, or 70 percent in 1951.

Cyanamid Loan Listed

Largest loan to any chemical company in 1952 was an issue of $75,000,000 thirty-five-year 3.75 percent notes of American Cyanamid Company, New York, sold to a large group of institutions. Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., sold an issue of $65,000,000 fifty-year 3.75 percent income debentures to a group of five life insurance companies, and Mathieson Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, Md., obtained $58,250,000 through sale of 3.625 percent twenty-five-year notes to two institutions. A twenty-five-year 3.75 percent note issue of $20,000,000 was placed with a group of institutional lenders by Hooker Electro Chemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., and Davison Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, obtained $19,300,000 through placement of its 3.95 percent fifteen-year note with a single life insurance company. Goodrich Rubber Company, Cleveland, Ohio, while only secondarily a chemical manufacturer, sold $20,000,000 twenty-five-year 3.25 percent notes.

Other Loans Noted

Other loans, listed in order of size, were obtained by the following:—Columbia-Southern Chemical Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa., $15,000,000; Rohm & Haas Company, Philadelphia, $10,000,000; Godfrey L. Cabot, Inc., Boston, Mass, $10,000,000; Warren Petroleum Corporation, Tulsa, Okla., $6,051,000; Leslie Salt Company, San Francisco, $6,000,000; Liquid Carbonic Corporation, Chicago, $6,000,000; Smith-Douglass Company, Norfolk, Va., $6,000,000; Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., New York, $5,000,000; Tennessee Products & Chemical Corporation, Nashville, Tenn., $5,000,000; Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corporation, Richmond, Va., $5,000,000; American Potash & Chemical Corporation, Los Angeles, $4,800,000; Dewey & Almy Chemical Corporation, Cambridge, Mass., $4,000,000; J. R. Simplot, $2,500,000; Mathieson Alabama Chemical Corporation, $2,000,000; Virginia Smelting Company, West Norfolk, Va., $1,250,000; Ansul Chemical Company, Marinette, Wis., $1,000,000; Federal Chemical Company, Louisville, Ky., $1,000,000; American Chemical Paint Company, Ambler, Pa., $1,000,000; Trubek Laboratories, Inc., East Rutherford, N. J., $500,000; Purex Corporation, South Gate, Calif., $500,000; Drackett Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, $500,000; Calabama Chemical Company, $213,000; Frontier Chemical Company, $216,000, and Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., $158,000. American Potash & Chemical Corporation also placed an issue of $3,000,000 4.75 percent preferred with a group of institutions.

DuPont Chemical Dept. Position to Dr. Brubaker

Dr. Merlin H. Brubaker has been promoted to assistant director of the chemical department of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., succeeding Dr. Paul L. Salzberg, who has been moved up to director, following the death on July 11 of Dr. Cole Coolidge, the former director.

Connected with duPont research for twenty-six years. Dr. Brubaker has been director of research for the chemical department and director of duPont experimental station services for six years. He joined duPont as a research chemist in the chemical department in 1927, and became a research group leader in 1931, and was appointed a research supervisor in 1933. Dr. Brubaker was appointed assistant director of the experimental station, in the chemical department, in 1942. He became laboratory director of the chemical department in 1946, and in 1947 assumed his post as director of research and director of experimental station facilities.

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Association Meetings

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, annual meeting, Conrad Hilton hotel, Chicago, September 17-19.

American Chemical Society, fall meeting, Conrad Hilton hotel, Chicago, September 6-11, regional conclave, Jung hotel, New Orleans, La., December 10-12.

American Coke and Coal Chemicals Institute, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs W. Va., October 12-13

American Council of Commercial Laboratories, annual meeting. Sheraton-Cadillac hotel, Detroit, Mich., November 4-7.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, annual meeting, Jefferson hotel, St. Louis, Mo., December 13-16

American Oil Chemists Society, fall meeting, Sherman hotel, Chicago, November 2-4.

American Petroleum Institute, annual meeting, Conrad Hilton hotel and Palmer House, Chicago, November 9-12.

American Pharmaceutical Association, annual meeting, Utah hotel, Salt Lake City Tabernacle grounds, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah, August 16-22.

American Society of Hospital Pharmacists, annual meeting, Salt Lake City, Utah, August 16-22.

American Soybean Association, annual meeting, Jefferson hotel, St. Louis, Mo., August 20-21.

American Tung Oil Association, annual meeting, Buena Vista hotel, Biloxi, Miss., September 24-25.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, annual meeting, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, October 27.

Chemical Industries Exposition, Commercial Museum and Convention Hall, Philadelphia, November 30-December 5.

Chemical Market Research Association, fall resort meeting, Pocono Manor Inn, Pocono Manor, Pa., September 17-18.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Mayflower hotel, Washington, D. C., December 6-8.

Combined Contact Committee of ADMA, APMA, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., October 22-23.

Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, twenty-fifth anniversary celebration, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, October 27.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section, New York Board of Trade, annual meeting, Pocono Manor Inn., Pocono Manor, Pa., September 24-27.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., September 20-23.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 29-31.

Food, Drug and Cosmetic Law Division of the American Bar Association, annual meeting, Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Mass., August 25-26

National Agricultural Chemicals Association, annual meeting, Essex and Sussex hotel, Spring Lake, N J., September 9-11.

National Association of Retail Druggists, annual meeting, Sherman and Morrison hotels, Chicago, October 11-15.

National Foreign Trade Council, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 16-18

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 26-28.

National Pest Control Association, annual meeting, Nicollet hotel, Minneapolis, Minn., October 19-21.

National Petroleum Association, annual meeting, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., September 16-18.

Packaging Institute, annual forum, Statler hotel, New York, October 12-14.

Packaging Machinery Manufacturers Institute, annual meeting, Skytop Lodge, Cresco, Pa., September 20-23.

Paint Industries Show, Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 27-30.

Plant Science Seminar, Salt Lake City, Utah, August 10-15.

Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, chemical sales clinic, Commodore hotel, New York, October 19-20.

Society of Industrial Packaging and Materials Handling Engineers, exposition, technical short course and competition, Mechanics Hall, Boston, October 18-24.

Society of Rheology, annual meeting, New Yorker hotel, New York, October 29-30.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, luncheon meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, September 9.

Chicago ACS Exposition Chairman Is Dr. Marron

Dr. T. U. Marron, chemical research supervisor for A. B. Dick Company, Niles, Ill., has been named chairman of the eighth national chemical exposition by the Chicago section of the American Chemical Society. Dr. Marron has been a member of the committees in charge of previous expositions, acting as assistant chairman in 1952 and as registration chairman in 1950. Dr. Marron's first action as chairman of the show was to announce that the dates of the next exposition will be October 12 through 15, 1954, and that it will again be held in the Chicago Coliseum.

Oil Companies Enter Pact To Furnish Foreign Data

A group of fourteen oil companies have entered into a voluntary agreement with the Office of Defense Mobilization to keep the government informed on foreign petroleum operations and to cooperate in a program for relieving shortages in friendly foreign nations, it was announced last week by the Office of Defense Mobilization.

The agreement, dated May 1, 1953, is similar to an agreement that was put into effect during the Iranian oil crisis and which the government terminated several months ago when it was thought to be no longer useful. It was discovered later, however, that the agreement was a valuable source of information for the government on foreign oil developments and the new agreement has been drawn up.

Having been approved by the Department of Justice and the Federal Trade Commission, the agreement exempts participants from prosecutions for violations of the antitrust laws for actions done under the agreement.

The agreement authorizes the formation of a foreign petroleum supply committee and subcommittees to gather for use of the government such information relating to foreign petroleum operations and to requirements and supplies of petroleum products as may be requested by the government. Upon request of the government, the committees also are authorized to consider and make recommendations designed to prevent, eliminate or alleviate shortage of petroleum supplies in friendly foreign nations which threaten to affect or which do affect adversely the defense mobilization interests of the United States.

The fourteen companies that have signed up to participate in the agreement are:—

Arabian American Oil Company, New York; Barber Oil Corporation, New York; Caltex Oil Products Company, New York; Creole Petroleum Corporation, New York; Gulf Oil Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Standard Oil Company of California, San Francisco; Standard Oil Company (New Jersey), New York; Standard-Vacuum Oil Company, New York; Pacific Western Oil Corporation, Los Angeles; Sinclair Oil Corporation, New York; Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, New York; Superior Oil Company, Los Angeles; Texas Company, New York, and Venezuelan Petroleum Company, New York.

Soybean Association Reports On Annual Meeting Program

Four half-day sessions on present-day problems of the soybean industry, as well as the annual banquet and entertainment will feature the thirty-third annual convention of the American Soybean Association at Jefferson hotel, St. Louis, Mo., August 20 and 21.

An outlook forum with a panel discussion on "Where Are Soybeans Going?" will feature the final session, August 21. Speakers will cover marketing, soybean oil meal, research, world markets, the federal government and fats and oils.

In addition there will be sessions on the general subjects of production, soy products will be held August 20, with speakers covering varieties, grass and weed control, fertilizer on soybeans and practical production methods.

Soy products will be covered that afternoon with speakers discussing how to expand the markets for soy products. Session on marketing will be held August 21, and speakers will discuss grades, exports, prices, marketing, usage of urea, the administration in Washington, and Canada as a continuing market. Annual Association banquet and presentation of honorary life memberships will be held August 20.

Anhydrous Ammonia Plan On Military Orders Given

During the month of August military requirements for anhydrous ammonia will be distributed among the producers subject to rated orders on a pro rata share based on capacity for prodution, it was announced last week by the National Production Authority.

According to NPA there has been some controversy regarding the distribution of rated orders for anhydrous ammonia among the privately-owned plants and those plants leased by the government to private operators. This method of distribution follows the pattern of the past and has been adopted to meet the deadline for placing orders on producing plants for August delivery and is calculated to insure minimum dislocation to shipments of ammonia for non-military use.

Emery Vice-President

K. K. Boyd has been elected to the newly-created position of vice-president in charge of sales and purchases for Emery Industries, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. Boyd started with Emery eighteen years ago as a marketing specialist. Subsequently he was made director of purchases and sales and was elected first a director and later secretary of the company.

Potassium Salts Output At High Point in 1952

The domestic production of marketable potassium salts reached a new high in 1952, increasing more than 16 percent above the 1951 production, according to reports by producers to the Bureau of Mines. Sales and apparent consumption of potassium salts both increased in 1952, 12 percent and 4 percent, respectively, as compared to 1951. Stocks in producers' hands at the end of 1952, more than double the 1951 gure, were 171,807 short tons, with a K_2O content of 99,061 tons.

Both imports and exports of potash materials were less in 1952. Imports totaled 363,898 tons (190,862 tons K_2O) as compared to 574,361 tons (313,617 tons K_2O) in 1951. Import statistics in 1952 list east and West Germany separately. West Germany, east Germany, France, Spain and Chile, respectively, supplied 32, 27, 19, 11 and 3 percent of the total United States imports of potash. Exports of potash materials totaled 101,200 tons, 19 percent less than in 1951, with over 97 percent going to countries in the Western Hemisphere.

The production of higher-analysis materials continued to increase and was 86 percent of the total potassium salts produced in the United States. Production of the lower grade muriate (49-50 percent K_2O), manure salts, sulphate of potash and sulphate of potash-magnesia all decreased in 1952. The production of manure salts has dropped from a high of 260,339 tons in 1948 to 8,409 tons in 1952.

The states of California, New Mexico and Utar continued to supply the major portion of the domestic potash marketed in the United States and a fifth major

—*Continued on page 83*

Pipelines Common Carrier Bill Wins Senate Passage

The senate passed a bill June 16 to amend the mineral leasing laws to waive the requirement that natural gas pipelines which cross public lands must serve as common carriers. The bill, S. 2220, was sent to the house for concurrent action.

The legislation arose out of a dispute several years ago over a pipeline from the gas fields of New Mexico to the State of California. Former Secretary of the Interior Oscar Chapman refused to grant a permit for the pipeline to cross certain Indian lands unless he was given the right to regulate.

No claim was made by the Department of the Interior to the effect that it had a right to regulate; the department merely took the position that it had a right to refuse to grant a permit unless the pipeline was made a common carrier. The secretary's action was contested in the court, which ruled against Mr. Chapman.

Effect of the bill in waiving or repealing the common carrier requirement is to prevent a situation again developing where a pipeline company would find itself being regulated by two agencies—the Department of the Interior and the Federal Power Commission.

Chemistry Union List Of Delegates Released

Delegates and alternates who will represent the United States at the seventeenth Conference of the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry to be held at Stockholm and Uppsala, Sweden, July 29 through August 7, were named last week by the Department of State.

The United States is a quota-paying member of the International Union, an organization which was founded in 1919 to restore international scientific relations disrupted by the first world war and to remedy the lack of international agreement on chemical symbols, scientific nomenclature and terminology, and the values of fundamental constants used by chemists.

The conference will review the work performed by the union during the last two years, will elect officers, and will adopt a program and budget for 1953 and 1954. During the course of the conferences there will be meetings of the bureau of the union; of the section of physical chemistry, including its committees and subcommittees; and of those divisions of the applied chemistry section concerned with paper and board and with plastics and high po'ymers.

The twelfth International Congress of Pure and Applied Chemistry will be also held in conjunction with the conference of the union. The congress is designed to enable leading scientists from all over the world to exchange information on such subjects as chemical thermodynamics and thermochemistry, electrochemistry, surface chemistry, colloid chemistry, macromolecular chemistry, chemical kinetics, and reactions of free radicals.

The United States delegation is composed of W. J. Sparks (chairman), director of the chemical division, Esso Laboratories, Standard Oil Development Company, Linden, N. J.; Herbert E. Carter, professor of the department of chemistry, University of Illinois; Farrington Daniels, professor of the department of chemistry of the University of Wisconsin; H. F. Lewis, research associate of the Institute of Paper Chemistry, Appleton, Wis.; Lloyd H. Reyerson, professor and head of the School of Chemistry, University of Minnesota; E. R. Smith, chief of the physical chemistry section, National Bureau of Standards; C. H. Fisher, director of the Southern Regional Research Laboratory, Department of Agriculture; and Warren C. Johnson, chairman of the department of chemistry, University of Chicago. The two latter members were named alternate delegates.

Copra, Coconut Oil Exports Lower in First Six Months

Copra and coconut oil exports from the Philippines and Indonesia have been reduced sharply during the first six months of this year from the levels of the corresponding period a year ago, according to theh Foreign Agriculture Service.

Philippine copra and coconut oil exports during January-June totaled 259,523 long tons, copra basis, or a decrease of 28 percent from combined shipments of 362,412 tons in the corresponding period of 1952. Copra exports amounted to 225,810 tons while coconut oil exports totaled 21,239 tons.

Indonesia's copra exports for the same six months amounted to 91,581 tons or less than half the 186,880 tons exported during the first six months of 1952.

Exports of copra from the Philippines during June amounted to 39,541 tons and were consigned as follows:—United States, 25,178 tons (Atlantic, 5,127, Pacific, 20,051); Canada, 1,100; Venezuela, 1,313; Belgium, 1,300; Denmark, 2,500; Netherlands, 4,400; Sweden, 900; Israel, 1,500; Lebanon, 300, and Europe, unspecified, 1,050 tons. Exports of coconut oil in June consisted of but 4,942 tons to the United States (Atlantic).

The copra export price as of mid-July was reported at $187 per short ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast.

Indonesia's copra exports during June amounted to 16,993 long tons and were consigned as follows:—Netherlands, 9,252 tons; France, 4,299; West Germany, 3,147; and Japan, 295 tons. Copra Foundation purchases during June amounted to 40,550 tons, of which 35,235 tons came from East Indonesia and 5,315 tons from West Borneo. January-June purchases totaled 221,445 tons, or about eight percent above purchases during the first six months of 1952.

Warm Weather and "Cold" Products

Plan Now to meet Winter demands

This year, Americans will suffer from an estimated 300,000,000 colds. With the greatest incidence during certain critical months, you'll want to get your "cold" products ready now for Winter calls. To help you with your formulating, Merck offers a complete line of medicinal chemicals of outstanding purity, uniformity, and dependability.

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- Acetylsalicylic Acid U.S.P.
- Acetophenetidin U.S.P.
- Aminopyrine U.S.P.
- Antipyrine N.F.
- Quinine Alkaloid N.F. and Salts

ANTACIDS
- Calcium Carbonate Precip. U.S.P.
- Magnesium Carbonate U.S.P.
- Magnesium Hydroxide N.F.
- Magnesium Trisilicate U.S.P.

ANTIBACTERIALS
- Sulfanilamide U.S.P.
- Sulfapyridine N.F.
- Sulfapyridine Sodium
- Sulfathiazole U.S.P.
- Sulfathiazole Sodium U.S.P.

ANTIBIOTICS
- Penicillin G Potassium Cryst. U.S.P.
- Penicillin G Sodium Cryst. U.S.P.
- Procaine Penicillin G Cryst.
- Streptomycin Calcium Chloride Complex
- Streptomycin Sulfate
- Dihydrostreptomycin Sulfate Cryst.

ANTIHISTAMINE
- Pyrilamine Maleate

BRONCHODILATORS AND ANTISPASMODICS
- Aminophylline U.S.P.
- Atropine Sulfate U.S.P.

EXPECTORANTS
- Ammonium Carbonate U.S.P.
- Ammonium Chloride U.S.P.
- Chloroform U.S.P.
- Creosote Carbonate N.F.
- Potassium Iodide U.S.P.
- Terpin Hydrate N.F.
- Sodium Citrate U.S.P.

SEDATIVES
- Ammonium Bromide N.F.
- Potassium Bromide U.S.P.
- Sodium Bromide U.S.P.
- Phenobarbital U.S.P.
- Phenobarbital Sodium U.S.P.

STIMULANTS
- Caffeine U.S.P. Hydrous; Anhydrous
- Caffeine, Citrated N.F.

VASOCONSTRICTORS
- Ephedrine Alkaloid U.S.P. Hydrous; Anhydrous
- Ephedrine Hydrochloride U.S.P.
- Ephedrine Hydrochloride Racemic
- Ephedrine Sulfate U.S.P.

Research and Production for the Nation's Health

MERCK

MERCK & CO., INC.
Manufacturing Chemists
RAHWAY, NEW JERSEY

Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

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Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, July 24 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views.

Index to Reports on Price Changes and Other Market Aspects

Acids 38
Agricultural Chemicals 46
Aromatic Chemicals 60
Botanical Drugs 67
Coal Chemicals 50
Drugs 55
Essential Oils 69
Fats and Greases 76
Fertilizer Materials 46
Fine Chemicals 55
Gums 67
Heavy Chemicals 38
Lacquer Materials 72
Leather Chemicals 53
Naval Stores 72
Oil, Cake and Meal 76
Oils 76
Paint Materials 72
Pesticides 46
Petroleum Derivatives 48
Protective Coatings Materials 72
Spices 67
Textile Chemicals 53
Varnish Materials 72
Waxes 76

A

Acacia (see Gum arabic).
Acenaphthene below 92.5 C., m.p., dms. works lb. .40 - —
over 92.5 C., m.p., bbls., dms., works lb. .41 - .50
Acetaldehyde, 99% dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1250- .1435
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .1350- .1535
tanks, frt. equald lb. .1050- .1300
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetanilide tech., bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - —
ton lots lb. .30 - —
smaller lots lb. .30½- —
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .80 - —
smaller lots lb. .81 - .86
Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetamilide, fib dms., c.l dlvd. lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .76 - —
Acetoacetorthochloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.28 - —
Acetoacetorthotoluidide, fib dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .79 - —
Acetone, CP dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .10¼- .11¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - 12½
tanks, dlvd lb. .09½- .10
Methyl (see MD)
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Acetophenetidin USP, bbls, works, frt. equald lb. 1.13 - 1.17
Acetophenone, cns. dms lb. 1.35 - 1.85
tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .75 - —
Acetyl (N) para-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l lb. .33½- —
l.c.l lb. .38½- —
tanks lb. .32 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l lb. .37½- —
l.c.l. lb. .38½- —
tanks lb. .36 - —
Acia, abietic, com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1390- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .07½
Acetic, com'l or redist., 28%, bbls 100 lbs 5.50 - —
56%, bbls. 100 lbs. 9.65 - —
70%, bbls. 100 lbs.11.70 - —
80%, bbls. 100 lbs.12.45 - —
glacial synthetic CP dms. works 100 lbs.15.00 -16.00
USP cbys. inclusive works. 100 lbs.24.00 -25.00
tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.50 -12.50
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.11.00 - 13.50
tanks, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 9.00 -11.50
USP, dms. works 100 lbs.13.50 -14.50
Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).
Acetylsalicylic USP special bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of ship't, 1000-lb lots lb. .60 - —
standard, fine cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd. (60 mesh), bbls same basis, lb. .55 - —
Freight equald, ship't identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich. Chicago and St. Louis
Adipic, fib, dms., works lb. .37 - .37½
Aminoacetic, NF bbls frt. adjusted lb 1.50 1.75
Anthranilic resub. bbls lb 2.10 —
tech., bbls., frt. equald lb. 1.10 - —
Arsenous, tech (see Arsenic, white).
USP (see Arsenic trioxide)
Ascorbic USP dms., 25-50 kilo lots. kilo.21.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo.21.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo.21.75 - —
bots., 1-kilo lots kilo.22.00 - —
500-gram lots kilo.22.50 - —
Battery, cbys. c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.45
Benzoic, tech. bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .44 - —
USP, bbls. dms. 100-lb lots or more lb. .54 - —
Betahydroxynaphthoic (see Acid, betaoxynaphthoic).
Betaoxynaphthoic bbls works lb. 1.14 - —
Boric, tech. 99½%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton.124.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.172.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.177.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.148.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.196.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.201.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.99.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.147.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.152.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.123.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.171.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.176.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.94.25 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton.104.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.152.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.157.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.126.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.176.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.181.50 - —

Boric acid in kegs $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs. USP boric acid $25 per ton higher.

Acid, broenner's, bbls lb. 1.47 - —
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
tankcars, works lb. .32½- —
Cacodylic, bots lb 10.50 -13.00
Camphoric natural, dms lb. 4.00 4.75
synth. dms lb 4.00 4.75
Capric, dms lb. .26¼- .27½
Caprylic, dms lb. .32¾- .34
Cassella, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.44 1.75
Castor oil, dms lb. .35½- .36
Chicago, bbls, frt alld lb 3.21 —
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0465- —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .0515- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .0415- —
Acid chlorophonic in stainless steel dms., ½c. per lb. higher.
Cholic, 25-100-lb. bots., fiber dms. lb. .No prices.
Chromic 99¾%, dms., c.l., works lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - .29
NF (see Chromium trioxide)
Cinnamic, refd. bots lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Citric, USP, anhyd., gran., fine gran., dms., c.l. lb. .28¾- —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 ship't. lb. .29¼- —
smaller lots lb. .29¾- .31¼
hydrous, gran., fine gran., dms., c.l. lb. .27 - —
10,000-lb lots, 1 ship't. lb. .27½- —
smaller lots lb. .28 - .29½
Powdered citric acid ½c. higher.
Cleve's, mixed, bls lb. .79 - —
Coconut oil, dist., dms. lb. .24½- .25¾
tankcars lb. .22¾- —
double dist., dms lb. .26 - .27½
tankcars lb. .23½- .24¼
Corn oil, dist., dms lb. .13 - —
tanks lb. .11¼- —
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .12 - .12¾
double, dist., dms lb. .12½- .13¼
Cresylic, coaltar, dom., 50% 207°C or above, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .98 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.03 - —
non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.01 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.04 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .90 - —
204° to 207°C., ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.03 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.06 - —
non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.06 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.09 - —
Acid, cresylic, coaltar, dom., 204° to 207°C., tanks, same basis gal. .93 - —
imp. 75% at 215°C. or over, dms., ex whse gal. .75 - .90
petroleum, dom., 195 to 213°C, non ret. dms., c.l. San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .71 —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .75
tanks, same basis gal. .58 - —
200° C. to 222° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal. gal. .58 - .63
211° C to 236° C., non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .63 —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .65 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
220° C to 242° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .50 - .53
245° C to 298° C, tanks, Wilmington Cal gal. .46 - —
Crotonic, fib, dms., 200 lbs. or more, works lb. .45 - —
Cyanoacetic, tech. bbls lb. .90 1.25
Dehydrocholic, injection, fib dms., 10 to 100-lb. lots lb. .No prices.
oral, fib., dms., 10 to 100-lb. lots lb. .No prices.
Desoxycholic fib dms., 10 to 100-lb. lots lb. No prices.
Dichlorophenoxyacetic (see under 'D' 2,4-D)
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital)
Diglycollic, bgs., works lb. .14 - —
Ethylhexoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .35 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .35½- —
tanks, works lb. .33½- —
F, crude paste, bbls., works lb. 1.67 - —
Folic, bots, fib, cns kilo-lots or more gram. 1.60 - —
Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1570- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1620- .1720
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1625- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1675- .1775
Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms. lb. .32 - .33
Gallic, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb 1.80 - —
smaller lots lb 1.82 2.00
technical, bbls., 1,000-lb lots lb. 1.58 - —
smaller lots lb 1.60 1.78
Gamma, dry, ground, bbls, frt. alld lb. 1.50 - —
paste, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.45 - —
Gentisic, 100-lb fib dms lb 6.50 - —
Gluconic, tech., 50%, bots. lb. .23½- .31½
dms lb. .14½- —
cbys. lb. .17½- —
Glutamic 99½% laevo fib. dms., 100 lb lots, works lb 2.45 2.53
25-lb lots, works lb. 2.60 2.68
Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb 2.25 2.35

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

ACS	American Chemical Society	dest-dist.	destructive-distilled	neut.	neutral
		dextro	dextrorotatory	NF.	National Formulary
alld.	allowed	dist.	distilled	No.	number
ammo.	ammonia	distr.	distributor	nom.	nominal
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns	ord.	ordinary
AMP.	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	oz.	ounce
		dms.	drums	Pac.	Pacific
anhyd.	anhydrous	dom.	domestic	pf.	proof
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	E	east	phos.	phosphate
		e.p.	end point	photo.	photographic
artif.	artificial	equald.	equalized	pkgs.	packages
ASTM.	American Society for Testing Materials	exp.	expressed	powd.	powdered
		F	fahrenheit	precip.	precipitated
		ferment.	fermentation	prod.	producer
Be.	Baume	ffa.	free fatty acid	pt.	point
bbls.	barrels	ffc.	free from chlorine	pulv.	pulverized
bgs.	bags			purif.	purified
bls.	bales	fib.	fiber		
bots.	bottles	f.o.b.	free on board	redist.	redistilled
b.p.	boiling point	FPA.	free of prussic acid	refd.	refined
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime			refy.	refinery
		frt.	freight	reg.	regular
b.r.	boiling range	fus.	fused	resub.	resublimed
bxs.	boxes	gal.	gallon	ret.	returnable
		gran.	granular	SD.	specially denatured
C.	centigrade	grd.	ground		
cbys.	carboys	I.&a.	iron and aluminum	s.d.	single distilled
CD.	completely denatured	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	S. E.	southeast
				secs.	seconds
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	imp.	imported	s.g.	specific gravity
		incl.	included	shipt.	shipment
cks.	casks	indust.	industrial	solut.	solution
c.l.	car lots	kgs.	kegs	s.u.	standard unit
cns.	cans	lacq.	lacquer	synth.	synthetic
col.	color	lb	pound	tanks.	railroad tank-cars
comi.	commercial	l.c.l.	less than car lots	tech.	technical
conc.	concentrated	liq.	liquid	USP.	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
CP.	chemically pure	m.a.p.	mixed anilin point		
cps.	centipoises	M c.f.	thousand cubic feet	vis.	viscosity
cryst.	crystal			VM&P	varnish makers & painters
cs.	cases	min.	minimum		
ctns.	cartons	m.p.	melting point	W	west
cyls.	cylinders	N	nitrogen	whse.	warehouse
dbl.	double	nat.	natural	w w	water white
denat.	denatured				

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material

Acacia—Acid, Orthocresotinic

Acid glycolic (see Acid hydroxyacetic).
H, bbls., works basis 100% lb. .62 - —
Hydriodic 1.50 s.g. cbys lb 2.67 - —
1.70 s.g. cbys lb 2.96 —
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd E lb. .37 .43
Hydrochloric, anhydrous (see Hydrogen chloride).
18° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
t.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.05
tanks, works, frt equald ton.28.00 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
t.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.30.00 - —
22°, cbys c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
t.c.l. dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.25 - 4.50
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.35.00 - —
CP, USP consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works lb. .11¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. 13¼- .13¾
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- —
Acid, hydrochloric, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c per lb less.
Hydrocyanic, cyls., frt. alld lb. .75 - .95
dilute, NF 2% 5-lb. bots lb. .40 —
Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works, lb. .27½- .29
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
70%, steel dms., works lb. .18½- .22¼
Hydrofluosilicic, basis 30%, dms., works lb. .06 - —
Hydroxyacetic, tech. 70% bbls., non-return., Phila., basis 100% lb. .136 - —
tanks, Belle W. Va., basis 100% lb. .095 - —
Hypophosphorous, purif., 50%, cbys lb. 1.30 - 1.32
USP, cbys lb .88 —
Isonicotinic, 100 lb fib dms. works lb. 5.00 - 8.00
J, bbls, works, basis 100% lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Koch, bbls, frt alld lb. .64 .70
L, bbls frt alld lb. 1.25 —
Lactic, edible, 50% bbls., 20 or more lb. .17 .20
smaller lots lb. .17½- .21
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .30 .3640
less than 5 bbls lb. .305 .3690
plastic grade, 50% bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .21¾- —
1 to 19 lb. .22¼- .23¾
80% bbls, 5 or more lb. .3815- —
tech., 22% bbls, c.l., works, 100 lbs 6.30 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
cbys, works 100 lbs 7.20 -12.20
44% bbls, c.l. works 100 lbs.11.45 -11.95
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.11.85 -12.50
NF, 85%, cbys lb. .85 - .88
Laurent's, bbls lb 60 .87
Lauric, 90%, dms lb. .37¾- .39
60%, dms lb. .22 - .23¼
Linseed oil, dist., dms lb. .1990- .2040
water-white, dms lb. .2290- .2340
Maleic, cryst, powd, dms. lb. .37 .38
Malic, tech., dms lb. .50 —
Mandelic NF dms. 1,000-lb. lots, lb 2.33 —
smaller lots lb 2.40 2.50
Metanilic, dms., works lb. .57 .75
Methacrylic dms., c.l., and truckloads, works lb. .76 —
less than truckload works lb .76½- .80
Molybdic, 85-92%, dms, works lb. 1.27 —
Monochloroacetic, purified, flake, 99%, dms lb. .23½- .25¼
tech., flake, 96-97%, frt. equald, dms lb. .20 - .21
Muriatic (see Acid, hydrochloric)
Myristic, dms lb. .26¼- .27¼
Naphthenic 220-230 acidity, dms., works lb. .14 —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
Naphthol(1)-4-sulphonic (see Acid, Neville and Winther's)
Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, L).
Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic,3-amino (see Acid, S).
Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, H)
Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma).
(2)-7-Sulphonic,2-amino (see Acid, J).
Naphtholsulphonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed)
Naphthylamine(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, Laurent's)
(2)-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Broenner's).
(2)-7-sulphonic (see Acid, F).
(2)-1-sulphonic (see Acid, Tobias).
Neville and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
Nicotinic, USP dms, frt. adjusted kilo 9.00 9.30
Amide (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric 36° Be cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
t.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 5.55 - 6.25
38° Be cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
t.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.05 - 6.80
40° Be cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
t.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.55 - 7.35
42° Be cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
t.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.85
58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, basis 100% 100 lbs. 3.40 - —
94½-95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, basis 100% 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works lb. .13½- —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .15 - .15¼
5 pint bottles, extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .23
Oleic, single distilled, dms lb. .12 - .13¼
tanks lb. .10¼- —
double distilled (white), dms lb. .14½- .15¾
tanks lb. .12¾- —
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).
Orthochlorobenzoic, fib dms. works lb. 1.13 —
Orthocresotinic, dms. ton lots, works lb. 66 —
smaller lots, works lb. .68 - —

Acid, Oxalic—Alcohol, Isopropyl

Acid, oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .16½ - —
10,000-lb lots, works lb. .16¾ - —
smaller lots, works lb. .17¾ - —
Palm oil, double dist., dms lb. .12¼ - .13
Para-aminobenzoic, tech., dms., lb 1.74 - 1.77
USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. 2.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.55 - 2.60
Para-aminosalicylic, dms, 1,000-lb lots or more, frt. adjusted lb 4.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 4.05 - 4.50
Parachlorobenzoic fib dms, works lb 1.59 - 1.62
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic, dms lb. .77 - —
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works lb .92 - 1.04
Phenylacetic, bots lb. 1.45 - 1.70
tech., dms, 1,000-lb lots lb .90 - —
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycollic (see Acid mandelic).
Phosphoric, food grade 75%, cbys, c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.80 - 8.30
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.10 - —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .08½ - —
l.c.l. works lb. .09 - .09½
Picric, NF, bbls lb. .55 - —
dms small lb .81 - .87
tech., bbls lb. .32 - .33
Propionic, synthetic, pure, dms., c.l., works lb. .258 - —
l.c.l., works lb .263 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - .243
Pyrogallic, NF. (see Pyrogallol)
tech., bbls lb 2.76 - 2.99
Pyroligneous, dms. incl., l.c.l, works gal 38 - —
whse. gal. .50½ - —

Acid, ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S, bbls., works lb 3.25 - —
Salicylic, crude, bgs lb. .38 - —
sublimed, tech., bbls., c.l. lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. lb. .46 - —
dyestuffs grade, bbls. lb. .41 - —
USP, cryst., bbls. lb. .48 - —
powder, bbls. lb. .53 - —
Sebacic, purified dms, c.l. works, lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .82 - —
Soybean oil, double dist., dms. lb. .15 - .15¾
single, dist., dms lb. .14½ - .15¾
Stearic, double pressed bgs lb. .11 - .12¼
single pressed, bgs lb. .10½ - .11¾
triple-pressed, bgs lb. .13¼ - .14½
Succinic, purified, cryst., bbls., works lb .69 - .75
Sulphanilic, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
Sulphuric, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks works ton. 18.60 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.55 - 3.35
tanks, works ton. 22.35 - —
98%, tanks, works ton. 23.50 - —
99-100%, tanks, works ton. 23.95 - —
CP, NF, consumers cbys, extra, c.l., works frt equald. lb. .09¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11¼ - .11¾
5 pt. bots., extra cs., c.l., works frt equald lb .13¼ - —
l.c.l. same basis lb 14¾ - .20¾
oleum, 20%, tanks, works ton. 25.00 - —
40% tanks, works ton. 29.00 - —
65% tanks, works ton. 39.50 - —
Tallow, dist., dms lb. .09½ - .10¾
hydrogenated, dms lb. .10½ - .11¾

Acid, tannic, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb lots lb 1.59 - 1.60
smaller lots lb. 1.65 - 1.76
powder bbls., 1,000-lb lots lb 1.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.51 - 1.69
tech. dms lb. .95 - —
Tartaric USP dom. 230, 250-lb., dms, c.l lb. .37 - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 ship't. lb. .37½ - —
smaller lots lb. .38 - —
100-lb dms lb. .39 - —
small dms lb. .41 - .47
imported, bgs lb. .27 - —
Thioglycolic refined bgs, cbys, basis 100% lb. 1.60 - 1.86
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld lb. .74 - —
Toluenesulphonic dms, c.l works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17½ - —
Trichloroacetic, bots lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see under "T" 2,4,5-T)
Tungstic, tech, kgs., works lb 4.30 - —
Undecylenic dms. lb 1.40 - —
Aconite leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
root, bls lb. .45 - .90
Aconitine, amorph, mild, bots oz. 27.50 - 32.50
cryst., potent bots oz 78.00 - 85.00
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47½ - —
Acrylonitrile dms., c.l., works lb 44½ - —
l.c.l. works lb 45 - 47
tanks, works lb 43 - —
ACTH, bots gm. 20.00 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).
Adonis vernalis herb, bls lb. .22 - .24
Adrenocorticotropic hormone (see ACTH).
Agar, USP, Kohe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 2.10 - 2.40
powdered, 30 mesh., fib., dms lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Agaric white bls lb 2.25 Nom.
Agrimony herb, bls lb 25 .30

Alanine, dextro-laevo, dms., works, lb. 8.50 - 11.00
Albumen (egg), edible, flake, bbls., lb. 2.41 - 2.45
powder, bbls lb. 2.45 - 2.49
tech., cryst., bbls lb. 1.05 - 1.07
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms., l.c.l. lb. .65 - .80
Egg (see Albumen).
Alcohol, allyl, dms, c.l., dlvd lb. .31¾ - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .32½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .30 - —
Amyl, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, ref.)
ex pentane, dms, c.l., frt. alld, E. of Rockies lb. .16¾ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld E. of Rockies lb. .17½ - —
tanks, frt. alld E. of Rockies lb. .15 - —
fermentation, ref'd., 126°-132°C, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32¾ - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .33¾ - .36
tanks, dlvd lb. .31 - —
128-132° C. dms, l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .33¾ - .36
ACS grade, dms, l.c.l., dlvd lb. .35¾ - —
synthetic, normal, dms, c.l., works lb. 42 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
secondary dms, c.l. frt alld, E lb. .23¼ - —
l.c.l. frt. alld E lb. .24 - —
tanks frt. alld E lb. .21½ - —
tertiary, dms c.l. frt alld E, lb. .19¾ - —
l.c.l. frt. alld, E lb. .20½ - —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .18 - —
Benzyl, NF, dms lb. .64 - .79
tech. dms, dlvd lb. .47½ - .49
Butyl, fermentation normal, dms., c.l. frt alld lb. .14¾ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .13 - —
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
secondary, dms., c.l., dlvd, lb. .12¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - —
tertiary dms, c.l. frt. alld, lb. .13¾ - —
l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .14½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12 - —
Capryl, 85% dms, c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .15½ - —
tanks, works lb. .13½ - —
95%, dms, c.l., works lb. .16¼ - —
l.c.l. works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Cetyl, extra fib, cns, 500-lb lots or more lb. .73 - —
smaller lots lb. .80 - 1.15
NF, fib, cns, 140-lb lots or more lb. .58 - .82
smaller lots lb. .59 - .82
Cinnamic, bots lb 2.25 - 2.75
Decyl, bots lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, CD17, dms., c.l., dlvd, E. of Rockies gal. .61½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd., same basis gal. .65½ - .70¼
tanks, dlvd., same basis gal. .49½ - —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit.

Proprietary, solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd, E of Rockies gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 67 - .72
tanks same basis gal. .51 - —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit.

SD1, dms., c.l., dlvd, E. of Rockies gal. .62½ - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .66½ - .71¼
tanks, same basis gal. .50½ - —
SB2B, dms., c.l., dlvd, E. of Rockies gal. .61 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .65 - .70
tanks, same basis lb. .49 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd, E. of Rockies gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .64 - .69
tanks, same basis lb.gal. .48 - —
SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd, E. of Rockies gal. .62½ - .63
l.c.l., same basis gal. .66½ - .72
tanks, same basis gal. .50½ - .51
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd, E. of Rockies gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .67 - .72
tanks, same basis gal. .51 - —
SD 29, dms., c.l. dlvd, E of Rockies gal. .60½ - .61¼
l.c.l., same basis gal. .65½ - .70¼
tanks, same basis gal. .48½ - .49¼
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd, E. of Rockies gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .64 - .69
tanks, same basis gal. .48 - —
SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd, E. of Rockies gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .67 - .72
tanks, same basis gal. .51 - —
SD40, dmes., c.l., dlvd, E. of Rockies gal. .61 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .65 - .70
tanks, same basis gal. .49 - —
Diacetone, acetone free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½ - —
Ethyl, 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd, E. of Rockies, gal. 20.55 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 20.59 - 20.64
tanks, same basis gal. 20.43 - —
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd, E. of Rockies gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .64 - .69
tanks, same basis gal. .48 - —
absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd, E. of Rockies, gal. 21.65 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 21.69 - 21.74
tanks, same basis gal. 21.53 - —
Ethylbutyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .29¼ - .29½
l.c.l. works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
Ethylhexyl, dms, c.l., dlvd, E lb. .27¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .26¼ - —
Furfuryl, tech, cns., works lb. .31 - —
dms, c.l., works lb. .22½ - —
c.c.l. works lb. .24 - —
tanks, works lb. .19½ - —
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl, fermentation, refined)
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¾ - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .14½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .26¼ - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .27 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .24½ - —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .53½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .58½ - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .41½ - —
95%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .55¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .60¾ - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .43¾ - —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .58 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. gal. .63 - —
tanks, dlvd. gal. .46 - —

Armour's double pressed stearic acid assures stability... in processing... in finished products!

Armour is now using a manufacturing process which insures stable double pressed stearic acids. All known heat stability tests show that Neo-Fat® 18-54 retains its light color and is resistant to rancidity even during high temperature processing. And peroxide tests confirm that there is no finer double pressed stearic on the market.

To manufacturers of cosmetics, buffing compounds, emulsifying soaps, finishing agents, metallic stearates, candles, and other users of double pressed stearic, this stability means more uniform processing and longer shelf-life for the finished product.

A low ash content is of particular importance to candle manufacturers—Armour's method of producing double pressed stearic insures this desirable characteristic.

Write Armour today for samples of this double pressed stearic. You'll see how this improved acid fits into your product picture. Neo-Fat 18-54 is available in 50-pound multiwall bags.

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Alcohol, lauryl, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methyl-isobutyl)
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots..lb. 2.00 - 3.25
technical (see Octanol, normal).
Pentothenyl (see Panthenol).
Phenylethyl, extra, dms.....lb. 1.57 - 2.15
standard, dms.....lb. 1.35 - —
Propyl, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd, lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10 - —
Polyvinyl, various grades, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .72½- .76
smaller lots, works lb. .77½- .81
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Waverly, N. Y..lb. .54 - —
dms., c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., Waverly, N. Y..lb. .47 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y.lb. .43 - —
industrial grade, dms., c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y...lb. .305 - —
l.c.l., Waverly, N. Y...lb. .325 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y.lb. .29 - —
Wood (see Methanol).
Aldol, 95%, dms., works.....lb. .23 - —
denaturing grade, dms.....gal. 2.15 - —
Aldrin, 60% solut., dms., c.l. works frt. alld..lb. .538 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld....lb. .755 - —
Aletris root, bgs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Algin (see Sodium alginate).
Alkanet root, bgs.....lb. .35 - .40
Allethrin, 100% dms., frt., alld lb.32.00 - —
90%, dms., frt. alld.....lb.28.80 - —
solution, 20%, dms. 100-lb lots, frt. alld..lb. 6.55 - 7.55
2½%, dms., frt. alld.....gal. 6.00 - 6.50
Allspice (see Pimento).
Allyl bromide, cnys., works.....lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
Starch, solid dms., works.....lb. .52¾- .54¾
solution, 40% teluol-butanol, dms., works lb. .25½- .26¼
Aloe, Cape, cs.....lb. .29 - .32
powdered, cs.....lb. .38 - .45
Curacao, kgs.....lb. .50 - .55
Socotrine, kgs.....lb. .25 - .35
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs...lb. 4.25 - 4.70
Alphanaphtrol, bbls., frt. alld....lb. 1.00 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld, lb. .50 - —
Alphanitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld lb. .41 - —
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .43¼- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald....lb. .44 - —
Alphapinene, tanks, South, works gal. No prices.
Alphaterpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd, E. lb. .17 - —
Alphatocopherol, bots.....kilo.225.00 - —
Acetate, bots.....kilo.225.00 - —
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls....lb. .20 - .33
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
lump, dms., works....100 lbs. 4.55 - 4.95
powd., dms., works....100 lbs. 4.70 - 5.10
USP, burnt, dms.....lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms.....lb. .07¾- .08
Potassium, gran., bgs., works, 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
lump, dms., works....100 lbs. 4.80 - 5.20
powd., dms., works....100 lbs. 4.95 - 5.35
USP, burnt, dms.....lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms.....lb. .07¾- .08
Potash-chrome, dms.....lb. .17 - —
Sodium, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .0385- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0410- .0510
crystalline (see Aluminum oxide).
Aluminum acetate, basic solut., 24%, bbls., l.c.l. works lb. .14 - —
Chloride, com'l, anhyd, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald, lb. .1550- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .1030- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1070- —
solution, 32° cbys., c.l., works, lb. .0369- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0435- .0960
tankcars, works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
NF, gran., dms, works lb. .29 - .31
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .1540- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1640- .1390
Aluminum fluoride, in fib. dms., 35c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Formate, basic solution, cbys lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald ton 60 00 —
l.c.l., works ton 65 00 -85 00
light, bgs, dlvd lb. .17 —
Hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works lb. .22 - —
contract, works lb. .21 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works lb. .19 - —
contract, works lb. .18 - —
dried, USP, XIV, fib., dms., works lb. .82½- —
contract, works lb. .79½- —
powder, tech (see Aluminum hydrate).
Laurate, precip, bbls lb. 44 - —
Metal, 99% + ingots, 10,000-lb lots frt. alld..lb. .21½- —
pigs, 10,000-lb lots frt., alld., lb. .20 - —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
Paste, lining, extra-fine, dms. lb. .62½- —
standard, dms.....lb. .43 - —
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms lb. 1.02½- —
standard, dms.....lb. .72 - —

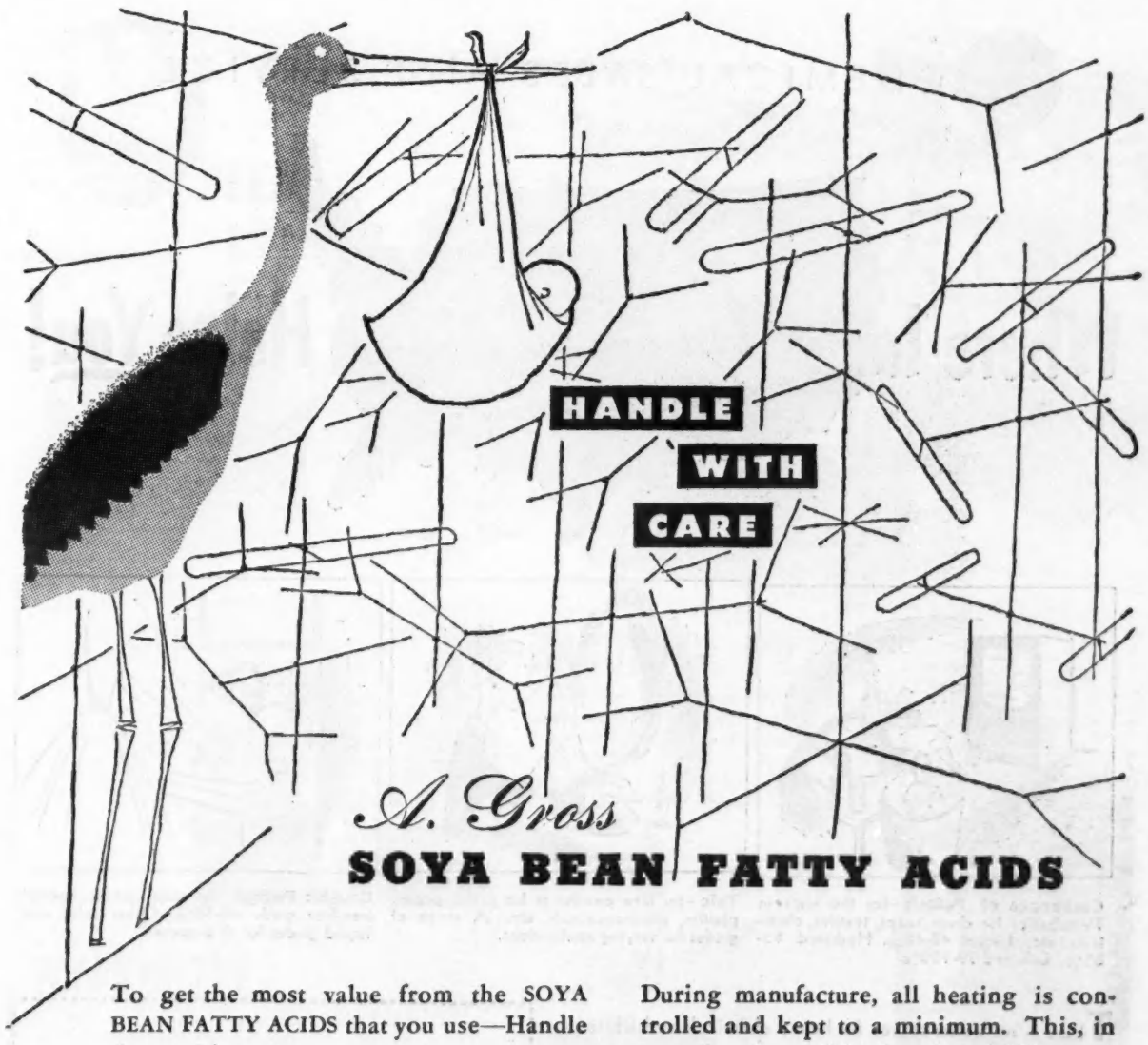
Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c per lb for 100 lb dm., 1½c per lb for 50-lb dm, 3c per lb for 10-lb can and 5c to 12c per lb for smaller containers. Deduct 1c per lb for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs, 2c for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs, 3c for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs, and 4c for 30,000 lbs or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S. a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs or over.

Resinate, precip, dms, frt, alld, lb. 27½- —
Stearate, dibasic, etns., c.l.....lb. .33 - —
ton lots or less.....lb 34 - —
monobasic, etns, c.l.....lb 33 - —
ton lots or less.....lb 34 - —
tribasic, etns., c.l.....lb. 33 - —
ton lots or less.....lb 34 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bulk, c.l., works, 100 lbs .lb. 1.85 - —
ground, bgs., works....ton.37 00 - —
lump, bgs., works.....ton.40 00 - —
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.95 - —
USP, gran., dms., works lb. .13 - .15
powd, dms, works lb. .14 - 16
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate)
Ambergris, gray, bots.....oz. 8.00 - 10 00
Ambrette seed, bgs.....lb 65 - 66
Aminoazotoluene, bbls.....lb. .94 - 1.03
Aminoethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 46½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. 47½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .45 - —

Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works lb. .60 - —
Aminophyllin, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Aminopyrine, USP, bots, dms lb. 6.00 - 6.15
Ammonia, anhydrous, fertilizer, tanks, works..ton.85.00 -88.00
pure, cycls, extra, zone 1....lb. .18½- —
2.....lb. .19 - —
3.....lb. .19½- .20
4.....lb. .20 - —
5.....lb. .21 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works..ton.87.50 -90.50
Aqua (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., dlvd., Met. area 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
tanks, works, anhyd., basis, ton.96.00 - —
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac).
Sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis....100 lbs. 8.65 -11.15
white gran. (see Ammonium Chloride).
Ammoniacal liquor, tankcars, works, anhyd. basis..ton.96.00 - —
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms.lb. .38 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lb lots, frt. alld lb. .80 - —
smaller tots, frt. alld.....lb. .81 - 1.08
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works....ton.312.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.....ton.375.00 - —
less ton lots ex whse..ton.380.00 - —
Bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works..lb. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 7.50 - —
imported, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .07¼- .08½
Bichromate, bbls., works.....lb. .34½- .38½
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd, works.....lb. .2145- .2245
Bromide, NF, gran., bbls.....lb .38 - .39
dms.....lb. .39 - .42
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb higher
Carbonate, USP, lump, powd., dms..lb. .23 - .24

Ammonium chloride, tech., white, granular, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 7.00 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .17¼- —
Citrate, dibasic, bbls lb. .75 - —
dms lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqua)
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb 2.40 —
Iodide, NF, dms., bots.....lb. 4.26 - 4.38
Linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian eastern, 33.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point ton.77.50 - —
western, 33.5% N., bgs., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton.89.84 - —
domestic, bgs., western, works, ton.68.00 -70.00—
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va ton.51 00 —
Oxalate, fine gan., dms.....lb. .26½- 31
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., works ton.222.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton.285.50 - —
less ton lots, ex whse ton.290.00 - —
Ammonium pentaborate, powder, $10 per ton higher
Perchlorate, kgs., works.....lb. .50 - .70
Persulphate, kgs.....lb. .38 - —
Phosphate, com'l, bgs, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09 - —
dibasic, NF, V, bbls., dms lb. .45 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .09 - —
Salicilate, NF, dms., kgs.....lb. 1.62 - 1.64
Silicofluoride, dms, works lb .11 .12
Sulphamate, bbls., dms., works.lb. .18 .20

Ammonium sulphate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens ton.44.00 -49.50
synthetic, bgs, c.l., western works ton.50 00 -54.50
bulk, works.....ton 47 00 -49.50
purified, dms, works lb 07½ .08¼
Sulphide, liq., 40-44%, dms., c.l., basis 100%, frt. equald ton.240.00 - —
l.c.l., basis 100%, works, ton.300.00 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....ton.180.00 - —
Sulphocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate)
Thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - .23
Thioglycollate, com'l, cbys., basis 100% lb. 1.60 - —
highly purified, cbys., basis 100% lb 1.70 - 1.90
Thiosulphate, cryst., photo grade, fib dms., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
60% solution, dms., c.l., works, lb. .06½- —
Amphetamine hydrochloride, dibasic, dextro, bots lb 28.00 - —
dextro-laevo, dms.....lb 6.00 - —
monobasic, dextro, bots lb 28.00 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, dextro, bots.lb 28.00 - —
dextro-laevo, dms.....lb 6.00 - —
Sulphate, dextro, dms.....lb 28.00 - —
dextro laevo, dms.....lb. 6.00 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., frt. alld, E. of Rockies..lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l. same basis.....lb. .17¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .15 - —
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E. of Rockies..lb. .20 - —
l.c.l. same basis.....lb 21 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18 - —



A. Gross

SOYA BEAN FATTY ACIDS

To get the most value from the SOYA BEAN FATTY ACIDS that you use—Handle them with care.

Into the Fatty Acids that you buy, whether GROCO 28—ALKYD GRADE SOYA BEAN FATTY ACIDS or GROCO 27—REGULAR SOYA BEAN FATTY ACIDS, go years of research and manufacturing experience. A. GROSS & COMPANY manufacture a full line of Fatty Acids in stainless steel equipment using the most modern splitting methods and distillation processes.

During manufacture, all heating is controlled and kept to a minimum. This, in part, is responsible for the stability and uniformity of A. GROSS & COMPANY'S SOYA BEAN FATTY ACIDS.

Our technical sales force can help you with suggestions on how to Handle Fatty Acids with Care in your operations to preserve the light color, bland odor and stability which is built into them.

Send for samples and our booklet "Fatty Acids in Modern Industry."

A. GROSS & Company

A. GROSS & COMPANY

295 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Manufacturers Since 1837 • *Factory: Newark, N. J.* • *Distributors in Principal Cities*

Amyl Alcohol—Black, Bone

Amyl alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).			
Butyrate dms	lb	.90	1.05
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms	lb	1.05	2.00
Nitrite, USP bots	lb	1.75	1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms	lb	.75	1.05
Anethol, NF, cns., dms	lb	1.00	1.37
Angelica root dom. bls	lb	.60	.70
imported, bls	lb	.60	.95
Angostura bark, bls	lb	.43	.48
Anilin oil, dms, c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb	.21	—
l.c.l., works, frt. alld	lb	.22	—
tanks, works, frt. alld	lb	.20	—
Salt, dms., frt. alld	lb	.33	—
Anise, Balkan, bgs	lb	.13	.13½
Chinese, star, bgs	lb	.95	Nom
Czech bgs	lb	.12	.12½
Mexican, bgs	lb	.15	15½
Spanish bgs	lb	.17	.17½
Syrian, bgs	lb	.14	—
Turkish, bgs	lb	.14	—
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms	lb	2.00	2.70
Annatto seed, whole, bgs	lb	.24	—
powdered dms	lb	.28	—
Anthracene 90-95% bbls, ton-lots, works	lb	.80	—
smaller lots, works	lb	.85	—
Anthraquinone 99.5% bbls., frt. alld.	lb	.68	—
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride)			
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines	lb	.34½	—
cases, c.l. mines	lb	.35	—
Oxide, ngs, c.l., frt. alld	lb	.27½	.36
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb	.29	.39½
Sulphide 62-64% bgs, dlvd	lb	.38	.38½
Trichloride pails c.l. works	lb	.43	.47
c.l. works	lb	.45	.49
solution, cbys., works	lb	.29	.30
Antimony potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic).			
Antipyrene NF dms	lb	2.50	2.60
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots	oz	23.40	23.90
Areca nuts, powd., bbls	lb	.16	.17
Arecoline hydrobromide NF bots tins	oz	5.00	5.75
Arginine monohydrochloride laevo dms., 1-kilo. lots	kilo	77.00	—
Argols, min 50%, bgs shipment ports, per 100 kilos, basis 100%	lb	No prices.	
Arnica flowers (true montana), bls.	lb	.70	.71
root, bls	lb	1.45	—
Arrowroot, powd., bgs	lb	.11	.14
Arsenic metal, lump, bbls., prompt ship't	lb	.70	—
Trioxide USP dms	lb	.48	—
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb	.05½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb	.06½	.07½
Asafetida, cs	lb	.32	.35
powd. bbls, dms	lb	.50	.53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.)			
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l. (20 tons) mines	ton	1,300.00	—
No. 2 c.l. (20 tons) mines	ton	675.00	—
Run-of-mine c.l. (20 tons) mines	ton	556.00	—
3K, c.l., (20 tons), mines	ton	456.00	—
3R, c.l. (20 tons) mines	ton	371.00	—
3T, c.l. (20 tons) mines	ton	348.00	—
3Z, c.l. (20 tons) mines	ton	321.00	—
4K, c.l. (20 tons) mines	ton	173.00	—
4M, c.l. (20 tons) mines	ton	173.00	—
4T, c.l. (20 tons) mines	ton	156.00	—
4Z, c.l. (20 tons) mines	ton	156.00	—
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, 5D, c.l., (20 tons), mines	ton	122.50	—
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton	122.50	—
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton	116.50	—
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton	110.00	—
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton	78.00	—
7D, c.l., (30 tons) mines	ton	66.50	—
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton	65.00	—
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton	55.00	—
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton	46.00	—
7M, c.l. (30 tons) mines	ton	40.00	—
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton	39.00	—
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton	37.00	—
7RF, c.l., (30 tons), mines	ton	40.00	—
7TF, c.l (30 tons) mines	ton	40.00	—
8S, c.l. (30 tons) mines	ton	27.00	—
Asbestos c.l. prices are in U. S. funds. L.c.l. lots, $4 per ton higher			
Asphalt, gilsonite, black, seconds, 300°-390°F fusing point not uniform bgs, c.l., Craig, Colo.; Heber City, Utah	ton	34.00	—
select, 350° F, fusing point, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton	38.00	—
270°-295°F fusing point bgs, c.l. same basis	ton	37.00	—
jet, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton	34.00	—
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works	lb.	.06½	—
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tank-wagon, refinery	gal.	.09	—
emulsion tanks, tank wagon refinery	gal.	.09½	.10
steam refd., less than 80 penetration tanks, tankwagon refinery	ton	22.00	—
80-300 penetration, tanks, tank-wagon, refinery	ton	21.00	—
Aspirin (see Acid, Acetylsalicylic.)			
Atropine, USP, bots	oz	9.35	10.00
Sulphate USP, bots	oz.	4.50	5.00

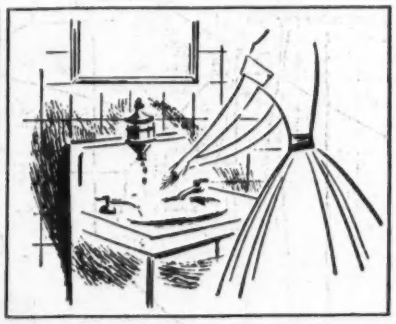
ISCO CHEMICAL SALES AND SERVICE

Since 1816

Where Innis, Speiden Service Helps You!

Carbonate of Potash—for the glass in TV tubes or for drugs, soaps, textiles, chemicals, etc. Liquid 47-48%. Hydrated 83-85%. Calcined 99-100%.

Talc—for face powder or for paints, paper, plastics, pharmaceuticals, etc. A range of grades for varying applications.



Caustic Potash—for soap making, special iron-free grade 45-50%. Other solid and liquid grades for all purposes.

There is no better source for heavy chemicals and white goods than Innis, Speiden! For 137 years this name has been a chemical industry by-word. From ISCO sales offices and stock points throughout the United States you can depend upon prompt shipment and service that follows through. ISCO products are high in quality and backed up by expert assistance on application problems. Your inquiry for full information on ISCO products will receive immediate attention. INNIS, SPEIDEN & CO., INC., 420 LEXINGTON AVE., NEW YORK 17, N.Y. SALES OFFICES IN BOSTON, CHICAGO, CLEVELAND, AND PHILADELPHIA.

ISCO PRODUCTS

Aluminum Sulfate • Ammonium Carbonate • Borax • Carbonate of Potash • Casein • Caustic Potash • Chalk • Clays • Glauber's Salt • Magnesite • Magnesium Carbonate • Magnesium Chloride • Muriate of Potash • Silicas • Stearates • Talcs

INNIS (ISCO) SPEIDEN

Since 1816

B

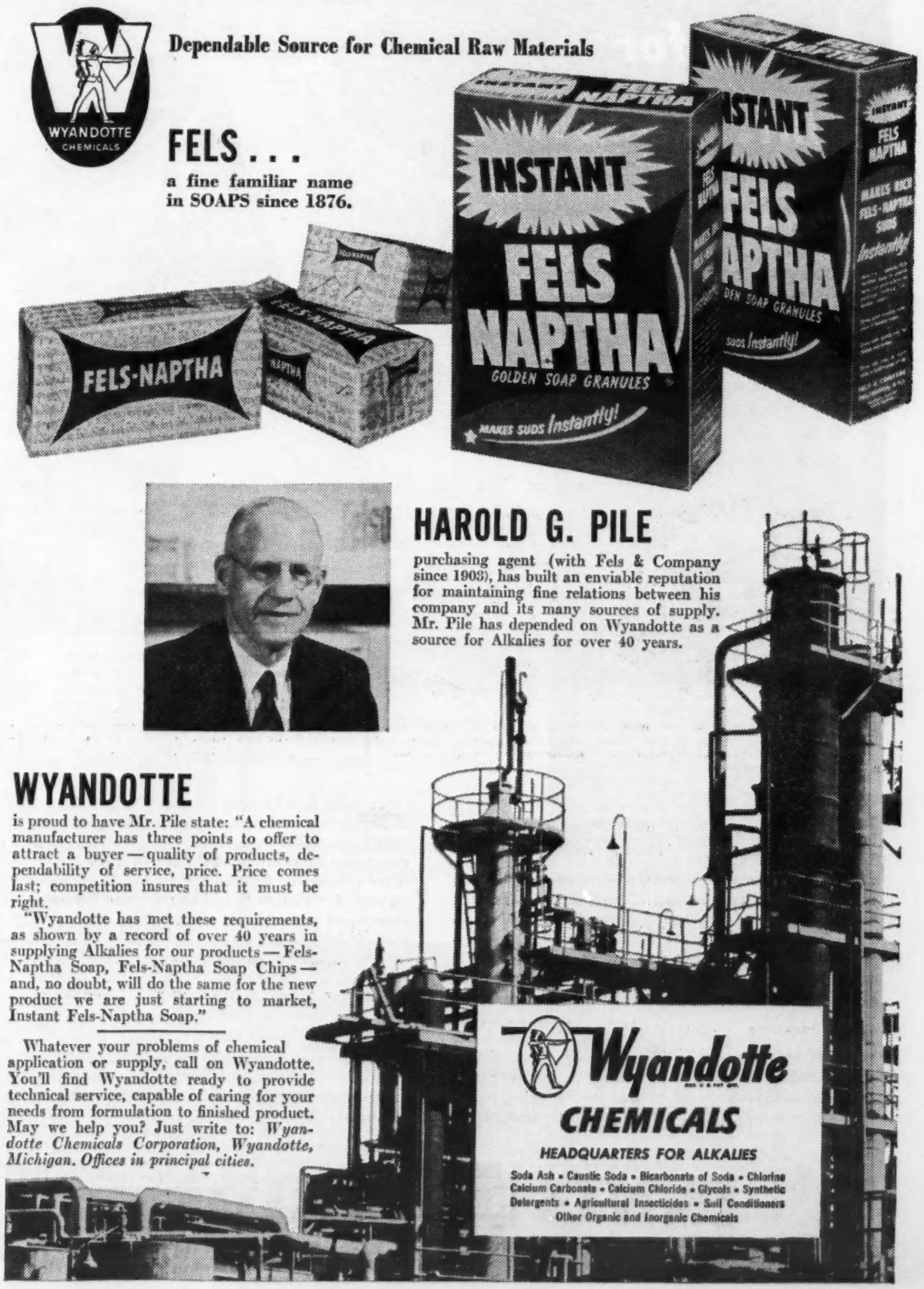
Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units	50,000 units.	.70	—
less than 1,000,000,000 units	50,000 units.	.75	—
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs	lb.	1.35	1.45
Barberry root bark, bags	lb.	.28	.30
tree bark, bgs	lb.	.40	.45
Barbital, USP, 100-lb drms	lb	5.00	—
Sodium USP dms	lb	5.25	5.27
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works	ton	92.50	—
smaller lots works	ton	102.50	—
Chlorate kgs., works	lb.	.32	.36
Chloride, anhyd. bgs., c.l., works	ton	158.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton	168.00	—
NF, cryst., dms	lb.	.16	—
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald	lb.	.30	—
Dioxide (see Barium peroxide)			
Hydrate, crystals bgs	ton	190.00	200.00
Iodide bots	lb	6 14	—
Monoxide (see Oxide)			
Nitrate, bbls c.l., works	lb.	.12½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., frt. equald	ton	255.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton	265.00	—
Peroxide dms works	lb	16	—
Stearate, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.37	—
ton lots	lb	.38	—
less ton lots	lb	.39	—
Sulphate, tech (see Barytes and Blanc fixe)			
X-ray, dms	lb	14½	—
Sulphide, dms., c.l., works	ton	85.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton	95.00	—
Barytes, Southern off-color, bgs	mines	ton 25.00	—
95.75%, bgs., mines		ton 25.00	—
water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., E. St. Louis		ton 41.60	—
ex-whse., N. Y.		ton 60.10	—
Bauxite, bulk, mines		ton 9.50	10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).			
Belladonna leaf, bls	lb.	.28	.32
root, bls	lb	.35	.40
Bentonite, dom., 200 mesh bgs., works	ton	14.00	—
imported, Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 10 tons to c.l., ex dock	ton	65.90	—
5 ton-lots, ex whse	ton	80.60	—
1 ton-lots, ex whse	ton	83.10	—
low gel, bgs., 10 tons to c.l., ex dock	ton	64.40	—
5 ton-lots, ex whse	ton	78.95	—
1 ton-lots, ex whse	ton	81.45	—
Benzal chloride cbys. works	lb	.22	.23½
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms	lb.	.74	1.05
tech., cbys., dms	lb.	.44	—
Benzene (see Benzol)			
Hexachloride, 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane)			
tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works, gamma unit-lb.		.008	.0085
l.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb.		.015	—
dust, dry, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit, lb.		.015	—
l.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb.		.020	—
wet, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit lb.		.025	—
l.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb.		.0325	—
Benzidine, hydrochloride 100% basis, bbls., frt. alld.	lb.	1.00	—
Benzocaine, dms	lb.	3.48	3.50
Benzol, pure or nitration, tanks, works,			
Bethlehem, Pa	gal.	.42	—
Birmingham district	gal.	.40	—
Chicago district	gal.	.40	—
Cleveland district	gal.	.40	—
Geneva, Utah	gal.	.40	—
Johnstown, Pa	gal.	.40	—
Lackawanna, N. Y.	gal.	.42	—
Lone Star, Texas	gal.	.41	—
Lorain, Ohio	gal.	.40	—
Minnequa, Colo	gal.	.39	—
Philadelphia district	gal.	.42	—
Pittsburgh district	gal.	.40	—
Sparrows Point, Md	gal.	.42	—
Syracuse, N. Y.	gal.	.40	—
Terre Haute, Ind	gal.	.41	—
Wyandotte, Mich	gal.	.42	—
Youngstown, Ohio	gal.	.40	—
Benzophenone dms	lb.	1.40	1.70
Benzonitrile, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.46¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.47	—
Benzotrichloride, cbys., frt. equald.	lb.	.18	.20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.21½	.24½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.22½	.25½
Peroxide, pure, fib, ctns., works.	lb	90	1.05
Benzyl acetate, l.t.c., cns., dms	lb.	.65	1.05
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl)			
Benzoate, USP, f.f.c., cns., dms.	lb.	.72	.80
Chloride, tech., cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.20½	.23½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21½	.24½
High grade benzyl chloride, 2c. higher.			
Cinnamate, cns.	lb.	3.50	3.90
Formate, cns.	lb.	1.90	2.10
Propionate, bots	lb	1.35	1.80
Salicylate bots	lb	1.65	1.85
Benzylidinacetone, bots	lb.	1.68	2.05
Benzylisoeugenol, cns.	lb.	8.60	9.10
Berberine bisulphate, cns	lb.	35.00	36.25
Hydrochloride, bots	lb.	35.00	36.25
Berberis root, bls	lb.	.32	.35
Betagammapicoline, 5°, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.31	.32½
l.c.l., works	lb.	.32	.33
Betamethylnaphthalene, 32°C m.p., dms., works	lb.	.90	—
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works	lb.	.78½	—
tech., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.32½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.34½	—
Benzoate, fib dms., works	lb	3.00	—
custom contract	lb.	1.65	1.85
Salicylate, dms	lb	5.00	—
Sulphate, cns	lb.	35.00	36.25
Betanaphthylamine, tech., bbls., works	lb.	1.05	1.10
Betaphenylethylamine, dms., works, 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.10	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.15	1.40
Beth root, bls	lb.	.40	.41
Biotin, cryst., bots	gram	10.00	—
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).			
Bismuth chloride, jars	lb.	5.11	—
Hydroxide, dms	lb.	4.65	—
Metal, bxs., ton lots	lb	2.25	—
Nitrate, cryst., dms	lb.	2.10	—
Oxide, anhydrous, dms	lb.	4.47	5.05
Oxychloride, dms	lb.	4.37	4.42
Phenolsulphonate, fib, dms	lb.	5.22	—
Subcarbonate, USP, dms	lb.	3.50	—
Subgallate, NF, fib, dms	lb.	3.15	—
Subiodide, fib, dms	lb	5.37	—
Subnitrate, NF, dms	lb	2.65	—
Subsalicylate, USP, dms	lb.	3.50	—
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars	lb.	4.22	—
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.16	—
cs, l.c.l., ship't point	lb.	.20	.22
Bone, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15½	.22

Pacific coast bone black prices, 2c. per lb. higher

Black, carbon, channel, heads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0740- —
l.c.l., divd. or whse lb. .1225- —
uncompressed, regular bgs., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., divd. or whse lb. .19 - —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
ctns. l.c.l., whse lb 10 - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works, lb. .0750- —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0790- —
l.c.l., divd. or whse lb. .122 .125
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0550- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .0950- —
semi-reinforcing bgs., c.l., works lb. .045 - —
bgs., cns., l.c.l., whse lb. .085 - —
Charcoal (see C)
Graphite (see G)
Iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - —
Lamp, bgs., c.l. works lb. .16 45
Mineral, bgs., works lb 0160- 0675
Black ash (see Barium sulphide)
Blackberry root, bls. lb. .15 - .16
root bark, bls lb. .32 - .35
Black dyes (see Dyes)
Black haw root bark, bls lb 65 70
tree bark, bls lb. 40 42
Black Indian hemp root, bbls lb. .60 - .61
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works ton.106.50 - —
l.c.l., works ton.116 50 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works ton.100.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 110.00 —
N. Y. whse ton.140 32 155.00
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, pulp, 70%, bbls., c.l., works, ton.105.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.115 00 - —
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs 5.02 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.52 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs., unit-ton 5.00 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bgs., Chicago unit-ton. 5.25 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l. lb. .16½ .18
l.c.l. lb. .18 - .25
Bloodroot, bls lb. .55 - .56
Blue, alkali, dry, bbls. divd N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 2.00 - —
toner, bbls. (the flushed same basis lb. 1.15 - —
Chinese, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls. same basis, lb. 4.90 - —
imitation (see Blue ultramarine)
Copper-phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls. same basis lb 3.85 - —
resinated, bbls. same basis lb 2.40 - —
water dispersable lb 1.54 - —
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian and Soda).
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., same basis lb. 2.60 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb. 4.05 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls., same basis lb .75 - —
Potash, CP, bbls, same basis lb .56 - —
Prussian, insoluble, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Soda, C.P., bronze, bbls. same basis lb. .48 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .30½- .35
jobbing types, bbls., same basis, lb. .16½- .18½
regular types, dry, bbls. same basis lb. .22½- .35
Victoria toner, molybdic, PMA, bbls. lb. 4.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls lb 5.35 - —
Blue, dry colors, divd. prices ¼c higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c), Miss. N. C., S. C., Tenn. Tex (El Paso 2c.) Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 16c higher. Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita frt. equalized with Chicago
Blue dyes (see Blue).
Blueflag, root, bls lb. 45 - .46
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Boldo leaves, bls lb. .11 - .13
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E ton.60.00 - —
Bone phosphate, defluorinated (see D), of lime (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic)
precipitate, (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic, NF, precip.).
Bones, raw, bulk, Atlantic ports ton 60 00 - —
Boneset, leaves and tops, bls. lb. .17 - .20
Borage, flowers, bls lb. 65 - .66
Borax, tech, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works ton.78.00 - —
ton lots ex whse. N. Y. or chi ton.125.75- —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.130.75- —
bulk, c.l., works ton.70.00 - —
crystals, 99%, bgs., c.l., works, ton.67.25 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.115.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.120.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.91.75 - —
ton lots ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton.139.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.144.50 - —
gran., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.41.25 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.89.00 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton.94.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.65.75 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton.113.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.118.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.35.75 - —
powder, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.46.25 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton.94.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.99.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.70.75 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton.118.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.123.50 - —
Borax packed in kgs., $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs. USP borax $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. point lb. .18 - .24
l.c.l. same basis lb. .19 - .26
Borneol, cns lb. 2.85 - 4.50
Borontrifluoride gas, cyls., truckload works lb. .62 - —
less truckload, works lb. .70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purified cs. c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .28 - —
1,000-lb. tots, same basis lb. .27 - —
dms. lead-lined, divd lb. .25 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots lb. 1.62 - 2.60
cbys lb. 1.52 - —
Bromstyrol, bots lb. 5.40 - 5.70
Bronze powder, aluminum (See A).
Gold, litho, cns., dms., works, lb. .75 - .85
moulding, cns., dms., works lb. .85 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., works lb. 1.05 - 1.25
radiator, cns., dms., works lb. .80 - .85
Broomtop, bls lb. .30 - .35
Brown, iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .13¾ -
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works lb. .04 - —
Sap, crystals, bgs, works lb .12 —
powdered, bgs lb 13 —
Sienna, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- .15¼
c.l., works lb. .04½ 15½
raw, paper, bgs. c.l. works lb. .04½ 13
l.c.l. works lb. .04¾ 13¼
Umber, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. 06 —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¼- .07
Turkey type, bgs., c.l. Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
raw, American, bgs. works lb. 06¼ 06¼
Turkey-type, bgs., works lb. .06¾- .07
Vandyke, bbls. works lb. .09½- .12
Brucine, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .20 .35
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .15 .30
Bryonia, root, bls lb 22 34
Buchu, leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
Buckthorn, bark, bls lb. .13 - .17
cut and sifted, bls lb. .18 - .23
Berries, bgs lb. .80 .90
Burdock, root, bls lb. .22 - .26
Butadiene, refined, cyls., refinery lb. .22 - —
tanks, refinery lb. .15 - —
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .03½- —
Butternut, bark, bls lb. .23 .25
Butyl acetate, fermentation, normal, dms., c.l. frt. alld lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .15½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 —
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., divd. & l.c.l. same basis lb. .14¾- —
lb. .15¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 —
secondary, dms. c.l. divd E. lb. .12½- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .13¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, butyl)
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., divd lb. .22½- —
l.c.l. divd lb .23½ —
tanks, divd lb .20¾- —
Chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .37½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .38 - —
Ether (see Ether, butyl)
Lactate, dms. c.l. frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .34¾- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .35¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .35 - —
Laurate, dms. works lb. .39 - —
Methacrylate, normal, dms., less truckloads works lb 70 —
Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
Phenylacetate, dms lb 4.50 4.60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate, dms. l.c.l. frt. equald lb. .24 .27¼
Butylamine (see Mono-, Di- or Tri-).
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter)
Cadmium iodide, jars lb. 6.75 - 7.05
Metal, ingots or sticks, cs., divd. lb 2.00 - —
Stearate, dms., ton lots lb. 1.42 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.44 - —
Caffeine, natural, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lb. lots or more lb. 2.80 - —
anhydrous, dms lb. 3.00 - —
synthetic, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lb. lots or more lb. 2.80 - —
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 3.00 - —
Citrated, USP, dms., 100 lb. lots or more lb. 2.35 - —
Calamine, USP, dms lb. .34 - —
Calamus root, dom. natural, bgs. lb .25 .30
imported, bleached, bls lb .70 Nom.
stripped, bls lb .30 .40
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 1 kilo lots, works gram .80 - —
25 to 100 gram lots, works, gram .90 .95
in edible oil, dms. 10,000 or more standard units (1 standard unit equals 1,000,000 USP units), works unit .04¾- —
1,000 to 10,000 standard units, works unit .05¼- —
less than 1,000 standard units, works unit .05¾ —
Calcium arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., whse. works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .09 - .10
l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 .11
Bromide, NF, jars lb .90 .92
Carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., divd ton.134.40 —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Calcium Carbonate • Calcium Chloride • Glycols • Synthetic Detergents • Agricultural Insecticides • Soil Conditioners
Other Organic and Inorganic Chemicals

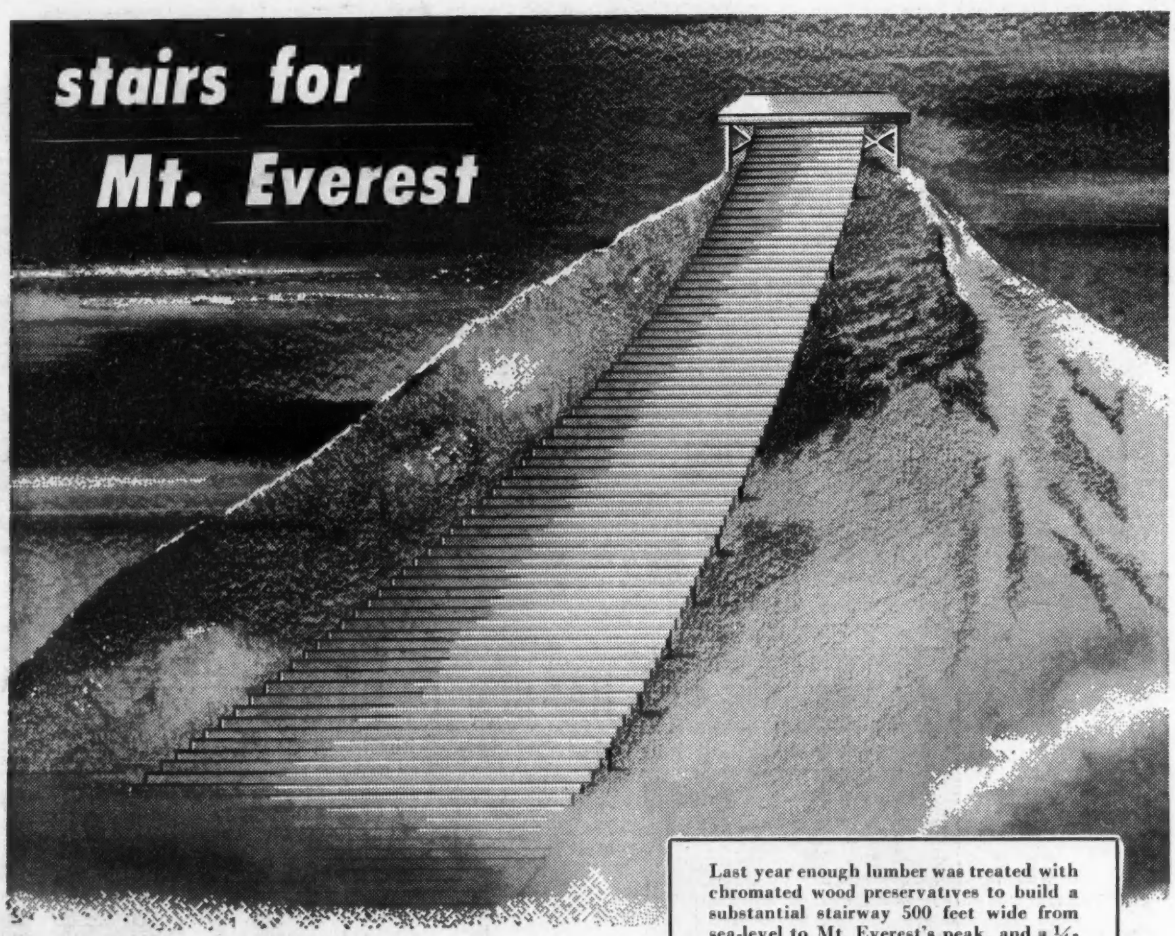
Calcium Carbonate—Chloral

Calcium carbonate, natural, dry-grd., air floated, 99.5%—325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works, ton 7.50 -10.00
chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., works ton 32.00 -34.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton 30.00 - —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton 17.00 -18.00
precipitated, dense, bgs., c.l., works ton 30.00 -33.00
l.c.l., works ton 40.00 -48.00
medium, bgs., c.l., works ton 35.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 45.00 -50.00
surface treated, bgs., c.l., works ton 35.00 -50.00
l.c.l., works ton 45.00 -65.00
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works, ton 110.00 -160.00
l.c.l., works ton 120.00 -175.00
Chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars lb. .28 - —
flake 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l. works, frt. equald ton 25 00 - —
liquor 40%, tankcars, works, frt. alld ton 10 50 - —
pellets, bgs. c.l. works ton 31.25 - —
powder, bgs., c.l., works ton 35 65 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald ton 23.50 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis ton 32 00 -69 00
USP gran, bbls lb. .30 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .29½ .30
Cyanide dms. divd E. of Rockies, lb. .24 - .50
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms lb. .70 - .72
USP, bbls., dms lb. .63 - .65
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms. lb. 2.00 - 2.15
Hydride, dms., works lb. 2.20 - 4.00

Calcium hydrochlorite, high test, cns., cased (45 lbs.), dlvd. E. of Rockies cs. 21.00 -23.00
dms., 100-lb. lots, same basis, dm. 25.25 -29.85
Hypophosphite, dms., ton lots or less lb .90 - .93
Iodide, jars lb. 4.52 - —
Lactate, USP dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .41 - .48
Mangelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Naphthenate, liq. 4% Ca, dms., frt. equald lb. .27¼- —
Nitrate, tech., bbls., works lb. .13 - —
fertilizer grade, bgs., c.l., Los Angeles ton 49.25 - —
Pantothenate, dextro, jars, 100 gram lots or more, frt. adjusted gram. .07½- —
Para-aminosalicylate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt adjusted lb 7.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb 7 05 7.50
Phenolsulphonate, dms lb. 70 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs 7.10 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs 7.60 7.95
feed grade, bgs., c.l., works, ton 80.00 -90.00
l.c.l., bgs., works ton 85.00 -95.00
monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, works frt. equald lb. 6.40 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 6.90 - —
tribasic, precip., NF, bgs., c.l., works 110 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Phytate, bgs., works lb. .37 - —
Resinate, precip., dms. frt. alld., works lb. .27¾- —

Calcium silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
Stearate, cths., c.l. lb. .35 - —
ton lots lb. .36 - —
less ton lots lb. .37 - —
Sulphate (see Gypsum)
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent steel pails, 100 to 999 lb. lots, works lb. 2.60 - 3.50
fine particle size, same basis, works lb. 2.65 - 3.75
Calendula flowers, bls lb. .50 - .65
Calomel, USP powd. dms lb. 4.02 4.05
Camphene, 46° m.p., dms. incl., c.l., works lb. .1930- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1980- .2115
tanks, same basis lb .1660- —
Chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.00 - 3.12
natural, USP, powd., 100-lb. lots, bbls lb. .48 - .50
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz. cs lb. .63 .65
synthetic, tech., bbls., 10 bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .55½- —
smaller lots lb. .56 - .66
USP gran, powd., bbls, 2,000-lb lots lb. .57 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .58 - —
smaller lots lb. .59 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .90 - —
1,000-lb lots lb. .91 - —
smaller lots lb. .92 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Canella alba bark bls lb .25 .33
Cantharides, Chinese, cs lb 2.00 2.05
powd., bxs. lb 2.25 - 2.30
Russian, bgs. lb 4.00 4.05
powd. bxs. lb 4.35 4.40
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Oleoresin NF from domestic pepper, dms lb 4.25 5.75
from African pepper, dms lb. 4.75 6.25

Caramel coloring, NF, bbls. gal. 1.05 - 1.20
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs. lb. .09¼- .09½
Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works lb. 1.25 - —
steel-dms., same basis lb. 1.20 - —
Carbinol, methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
Carbon bisulphide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. in competitive points lb. .0750- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0650- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1025- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1125- —
tankcars same basis lb. .0525- —
Dioxide, industrial, wholesale, cyl lb. .08 - —
Tetrachloride CP, dms., works lb. .11 - .13¾
NF, chys lb. .17 - .18
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld lb. .0925- —
W of Rockies, f.o.b stock-points lb. .0975- —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt alld. lb. .115 - —
W of Rockies, f.o.b stock-points lb. .12 - —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .0825- —
W of Rockies, f.o.b. stock-points lb. .0875- —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb 4.00 - 4.25
smaller lots, works lb 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom fruit, bleached, A, cs., afloat lb. 2.50 - 2.65
medium, cs. lb. 3.20 - —
decorticated, Alleppey, cs. lb. 1.95 - —
Guatemalan, cs. lb. 1.72 - —
Mangalore type, cs. lb. 1.95 Nom.
green, Alleppey, bgs lb. 1.28 - 1.30
Ceylon, bgs lb. 1.28 - 1.30
seed (see Cardamom fruit decorticated).
Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100 lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 6.50 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 6.65 - 7.15
Carotene, technical, 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins, works gm. .55 - —
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units, per lb., dms., works, million units. .18 - —
microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works, million units. .33 - —
Carvol, bots. lb. 6.25 - 9.65
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .29 - .30
Casein, dom., acid-precip, standard, bgs., 10,000-lb lots or more, ship't point lb. .28 - .32
premium bgs., 10,000-lb lots or more, sh.p't point lb. .35 - .40
imported, Argentine, acid-precip., grd., 100-bg. lots or more, duty paid lb. .19 - .20
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated dms., c.l., Newark, N. J lb. .22 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .23 - —
dm. lots, same basis lb. .25 - —
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, bls lb. .14½- .15
longstick lb. .18 - .18½
shortstick, bls lb. .16 - .16½
China, Canton, Kwangsi rolls, select, cs lb. .28 - .30
broken, bls. lb. .33 - .33½
Honan, Yunnan, scraped, bls. lb. .28 Nom.
unscraped, bls lb. .27½ Nom.
Saigon, broken, bls. lb. .40 - 45
medium, bls. lb. .43 - 47
thin, bls lb. .60 Nom.
Cassia, buds, bgs lb. 1.65 Nom.
Fistula, bskts lb. .25 - .30
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazilian ports long ton. 140.00 Nom.
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton. 31.00 - —
Castoreum artificial, cns lb 9.00 9.25
natural, cns lb. 7.10 -30.00
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works lb 2.17½- —
resublimed dms. works lb 2.29½- —
Catnip leaves, southern, bls lb. .75 - —
Celery seed, French, bgs lb. .47 - .48
Indian, bgs. lb. .25 - .30
Celluloid scrap (see Pryoxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate, flake, cns., divd. lb. .40 - .45
extrusion compounds, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .53 - .59
molding, composition, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .49 - .55
reprocessed black, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .49
Acetate-butyrate flake, 16% butyryl content, standard cartons, works lb. .64 - —
17% butyryl content, standard cartons, works lb. .54 - —
27% butyryl content, standard cartons, works lb. .64 - —
38% butyryl content, low viscosity, standard cartons, works lb. .68 - —
medium viscosity, standard cartons, same basis lb. .54 - —
50% butyryl content, standard cartons, works lb. .63 - —
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, transparents, special black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .64 - .71
reprocessed, black, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .52 - .53
Triacetate, flake, cns., works, frt. alld. on 100-lb. lots or more lb. .50 - —
Cerium hydrate, 74% CeO_2, fib dms., 100-lb lots or more lb. 1.44 - —
77% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.74 - —
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works lb. 1.05 - —
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, works lb. 1.85 - 1.98
smaller lots, works lb. 2.03 - 2.23
Chalk (see calcium carbonate).
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, cs lb. .90 - 1.00
Roman cs lb. 1.00 - 1.15
Charcoal activated, NF, fib dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
5-ton lots, works lb. .26½- .32½
smaller lots works lb. .27 - .50
Bone (see Black, bone).
Hardwood, briquets, bgs., c.l., works ton. 77.00 -88.00
granular bgs. works ton 77 00 —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 70.40 - —
Pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, south ton. 53.50 - —
l.c.l., works, South ton. 53.50 -63.50
lump bgs., c.l., works, South. ton. 50.00 - —
l.c.l., works, South ton. 53.00 -67.50
bulk, c.l. works, South ton 23.50 —
Chestnut extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. .0530- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0565- —
tanks, works lb. .0440- —
powd., 65% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works lb. .1128- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1200- —
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l. works lb .23 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —



Last year enough lumber was treated with chromated wood preservatives to build a substantial stairway 500 feet wide from sea-level to Mt. Everest's peak, and a ¼-mile square observation platform for those who make the grade.

Although few of us would ever have the opportunity to use such stairs, most of us must face very real problems of insect and fungus attack on wood every day.

Lumber treated with water-soluble chromated preservatives has up to seven times the life of untreated wood in home, farm and industrial applications. Treated wood porches and steps last a lifetime — treated structural lumber repels attack by termites and fungus — treated fence posts don't snap off at the ground line when "Bossie" scratches her back. In any use where wood is practical, and particularly in contact with or near the ground, chromated wood preservatives extend useful life.

During 1952, over 130 million board feet of lumber were treated with seven million pounds of proprietary chromated preservatives, providing clean, odorless, paintable surfaces. Some of this lumber was treated under preasure at commercial plants; some in small dip tanks with hand-mixed preservative solution. Mr. & Mrs. America and industry are realizing the benefits of longer wood life — conservation of resources and its counteracting effect on shrinking dollar value.

After exhaustive field tests, the American Wood Preservers' Association has accepted as full standards all chromated preservative formulations submitted. Several of these formulations containing sodium and potassium chromates and bichromates are available for licensing.

It's doubtful that anyone will ever attempt construction of stairs for Mt. Everest, but it's a fact that Mutual has a wealth of experience with chromium chemicals. Wood preservation is but one of the many expanding fields of application for these important compounds. Our technical staff will give careful consideration to your inquiries.

MUTUAL CHEMICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA

Mutual Chromium Chemicals

SINCE 1845

270 MADISON AVENUE • NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

Plants: BALTIMORE . . . JERSEY CITY

Chloral hydrate, USP, 40-lb. jars, 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.30	—
500-lb. lots	lb.	1.33	—
100-lb. lots or less	lb.	1.25	1.40
Chloramine T, NF, bbls., works	lb.	.75	1.00
Chlordane, agricultural, dms., pails, c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.65	—
t.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.66	.73
refined, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.75	—
t.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.76	.83
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14	—
t.c.l.	lb.	.14¾	—
70%, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	—
Rubber, 5, 10, 20 cpts., ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.55	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.57	—
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.60	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.61	.62
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.0325	.1125
t.c.l., N. Y. stock points	lb.	.1025	—
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald	100 lbs.	2.93	—
multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt. equald	100 lbs.	3.80	3.83
3 cars, same basis	100 lbs.	3.80	—
2 cars, same basis	100 lbs.	5.00	—
1 car, same basis	100 lbs.	6.00	—
Chlorotorm, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.18	.182
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.192	.20
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17	.171
USP, dms	lb.	.30	.35
Chloro (4), —2 amino-toluene, bbls	lb.	1.38	—
Chlorophyll, oil soluble, 4%, not fixed, tins, pails, works	lb.	4.25	—
copper fixed, 6½%, tins, pails, works	lb.	4.25	—
sodium-copper, aqueous sol., 4%,, dms., pails works	lb.	3.75	—
8% pails, dms., works	lb.	4.00	4.80
14%, dms., works	lb.	8.90	—
concentrated, dom., 50%, dms., works, basis 100%	lb.	55.00	-60.00
75%, dms., works, basis 100%	lb.	45.00	-60.00
90%-100%, dms., works, basis 100%	lb.	45.00	-60.00
concentrated, imported, 60%, tins, basis 100%	lb.	58.00	—
90%, tins, basis 100%	lb.	58.00	—
75%, tins, basis 100%	lb.	58.00	—
Chloropicrin, com'l, bots	lb	1.50	—
cyls., 150 lbs. frt alld	lb	.95	—
100 lbs. same basis	lb	.97	—
25 lbs., same basis	lb	1.22	—
Cholesterol, USP fib dms., 100-lb lots	lb.	6.85	—
Choline bitartrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted	lb.	1.50	1.75
Chloride fib. dms., frt. adjusted	lb.	1.50	1.75
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted	lb.	1.50	1.75
Chromium acetate powd 72% Cr., bbls. works	lb.	No stocks.	
solut., 7½% bbls. works	lb.	.08½	—
cbys. works	lb.	.10¼	—
8½%, bbls. works	lb.	.09	—
cbys works	lb.	.10¾	—
Fluoride, obls., works	lb.	.51	.52
Green (see Green, chromel).			
Oxide (see Green, chromium oxide)			
Oleate, solid, bbls	lb.	.49	—
Trioxide NF bots	lb.	.82	.89
Yellow, (see Yellow, chrome).			
Chrysarobin, USP bots	lb	6.50	8.00
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs	lb.	.28	.50
yellow, broken, bgs	lb.	.28	.30
Cinchonidine, cryst., cns, 100-oz. lots.	oz.	.65	—
Sulphate, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.37	.40½
Cinchonine, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots.	oz.	.52	.57
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.27½	.30½
Cinchophen, NF, heavy density, dms., frt. adjusted	lb.	3.70	4.05
standard density, dms., same basis	lb.	3.50	3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted	lb.	4.50	4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol cinnamic).			
Aldehyde, NF, cns., dms	lb.	1.00	1.30
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls	lb.	.32	—
"0000," bgs.	lb.	.40	.41
Citral, bots., cns	lb.	3.20	3.75
Citronellal, bots., dms	lb.	1.50	2.00
Citronellol bots., dms	lb.	1.75	2.20
Civet, artificial, bots	lb	13.75	-15.00
natural, bots	oz.	4.75	-10.00
Clay, ball, dom., crushed, bulk, Tennessee	ton.	10.00	-12.00
airfloated bgs. c.l. Tennessee	ton.	19.50	—
purified, bgs. c.l., Tennessee	ton.	20.50	—
imported, lump, bulk, Atlantic port	long ton.	27.00	-30.00
airfloated, bgs. c.l., Atlantic port	long ton.	43.00	-45.00
pulverized bgs., t.c.l., all ports	ton.	55.00	—
97%, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia	ton.	54.00	-56.00
China, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99%, 300 mesh bgs., c.l., works	ton.	11.50	-14.50
t.c.l., works	ton.	35.30	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton	8.50	-11.50
200 mesh bgs., c.l., works	ton.	13.50	-17.00
Imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Phila., Portland, Me	gross ton	20.00	-40.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock net	ton.	50.00	—
t.c.l. ex whse net	ton.	20.00	-65.00
Clove, Ceylon, bls	lb.	1.35	—
Zanzibar, bls	lb.	1.34	—
Clover, tops, red, bgs	lb.	.45	.50
CMC, purified, high vis. (see Gum cellulose).			
standard low vis. bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt alld	lb.	.60	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.62	—
medium vis bgs., 23,000 lbs or over, works, frt alld	lb.	.57	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.59	—
technical high vis. 58% purity, bgs., 20,000 lbs. or more, dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.56	—
2,000 to 20,000 lbs. dlvd. E.	lb.	.58	—
less than 2,000 lbs. dlvd E.	lb.	.62	—
low vis., 80% purity, bgs., or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs. dlvd. E., basis 100%	lb.	.41	—
less than 23,000 lbs. dlvd. E., basis 100%	lb.	.43	—
62% purity, bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., basis 100%,	lb.	.41	—
t.c.l., dlvd. E., basis 100%,	lb.	.43	—
58% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. basis, net weight	lb.	.34	—
t.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.36	—
47½% purity, c.l., dlvd., E., basis 100%	lb.	.41	—
t.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.43	—
36½% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E., basis net weight	lb.	.13½	—
t.c.l. dlvd E	lb	20	—

Prices for technical grades of CMC W. of the Rockies are 1c. per lb. less than dlvd. E prices.

Coaltar, crude, resale dms., c.l., ex-whse	gal.	.275	.3023
t.c.l., ex-whse.	gal.	.285	.3135
tanks, ex works	gal.	.154	.165
refined, resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse.	gal.	.2850	.3135
t.c.l., ex-whse	gal.	.2950	.3245
tanks, ex-whse	gal.	.1650	.1760
Cobalt acetate, 23.7% bbls., dlvd.	lb.	1.30	—
Carbonate, 46%, powd., bgs., dlvd	lb.	2.15	—
Chloride, 24.2% Co. kgs., dlvd.,	lb.	1.20	—
Hydrate, 60-61% Co., bbls., dlvd.	lb.	2.72	—
Linoleate, fused, 8½% Co., dms.	lb.	.72	—
liquid, 6% Co., dms	lb.	.53¾	—
Metal, 97-99% kgs., ex whse	lb.	2.40	—
Naphthenate liquid 6% Co., dms.,	lb.	.45¾	—
Nitrate, 20.1% Co., bbls., dlvd.	lb.	1.06	—
Phosphate, powdered, 32.1% Co., kgs., dlvd	lb.	1.57¾	—
Oxide, black, 70-71% Co., kgs	lb	1.76	—
Resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms	lb.	.27	—
Sulphate, cryst., 21% Co., dms., dlvd	lb.	.89	—
monohydrated, 33% Co., dms	dlvd. lb.	1.40	—
Tallate, 6% Co., dms.	lb.	.42½	—
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	15.00	—
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	11.75	—
Cochineal USP gray bgs	lb	.68	.90
Cocillana bark bgs	lb.	.16	.17
Cocoa butter, bgs	lb.	.67	—
Codeine, NF, cns 100-oz. lots	oz.	13.25	—
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	11.75	—
Phosphate USP cns. 100-oz. lots	oz.	10.25	—
Sulphate, USP cns. 100-oz. lots	oz.	10.75	—
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).			
Cohosh root, black, bls	lb.	.20	.24
blue, bls.	lb.	.19	.24
Colchicine USP bots. cns	oz.	65.00	-70.00
Colchicum root, bls	lb.	.45	.60
Seed, bgs	lb.	.80	1.10
Collodion USP dms	lb.	.32½	—
flexible, USP, dms	lb.	.34	—
Colocynth, pulp, bls	lb.	.25	.30
Colombo root, bls.	lb.	.18	.20
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs	lb.	.25	.30
Condurango bark bgs	lb.	.17	.18
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms	lb.	.85	1.15
Copper acetate, bbls. c.l. works	lb.	.34¾	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.35¾	—
Carbonate, 55%, bgs., works	lb.	.263	.278
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works	lb.	.41	—
crystals, bbls., works	lb.	.27½	—
Cyanide tech, bbls, 1,000-lb. lots or more	lb.	.619	—
less than 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.639	—
Gluconate cns, dms	lb.	3.00	3.24
Hydrate dms, frt alld E. Miss.	lb.	.40¼	.40¾
Metal, electrolytic	lb.	.29¾	.30
Naphthenate, liquid 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.23¾	—
Nitrate tech, cryst, bbls, works.	lb.	.25¼	—
Oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works	lb.	.45	—
Oxide, black, bbls., works	lb.	.39	.47½
red, com'l, bbls., works	lb.	.42½	.49½
Oxychloride, bls., frt. alld	lb.	.40	.50½
Quinolinolate fib dms	lb.	4.25	4.50
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.27½	—
Stearate, bgs., 5 ton to c.l., dlvd	lb.	.37½	—
ton lots, dlvd	lb.	.38½	—
less ton lots, dlvd	lb.	.39½	—
Sulphate, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.35	—
t.c.l.	100 lbs.	10.60	11.35
CP, gran., bbls., works	lb.	.1715	—
Copper sulphate, monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	17.10	-17.85
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l. works, frt. alld	100 lbs.	22.50	—
t.c.l., works	100 lbs.	23.00	-24.50
USP, gran., cryst., dms	lb.	.1715	—
Undecylenate dms.	lb	2.90	3.00
Copperas, gran, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	34.50	—
t.c.l. dlvd. Metro area	100 lbs.	3.35	4.25
bbls., c.l., works	ton.	40.00	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	27.00	—
Copra, Atlantic, Gulf ports, c.i.f.	ton.	190.00	—
Pacific ports, c.i.f.	ton.	185.00	—
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs	lb.	.13	Nom.
Czech, bgs	lb.	.07	Nom.
Moroccan, bgs	lb.	.07½	.08
Roumanian bgs	lb.	.08	Nom.
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs. c.l. 60,000 lbs min.	100 lbs.	7.31	—
Syrup, 42°, dms., c.l.	100 lbs	7.32	—
t.c.l	100 lbs	7.47	—
Cornsilk, bls	lb.	.14	.15
Corrosive sublimate, NF, cryst., dms., 50 lb lots or more	lb	3.66	—
gran powd. dms., 50-lb lots or more	lb	3.53	—
Cortisone acetate, N.N.R., bulk gm.		5.00	—
Cottonroot bark bls	lb.	.24	.25
Cottonseed hull ash 32-36% potash bgs. dlvd. unit-ton		1.50	—
Meal, 41% expeller, sacked, Memphis	ton.	62.00	-63.00
solvent, same basis	ton.	60.50	—
Coumarin cryst. NF. cns	lb	2.94	3.15
powd cans	lb	3.20	3.25
Cramp, bark, NF, bls	lb.	.80	.90
Cranesbill root, bls	lb	.40	.41

Calco
CHOLINE
THE LIPOTROPIC AGENT
Of the lipotropic substances currently proposed for the prevention or treatment of degenerative conditions involving faulty fat metabolism, only Choline can combine chemically with fat and phosphate to form lecithin, which might be termed mobilized fat.
The group of other compounds called "methyl donors" can exert a lipotropic effect only after conversion to choline or, by supplying methyl groups for the formation of choline.
Choline deficiency in rats has been shown to result eventually in arterial changes bearing resemblances to those seen in atherosclerosis in humans.
Calco supplies Choline in all the principal accepted forms.
BULK PHARMACEUTICALS
Sulfadiazine U.S.P.*
... Sulfa Drug of Choice
Sulfamerazine U.S.P.*
Sulfanilamide U.S.P.
Sulfathiazole U.S.P.*
Sulfapyridine N.F.*
Sulfabenzamide*
Sulfaguanidine U.S.P.
Sulfamethazine (for human use)
Sulfacetamide*
Aminoacetic Acid N.F.
2-Amino-5-Nitrothiazole
Bishydroxycoumarin U.S.P.
Calcium Pantothenate (Dextro)
Choline Chloride
Tri Choline Citrate
Choline Dihydrogen Citrate
Choline Bitartrate
Cinchophen N.F.*
Folic Acid U.S.P.
Neocinchophen U.S.P.
Methylene Blue U.S.P.
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Phthalylsulfacetamide
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Pyridoxine HCl
Riboflavin U.S.P.
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**with sodium or calcium salt
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TORONTO: ROYAL BANK BUILDING

Cream of Tartar—Dimethyl Sebacate

Cream of tartar, NF, dom., gran. or powd., dms., c.l. lb. .32 - —
bbls. 5,000 lbs one shipment lb. .32¼- —
smaller lots, bbls., kgs. lb. .33 - .36
Imported, bgs. lb. .24 - .25
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots. chys. lb. 2.80 - 2.90
Coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .22 - —
solution, 80%, tanks, works, gal. .2062- —
refined, dms., c.l., works gal. .3850- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .4510- —
tanks, same basis gal. .2970- —
Wood, beechwood, chys., dms. lb. 1.35 1.40
hardwood, bots, chys lb 1.05 1.10
pinewood, dms., works gal. .42½- .50½
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms. c.l. frt equald lb. .133 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .136 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1325- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1375- —
tanks, same basis lb. .120 - .1225
USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .143 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .146 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .140 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .145 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .130 - —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, l.c.l., works. lb. .24¼- .25
Cryolite, nat., industrial, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.25 -11.50
Insecticide, dealers, bgs., c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 14.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 15.00 - —

Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., works lb. .23 - —
Cubeb berries, XX, NF, bgs. lb. .50 - .51
powd., cs. lb. .58 - .59
Cuivers root, bbls. lb. .60 - .61
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian bgs. lb. .14 - .14½
Moroccan, bgs. lb. .22 Nom.
Syrian, bgs. lb. .17 Nom.
Turkish, bgs. lb. .14 - .14½
Cutch, extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .06¼- —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton. 55.00 - —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works, unit-ton. 2.75 - —
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. gal. .70 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .72 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .55 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .28½- .37¾
L.c.l., works, same basis lb. .30 - .38¼
tanks, works, same basis lb. .27 - .36¼
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .46¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .47½- —
tanks, works lb. .45 - —
Cyclopropane, CP, 2-lb. cyls., works. cyl. 48.00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works cyl. 12.00 - —
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots gal. .38 - —
100-gal. lots gal. .37 - —
200-gal. lots gal. .36 - —

D

2, 4-D, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .56 - .63
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .60 - .67
Damiana leaves, bls. lb. .28 - .30
Dandelion root, bls. lb. .35 - .40
DDD, tech., fine grd., fib dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51 - —
DDT, fiber dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .23 - .25
smaller lots, same basis lb. .24 - .29
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .32½- —
Deertongue leaves, bls. lb. .42 - .46
Defluorinated phosphate, 13% P, paper bgs., works ton. 49.25 - —
18½% P, paper bgs., works ton. 62.75 -63.75
Rock, 14½% P, paper bgs., works ton 50.00 - —
Degras, common, bbls. lb. .17 - .20
neutral, less 2% ffa, bbls. lb. .30½- .33
over 2% ffa., bbls. lb. .30 - .32
Derris root, 5% rotenone powd., bbls lb. .26 Nom.
Desoxyepnedrine hydrochloride, dextro, bots lb. 25.00 - —
dextro-laevo, bots. lb. 6.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l., N.Y. 100 lbs 8.95 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs 9.10 - —
canary paper bgs, c.l. 100 lbs. 8.69 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.84 - —
dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs 8.79 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.94 - —
Dextrin, corn, white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.53 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.68 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, bgs. lb. .10½- .11
Dextrose, USP, dms. lb. .17¾- —
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 4.50 - 5.50
laboratory grade, bots 100 grams. 4.50 - —
tech., bots, works lb. 3.00 - —
Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl).
Dianisidin, dms. lb. 2.00 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast ton. 52.00 -55.00
California ton. 42.00 -45.00
l.c.l., ex whse ton. 85.00 -90.00
purified, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast ton. 65.00 —
California ton. 53.00 —
l.c.l., ex whse ton. 95.00 -100.00
Atlantic coast ton. 95.00 -100.00
imported, Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic Coast lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., Atlantic Coast lb. .06 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, CP, dms., c.l., works lb. .92 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .93¾- —
tanks, works lb. .91 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l. dlvd., E lb. .35¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .36¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .34 - .34¼
Sebacate, dms., works lb. .81¼- .82¾
l.c.l. works lb. .82¼- .83¾
tanks, works lb. .80 - .81
Tartarate, dms., works, frt. alld. lb. .71 - —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .55¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .36¾- .38¾
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .37 - .39¾
tanks, dlvd lb. .35 - .37
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .68¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .68¾- —
tanks, works lb. .66½- —
Dichloroamine, dms., works lb. .75 .83
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether, dichloroethyl).
Dichloropentanes, dms., c.l., works. lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .05¾- —
tanks, works lb. .04¼- —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51¾- —
tanks, works lb. .49¾- —
Dicyclohexylphthalate, fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .61 - —
Dieldrin, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.80 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 2.40 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .27½- —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .46¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .47¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Maleate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .48¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .48½- —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .41¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .26¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .27¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .25 - —
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .19¼- —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .50¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .48½- —
Diethylanilin, dms., c.l., frt. alld., lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).
Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd, E. lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Boriborate, dms., l.c.l lb. .30½- —
Diethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .28¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30½- —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19¼- —
Acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .27¼- —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .23½- —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .41¼- —
Diethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .67½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .68½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .65¾- —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 10-kilo lots kilo. 110.00 - —
1 kilo lot kilo. 120.00 - —
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms. lb. .90 - 1.10
Digitoxin, USP, bots. gram. 5.50 - 6.50
Diglycol laurate, dms. lb. .35½- .42
Oleate, dms. lb. .28½- .29¼
Stearate, dms. lb. .25 - .26¼
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .76½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .77½- —
tanks, works lb. .74¾- —
Dihydrazine sulphate, dms., works lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin, either hydrochloride or sulphate, bulk. gram. .17 - —
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, pure, dms lb. 2.80 - 3.00
tech., dms. lb. 1.04 - 1.14
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., dvid lb. .16¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13½- —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .34¾- —
l.c.l. dlvd, E lb. .35¾- —
tanks, dlvd., E lb. .33 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
tanks, works lb. .07½- —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .36¾- .38¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .37¾- .39¾
tanks, same basis lb. .35 - .37
Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd, E. of Rockies lb. .49¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .50¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 - —
Dilleseed, dewhiskered, bgs. lb. .11¾- .12
natural, bgs lb. .11 - .11¼
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns lb. 5.25 - 5.75
Chloroacetal, dms., c.l., works lb. .53 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .55 - —
tanks works lb. .51 - —
Hydroquinone, dms. lb. 2.25 - 2.75
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .27½- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.31¾- —
l.c.l. works lb. 1.32¾- —
tanks, works lb. 1.30 - —

MONTROSE
CHEMICAL COMPANY
104-112 LISTER AVENUE
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

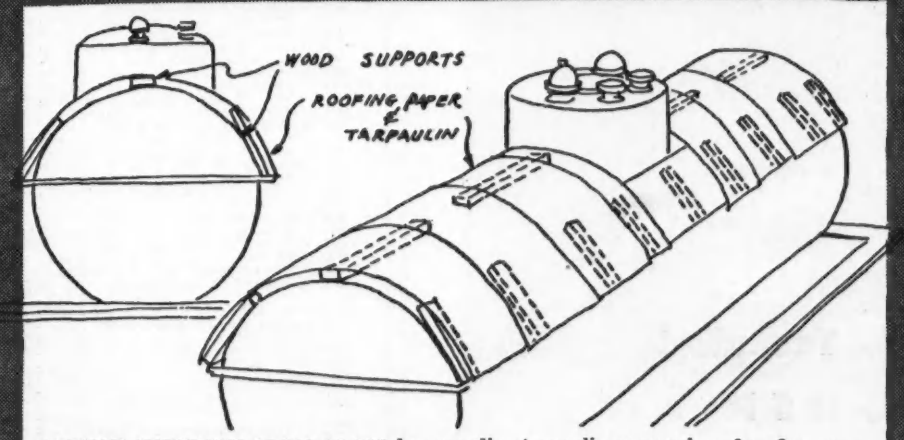
DDT

EXCLUSIVE SALES AGENTS
R. W. GREEFF & CO., INC.
10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.
TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

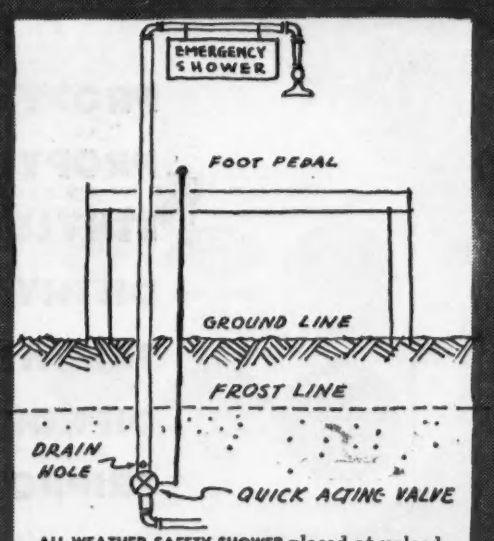
from Monsanto
technical service

3 Tips on How to Handle Phenol More Easily

FASTER UNLOADING IN COLD WEATHER is made possible by simple cylindrical shield of roofing paper or cardboard around boot. Shield aids unloading by confining steam from hose to localized area, thus warming entire section to promote rapid melting. This procedure may save you plenty of valuable time in cold weather.



ELIMINATE "FREEZE-UPS" AT TOP OF CAR by spreading tarpaulin or covering of roofing paper over top of tank car. This easy-to-use procedure will promote rapid melting of phenol on the hard-to-reach upper surfaces of the car shell.



ALL-WEATHER SAFETY SHOWER placed at unloading facilities gives added insurance against worker injury. It can easily be constructed as shown in diagram and should have a valve below the frost line as well as a small drain hole above the valve. Such a shower will not freeze even in coldest weather.

INTERMEDIATES

MONSANTO
CHEMICALS AND PLASTICS ®

SERVING INDUSTRY...WHICH SERVES MANKIND

FOR MORE HELP ON PHENOL HANDLING *write to our technical service. MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY, Organic Chemicals Division, 800 No. Twelfth Blvd., St. Louis 1, Missouri.*

Dimethyl Sulphate—Dyes, Coaltar, for Stains, Spirit-Soluble

Dimethyl sulphate, 35 gal., net, dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .16 - —
10 gal. net. drums., l.c.l., works. lb. .16½- —
Dimethylamine 25-40%, dms., c.l., lb. .37 - .38
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .37½- .38½
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .33 - —
Dimethylanilin dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .30½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .28½- —
Dimethylethanolamine, anhydrous, dms., c.l., divd lb 1.43 —
l.c.l. divd lb 1.45 - —
tanks, divd. lb 1.40 - —
70% dms. c.l. divd. basis 100% lb .54 - —
l.c.l. divd lb .55 - —
tanks divd lb 52¼ —
Dimethylformamide dms., works lb. .34 - —
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
Dinitroaniliin. dms., frt. equald lb. .57 - —
Dinitrobenzene crude dms lb 20 - —
purified dms lb 22 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene dms., c.l., frt. alld E lb 15¼- —
l.c.l. frt alld E lb 15¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .15 - —
Dinitrophenol, bbls. lb. .37 - —
Dinitrotoluene oily dms. lb 10 - —
refined, dms. lb. .21 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works lb. .46¾- .47¾
l.c.l., works lb. .47¾- .48¾
tanks, works lb. .45 - .46
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .36¾- .38¾
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .37¾- .39¾
tanks, frt. alld lb. .35 - .37

Dierthotolylguanidin dms. ton lots, divd. lb. .57 - —
smaller lots, divd lb. .58 - —
Dioxane, dms., c.l., works lb. .28¾- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .29¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .27 - —
Dip oil (see Far acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, ngs. c.l., works, lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .37 - —
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., extra, c.l., works gal. .49 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .50 - —
ex-whse. gal. .52 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, South gal. .63 - .72
divd., N. Y. gal. .82 - .86
tanks, works, South gal. .50 - .60
Diphenyl bbls c.l. works lb. .15 —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 —
Diphenyl in bags 1/4c lower
Oxide, perfume grade, cns lb. .54 - .71
Phthalate dms c.l. works lb .51¾ —
l.c.l., same basis lb .53¾ —
Diphenylamine refined, gran bbls., c.l., works lb. .28 —
l.c.l. works lb. .30 —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
tech. tanks, works lb. .24 - —
Diphenylguanidin, dms., ton lots lb. .48 - —
smaller lots lb. .49 - .50
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium USP dms. lb 5.30 5.60
Dipropyleneglycol dms. c.l., frt. alld lb 16¾ .17
l.c.l. same basis lb 17¾ .18
tanks, same basis lb 15 —
Methylether, dms c.l., divd. E lb. 20¾ —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .21¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .19¼- —

Di-secondary-amylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .33¼- —
tanks, works lb. .28¼- —
Di-tertiary-amylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .33¼- —
tanks, works lb. .28¼- —
Di-tertiary-butylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .31 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .32 - —
tanks, works lb. .30 - —
Di-tertiary butylparacresol, dms. c.l., works lb. .91 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .95 - —
Divi-divi, 45% tannin bgs., bls., c.l., U.S. ports, exdock ton 70.00 -72.00
Divinylbenzene 20-25% dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
40-50%, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works lb. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., basis 100%, works lb. 1.15 - —
Dodecylbenzene, d m s., c.l., frt. equald lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
Doggrass root dom. cut, bls lb. .26 .28
imp., cut, bls lb. .26 - .28
Dogwood bark, Jamaica bls lb. .11 -.13
Dragon's blood, mass, cs lb 1.25 1.30
reeds, cs lb 1.40 1.45

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb. and 1-lb. lots divd:—
Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb.17.00 -17.60
No. 2, cns lb.17.00 -17.60
Green FD&C, No. 1, cns lb 17.00 -17.60
No. 2, cns lb.22.20 -22.85
No. 3, cns lb.35.25 -35.90

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb. and 1-lb. lots divd.:—
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb 3.65 - 3.75
No. 2, cns lb. 4.65 - 4.75
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 4.55 7.85
No. 2, cns lb 4.00 4.10
No. 3, cns lb.22.20 -22.85
No. 4, cns lb 4.20 7.50
No. 32, cns lb 5.30 5.40
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb.17.00 -17.60
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb 10.90 -11.05
No. 3, cns lb 3.30 3.40
No. 4, cns lb 3.30 3.40
No. 5 cns lb 4.00 4.10
No 6, cns lb 4.00 4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, divd.:—
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns lb.10.95 - —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns lb.16.10 - —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns lb.16.10 - —
No. 6, cns lb.16.10 - —
No. 7 cns lb.14.50 - —
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns lb.10.95 - —
No. 4, cns lb.20.95 - —
No. 5, cns lb. 3.70 - —
No. 10, cns lb.20.70 - —
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns lb 2.35 - —
No. 9, cns. lb 2.35 - —
No. 10, cns. lb 2.30 - —
No. 11, cns. lb 1.35 - —
No. 12, cns. lb 2.65 - —
No. 17 cns. lb.10.95 - —
No. 18 cns. lb.24.00 - —
No. 19 cns. lb.15.45 - —
No. 21, cns. lb 3.50 - —
No 22, cns. lb.10.95 - —
No 28, cns. lb.24.85 - —
No. 33 cns. lb.17.45 - —
Violet, D&C, No. 2, cns lb.16.10 - —
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns lb.10.95 - —
No. 10, cns lb 13.50 - —
No. 11, cns lb.13.50 - —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb tots. works, 25-50 lb. tots. divd:—
Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb.16.10 - —
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb.16.10 - —
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb.13.50 - —
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No 1 cns lb 10.95 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, divd., No.
20 Chrysoidine Y lb. .74 - —
27 Fast light orange 2G lb. .90 - —
31 Phloxine 2G lb. .74 - —
36 Yellow 2G lb. .83 - —
40 Orange R extra, conc lb. 1.06 - —
57 Fuchsine 6B lb. 1.08 - —
79 Scarlet 2R lb. .81 - —
151 Orange AD lb. .55 - —
161 Orange RR lb. .66 - —
176 Fast red A lb. .99 - —
179 Rubine XX, conc lb. 1.14 - —
180 Blue F4B lb. .92 - —
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc lb. .93 - —
202 Chrome blue black, conc lb. .75 - —
203 Chrome black T lb. .78 - —
208 Fast blue SR lb. .91 - —
216 Chrome red B lb. .84 - —
234 Brown Y lb. .96 - —
246 Blue black, extra, conc lb. .95 - —
275 Milling red 3R, conc lb. 2.03 - —
289 Navy blue 3R, conc lb. 1.19 - —
299 Black F, conc lb. 1.54 - —
304 Neutral black 2B, conc., 200% lb. 2.01 - —
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC lb. 1.64 - —
332 Bismarck, brown, RX, conc. lb. .95 - —
365 Brilliant yellow, conc lb. 2.57 - —
382 Scarlet B lb. 1.82 - —
401 Diazo black, BHD lb. .69 - —
406 Blue 2B, extra conc lb. 1.07 - —
419 Red FC conc lb. 1.12 - —
420 Brown M lb. .98 - —
448 Red 4BX, conc lb. 1.30 - —
518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc lb. 1.50 - —
561 Brown B lb. 2.03 - —
581 Direct black EB lb. .94 - —
593 Green BY, conc lb. .72 - —
596 Yellow Brown R extra lb. .91 - —
620 Yellow 2G lb. 1.01 - —
639 Fast yellow 2G lb. 1.79 - —
640 Yellow XX lb. 1.61 - —
655 Yellow OX lb. 2.04 - —
657 Green V lb. 2.10 - —
662 Brilliant green G lb. 2.79 - —
667 Brilliant milling green 6B, conc lb. 3.68 - —
671 Blue, EG lb. 1.70 - —
681 Crystal violet powder lb. 2.15 - —
698 Violet 4BXN lb. 1.74 - —
720 Brilliant blue, BBG lb. 1.88 - —
729 Blue, B, conc lb. 2.79 - —
749 Red BX lb. 4.33 - —
814 Yellow, NN, Conc lb. 3.11 - —
841 Safranine GF, extra, conc., lb. 3.19 - —
865 Nigrosine, WSJ lb. .75 - —
922 Blue GXX lb. 1.71 - —
976 Black GXCF conc lb. .32 - —
1034 Alizarine red SC lb. 2.59 - —
1054 Alizarine blue SAPX lb. 2.91 - —
1078 Alizarine green CG, extra. lb. 2.72 - —
1083 Alizarine blue, black, B lb. 2.33 - —
1096 Golden orange, GFD, single paste lb. 1.99 - —
1099 Dark blue BO, single paste. lb. 1.75 - —
1101 Jade green N, double paste. lb. 1.98 - —
1106 Blue RS, double paste lb. 2.93 - —
1113 Blue BLFD double paste lb. 2.25 - —
1150 Olive R, single paste lb. 1.10 - —
1151 Brown R, single paste lb. 1.76 - —
1171 Indigo, synthetic, 20% paste lb. .28 - —
1217 Orange RD single paste lb. 1.65 - —
p-4 Brown, PG lb. 2.30 - —
p-24 Gray L lb. 1.60 - —
p-14 Brown, EB lb. 1.51 - —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD lb. 2.79 - —
p-202 Diazo black VJ, conc lb. 1.74 - —
p-244 Brilliant scarlet BN lb. 1.31 - —
p-313 Naphthol SWF lb. 2.42 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.
Black blue No. 550 lb. .81 - —
Jet, No. 551 lb. .89 - —
Brown R, conc. lb. 1.72 - —
Orange R, brilliant lb. .90 - —
Red 4 B, conc. lb 1.37 - —
Yellow C lb 1.18 - —
FN, conc. lb. 1.22 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb. dms, sellers' works:—
Auramine, O lb 1.85 - —
Black, basic blue lb 1.21 - —
Jet lb 1.21 - —
Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc lb. 1.71 - —
Brown, Bismarck R, conc lb .86 - —
Chrysodine, R, extra lb. .60 - —
Y extra lb .64 - —
Fuchsine, conc lb 3.08 - —
Green, malachite, conc lb 2.10 - —
Rhodamine, B lb 4.33 - —
Safranine, Y, conc lb 2.90 - —
Violet, methyl, B lb 1.10 - —

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Merchants
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Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb dms, sellers' works:
- Azo rubine R extra conc lb 1.04 - —
- Black, acid blue B extra lb .86 - —
- Fast light, 3 G, extra lb 2.04 - —
- Methanil conc lb .91 - —
- Orange Acid Y conc lb .47 - —
- Scarlet croceine MOO lb 1.45 - —
- Yellow azo conc lb .90 - —

Oil soluble, spirit-soluble, water soluble dyes in kegs, 3c higher; tins 10c higher

E

Echinacea root, bls. lb. .90 Nom.
Egg albumen (see Albumen).
Elder flowers bright bls lb .30 .40
Elecampane root bls lb .23 .25
Elm bark grinding ols lb .28 .29
powd., bbls., bxs lb .46 .47
select, bundles lb .60 .61
Emetine hydrochloride USP bots oz. 35.00 - 42.85
Ephedrine synthetic USP, anhydrous bots., 100-oz lots oz. .98 - 1.00
hydrous bots., 100-oz lots oz. .92 —
Hydrochloride, tin 100-oz lots oz. .75 —
Sulphate cryst, tins, 100-oz lots oz. .72 - —
powd., tins, 100-oz lots oz. .73 - —
Epichlorohydrin dms, c.l., works lb. .38¾ —
l.c.l. works lb. .39¼ -
tanks works lb. .37 —
Epinephrine synth USP bots, 100 gram lots gram. .45 - .55
Epsom salt, tech ngs., c.l. works, 100 lbs 2.15
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs 3.10 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs 3.35 - —
Ergosterol, unirradiated cryst kilo 150.00 —
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Eserine, bots oz. 45.00 - 50.00
Salicylate USP bots oz. 32.50 - 34.00
Sulphate, bots oz. 34.50 - 35.50
Ether acetate (see Ethyl acetate)
Butyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .31½ —
l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
tanks, works lb. .30 - —
Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate).
Dichloroethyl, refd., dms., c.l., divd. E lb. .14 - .14½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .16
tanks, same basis lb .13 - —
technical, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
Ethyl, absolute, ACS, dms lb. .37 - —
anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns lb. .89 - —
½-lb cns lb. .97 - —
¼-lb cns lb. 1.05 - —
solvent, USP, dms., c.l., divd lb. .15¾ —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13¾ - —
synthetic, dms., c.l., divd. E lb. .1575 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1675 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .1375 - —
Isopropyl, dms., c.l., divd lb. .0575 - .0850
l.c.l., divd. lb. .0750 - .0936
tanks, divd lb. .05 - .075
Nitrous, conc., bots., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.28 - 1.35
Vinyl, USP, anesthesia, bots. 50 cc. hospitals bot. 1.12 - —
75 cc, hospitals bot. 1.56 - —
Ethyl acetate, natural fermentation 85-88%, dms, c.l. frt. alld. lb. .12¾ - —
l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .13¾ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11 - —
95-96% dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .13 - —
l.c.l. frt alld lb. .13¾ - —
tanks frt alld lb. .11¼ - —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .13¼ - —
l.c.l. frt alld lb. .14 - —
tanks, frt alld lb. .11½ - —
NF, dms., frt. alld lb. .24 - .25
synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .12¾ - —
l.c.l., divd lb. .13½ - —
tanks, divd lb. .11 - —
95-98%, dms., c.l., divd lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., divd lb. .13¾ - —
tanks, divd lb. .11¼ - —
99%, dms., c.l., divd lb. .13¼ - —
l.c.l., divd lb. .14 - —
tanks divd lb. .11½ - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., divd lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., divd lb. .56½ - —
Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truck load, works lb. .45½ - —
less than truckload, works lb. .46 - —
tanks, works lb. .42¾ - —
Aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine)
Benzoate cns., dms lb. .74 - .90
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms lb. .43 - .47
Butyrate works lb. .80 1.02
Carbamate (see Urethane).
Chloride tech dms, c.l., works, lb. .18 - .20
cyls, c.l., same basis lb. .20 - .22
tanks same basis lb. .10 - —
USP bbls, cyls lb. .22 - .24
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 2.28 - 3.45
Formate, dms lb. .60 - —
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots lb 3.90 - 4.40
Iodide, cbys., works lb. 3.30 - —
Lactate, dms., works lb. .47½ - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .45 - —
less than truckload works lb. .50½ - —
Nitrite (see Ether nitrous).
Nitrite (see Ether nitrous).
Oenanthate dms lb. 1.00 - 1.50
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. No prices.
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate)
40% available SiO dms, works, lb. .60½ —
Ethylaliphanaphthylamine (see Monoethylaliphanaphthylamine).
Ethylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-)
Ethylanilin (see Monoethylanilin)
Ethylbenzene 99%, dms., c.l. lb. .14 - .20¼
l.c.l. lb. .14 - .20¼
tanks lb. .13 - .18½
Ethylbutylketone, dms., c.l., works, lb. .35½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks lb. .34 - —
Ethylcellulose, vis. 7 cps. bgs., 5,000 lb. lots or more, works lb. .75 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .72 - .80
vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .65 - —
smaller lots lb. .67 - .75
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., divd. E lb. 11¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 12¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies 1c per lb higher.
Ethylene oxide, cyls, c.l., works lb. .26 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .27 - —
tanks, divd lb. .19 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Ethylenediamine, 85-88%, basis 100% dms, c.l., divd. E lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., divd. E lb. .47 - —
tanks, divd. E lb. .44 - —
Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., divd. E. lb. .18¾ - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .19¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., divd. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., divd. E lb. .21 - —
tanks, divd. E lb. .18½ - —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., divd. E. lb. .20 - —
l.c.l. divd. E lb. .21 - —
tanks, divd E lb. .18½ - —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., divd. E lb. .18¼ - —
l.c.l. divd. E lb. .19¼ - —
tanks, divd. E lb. .16½ - —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., divd. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., divd. E lb. .21 - —
tanks, divd. E lb. .18½ - —
Monomethylether acetate, dms., c.l., divd. E lb. .28¾ - —
l.c.l., divd E lb. .29¼ - —
tanks divd E lb. .27 - —
Monostearate dms lb. .30 .31
Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l. frt. alld. E Miss lb .42 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb .43 - —
tanks, same basis lb .40 - —
Ethylmorphine hydrochloride USP bots oz. 11.85 - —
Ethylorthotoluidin (see Monoethylorthotoluidin)
Ethylvanillin cns 25-lb lots lb 6.75 7.50
smaller lots lb 7.35 7.40
Eucalyptol USP cns., dms lb. 1.45 1.75
Eucalyptus leaves, bls lb .10 .11
Eugenol, pure, USP, bots. lb. 2.40 - 3.65
Euphorbia herb, bls lb. .12 - .14

F

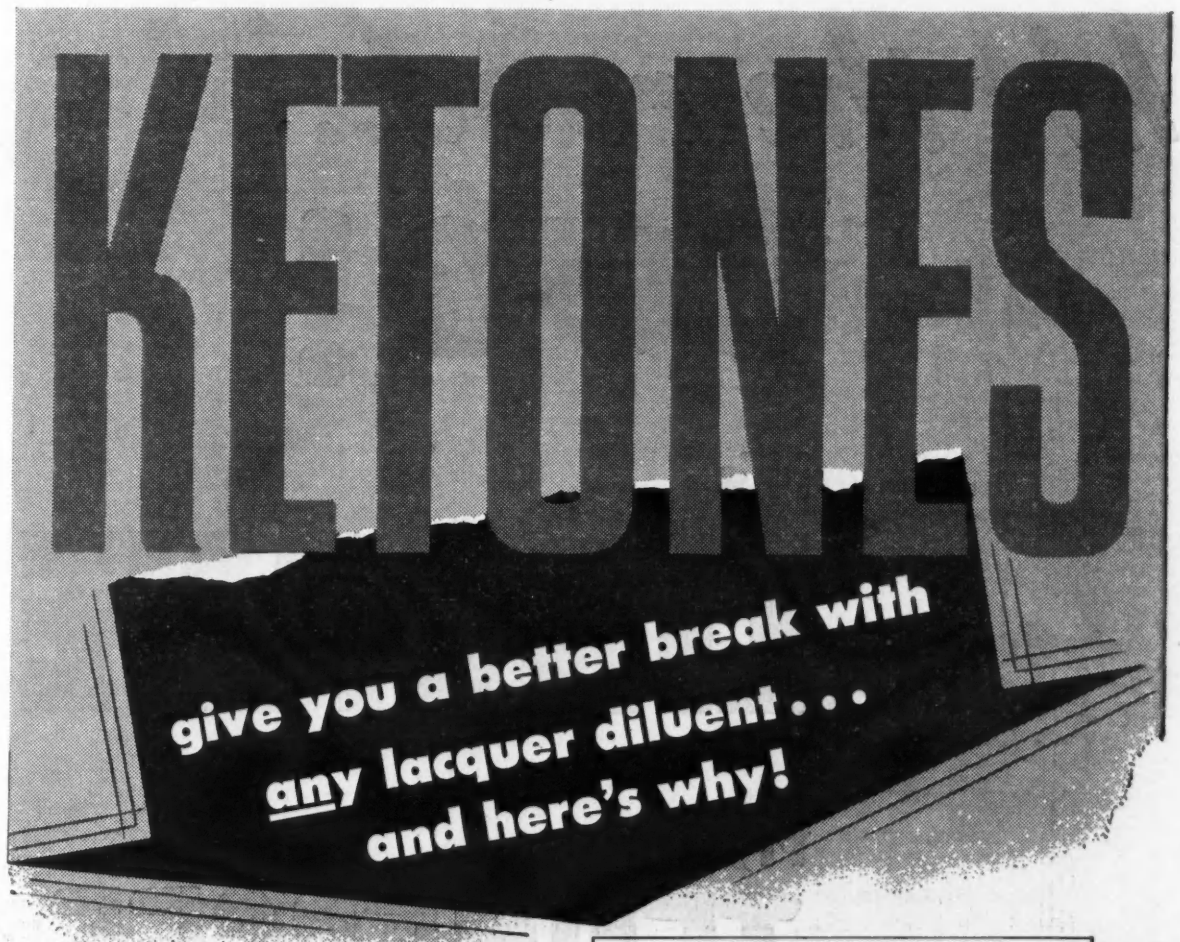
Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., works ton 20.00 - 22.00
Glass 20 mesh bulk tons works ton 11.75 - 12.50
bulk c.l works ton 18.00 - 20.00
Pottery bgs ton lots works ton 20.00 - 22.00
bulk c.l works ton 18.00 - 20.00
Fennel seed, Czech, medium, bgs. lb. .15 - 15½
light, bgs lb. .23 - .23¼
French, bgs lb. .34 Nom.
Syrian light, bgs lb. .31 31½
Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, bgs lb. .06 .06½
Ferric-ammonium citrate (see Iron ammonium citrate)
Ferric cacodylate (see Iron cacodylate)
Ferric glycerophosphate (see Iron glycerophosphate)
Ferric hypophosphite (see Iron hypophosphite)
Ferric sulphate (see Iron sulphate ferric)
Ferrous gluconate NF dms lb. .68 .87
Fir, balsam Canada, cns gal. 34.00 - 35.00
Oregon, bbls gal. 3.25 Nom.
Fishberries ngs lb .17 .21
Fishliver oil (see Oil, fishliver)
Fishmeal ground, domestic, 60% protein, bags, Balto area ton. 132.00 - —
Fishscrap, dried 60% protein, bags, Balto area ton. 127.00 - —

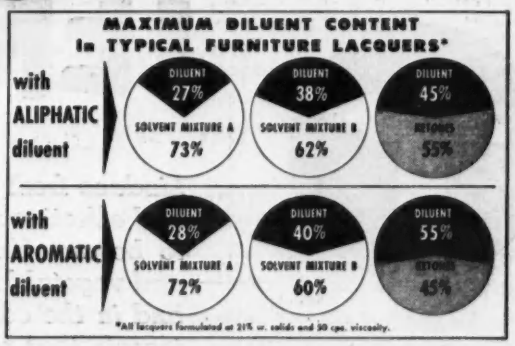
Dyes, Coaltar, for Stains, Water-Soluble—Fuller's Earth

Fluorspar, dom. acid grade, bulk, c.l., mine ton. 60.00 - —
ceramic grade, 93-96% CaF_2, grd., bulk, mine, c.l ton. 57.50 - —
85-92% CaF_2, grd. bulk mine, ton. 47.00 - —
metallurgical grade, briquetts, pellets, 65% CaF_2, bulk works ton. 34.00 - —
lump 59-65% effective CaF_2, bulk mine c.l ton 40.00 - —
washed gravel, 59-60% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l. ton. 40.00 - —
60-65% effective CaF_2, bulk mine ton 40.00 - 41.00
65-70% effective CaF_2, bulk mine c.l ton 42.00 - —
70% or better effective CaF_2, bulk, mine c.l ton 43.00 - —
Formaldehyde NF (uninhibited), dms. c.l. E., works lb. .068 - —
l.c.l. E. works lb. .071 - —
tanks, E works lb .0420 - —
methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, works lb. .0395 - —

Tankcar and tank-wagon prices above are on a delivered basis in New England Eastern New York N J Eastern Penna and part of Delaware in states other than Eastern Seaboard as well as W of Rockies prices f.o.b Texas plants are .0270 for inhibited and .0245 for uninhibited

Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed.
Fringetree bark bls lb 60 .61
Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs., Fla., mines ton 21.25 —
Georgia mines ton. 17.00 - 18.00
Texas mines ton 16.00 —
spent, f.o.b. shipt. pt. ton. 4.50 5.00
imported, bgs., c.l. ton. 42.00 —





Whether you use an aliphatic or aromatic diluent, *you can use more diluent* when the active solvent in your lacquer formulations is a ketone.

A glance at the chart will show how ketones give you a better break. Here are six typical furniture-type lacquers with the same solids content and the same viscosity. They differ only in the active solvent employed. Three contain an aliphatic diluent. Three contain an aromatic. Take a look at the diluent content!

The ketone-aliphatic combination holds 45% diluent, and the ketone-aromatic—55% diluent. *The ketone-based lacquers show the highest diluent content with both types of diluent.*

There are other important advantages to be had with ketones, too. You can get higher solids concentration in a practical spraying viscosity range. Or you may use greater proportions of the high viscosity nitrocottons to obtain lacquers with improved toughness and durability.

The advantages to be gained from using Shell ketones are summarized in two new pamphlets, *This is MIBK* and *This is MEK*. Ask your Shell Chemical representative for your copies.

SHELL CHEMICAL CORPORATION

Chemical Partner of Industry and Agriculture

Eastern Division: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York 36 • Western Division: 100 Bush Street, San Francisco 6
Atlanta • Boston • Chicago • Cleveland • Detroit • Houston • Los Angeles • Newark • St. Louis
In Canada: Chemical Division, Shell Oil Company of Canada, Ltd. • Toronto • Montreal • Vancouver

Furfural—Gypsum, Plaster of Paris, Medicine Lodge, Kansas

Furfural, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .13 - —
tanks, works lb. .115 - —
Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16¾- .17¼
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- .18
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - .15½
Fustic extract crys. No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .47½- —
No. 2, bbls. l.c.l lb. .45½- —
No. 3, bbls. l.c.l lb. .43½- —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .22½- —
No. 2, bbls l.c.l lb. .21½- —
No 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .45 - —

G

G salt, bbls. frt. alld lb. .13 - —
Galangal root, bls lb. .20 - .25
Gammapicoline, 98%, dms., c.l., works lb. 3.00 - —
Gasoline at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas, 80 octane tanks, gal. .1175- —
N. Y. Harbor, 86 octane, tanks, gal. .1415- .146
Group 3, 84 octane, tanks, gal. .11375-.11625
Gulf coast, 83 octane, tanks, gal. .1125- .1175
Penn., western U. S. motor, 86 octane, tanks gal. .14 - .145
natural, group 3, 36-70 octane, tanks gal. .0550- —
Gelatin, edible pure (pork skin), 75 Bloom test, fib. dms., c.l. lb. .54 - —
150 Bloom test, fib. dms., c.l. lb. .62 - —
200 Bloom test, fib. dms., c.l. lb. .69 - —
225 Bloom test, fib. dms., c.l. lb. .72 - —
275 Bloom test, fib. dms., c.l. lb. .80 - —
Geisemium root, bls lb. .26 - .27
Gentian root, bls lb. .17 - .20
grd., bbls., bxs lb. .22 - .23
powd., bbls. bxs lb. .23 - .24
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms lb. 1.40 - 2.10
stanard, cns., dms lb. .60 - 2.00
Geranyl actetate, cns lb. 1.30 - 2.10
Ginger, oleoresin, NF, from African roots, bots lb. 4.00 - 7.75
from Jamaican root, bls lb. 5.00 -12.75
Root, African, bls lb. .12½- .13
Cochin, unbleached, bgs lb. .19 - .19½
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs lb. .20 - .21
No. 2, bgs lb. .15 - .15½
No. 3, bgs lb. .13½- —
Rhattoon, bgs lb. .12½- .13
Nigerian, split, bgs lb. .10½- .11
Ginseng root, cs lb.16.50 -22.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd. see Sodium sulphate)
Glue, bone, extracted, 66 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
86 jellygrams, same basis lb. .23 - —
104 jellygrams, same basis lb. .23½- —
131 jellygrams, same basis lb. .24 - —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .24½- —
191 jellygrams, same basis lb. .25 - —
222 jellygrams, same basis lb. .26 - —
Glue, packers' 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .19½- —
65 jellygrams, same basis lb. .20½- —
86 jellygrams, same basis lb. .21 - —
115 jellygrams, same basis lb. .21½- —
135 jellygrams, same basis lb. .22½- —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .23 - —
renderers' 110 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
Bone glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. higher.
Hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26 - —
95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .27½- .28
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - .29½
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - .31
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - .32
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - .33
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - .34
267-296, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - .35
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - .36
331-362, bgs., c.l. dlvd lb. .36 - .37
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - .38
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - .39
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .40 - .41
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .41 - .43
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .42 - .45
Hide glue l.c.l prices 1c. higher than c.l.
Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88%, to refineries, tanks, dlvd. lb. .33½ Nom.
soapiye, 80% tanks, dlvd. lb. .30½ Nom.
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .43¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .44¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .43¼- —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .44½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .43½- —
refined BP, 96%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .45⅞- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .46⅜- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .45⅝- —
Glycerin, ref'd., USP, CP, 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .44½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .45 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .44 - —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .43⅞- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .44⅜- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .43⅜- —
Glycine, USP. (see Acid aminoacetic)
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l. works lb. .18¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots. oz.22.50 -23.00
acid-yellow, bots oz.20.00 -20.50
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls. lb. 2.65 - 2.75
powd., bxs lb. 3.10 - 3.15
Grains of paradise, bgs lb. .29 - .30
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .06 - .09½
crystalline, 80-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .19 - .21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .21 - .24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31½
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Grease, brown, tanks, dlvd lb. .02½- —
house, tanks, dlvd lb. .03 - —
white, choice, tanks, dlvd lb. .05½- .05¼
yellow, tanks, dlvd lb. .03¼- —
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs. works lb. 5.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA, kgs. works lb. 6.30 - —
Chrome, CP, dark, tight, marium, blue content 1 to 15%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .38 - —
16-30%, bbls., same basis. lb. .39 - —
31-45%, bbls., same basis. lb. .40 - —
45-49%, bbls., same basis. lb. .42 - —
50%, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
reduced color, 25%, bbls., same gal. .19 - —

Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .95 - 1.05
pure, c.a., bgs. frt. alld lb. .37½- .44
Dyes (see Dyes coaltar)
Malachite, straight, PTMA, bbls., works lb. 4.80 - —
Paris (see Paris green, water dispersable, bbls lb 1.71 - —
Phthalocyanin toner, bbls., works. lb. 4.40 - —
resinated, bbls lb. 4.00 - —
Pigment B, kegs lb 1.35 - —
Grindelia robusta herb, bls lb. .38 - .40
Guaiac resin, NF, cs lb. .55 - .60
ordinary, cs lb. .49 - .51
Guaiacol, cryst., tins lb. 1.90 - —
liquid, NF, bots., cbys lb. 2.15 - 2.30
Carbonate, dms lb. 3.15 - 3.20
Guarana, powd., cs lb. 2.00 - —
Gum accroides (see Gum yacca).
Aloe (see A.)
Ammoniac tears, cs lb. .35 - .65
Arabic, amber sorts, bgs lb. .14½- .15
powdered, USP, bbls lb. .19 - .21
Asafetida (see A)
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs lb. .38 - .42
Camphor (see C).
Cellulose, bgs., 23,000 lbs. or more, works, frt. alld lb. .60 - —
smaller lots same basis lb .62 - —
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs lb. .16 - .18
No. 2, bgs lb. .14 - .16
No. 3, bgs lb. .13 - .14
Manila, C, bgs lb. .31 - .33
CBB, bgs lb. .22½- .24½
DBB, bgs lb. .16½- .18
DK, bgs lb. .13 - .15
dust, bgs lb. .11 - .12½
soft, MA bgs lb. .14½- .16
ws, bgs lb. .27 - .35
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs lb. .16½- .19
nubs, bgs lb. .29 - .32
seeds, bgs lb. .15 - .16
sorts, bgs lb. .15 - .16
Pontianak, chips, bgs lb. .20 - .22
nubs, bgs lb. .30 - .32
Dammar, Batavia, A/E, bags lb. .25 - .26
dust, bgs lb. .14 - .16
E., bgs lb. .18 - .20
East India, batu, bold, bgs lb. .12 - .14
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .08 - .10
black, bold, bgs lb. .14½- .16
unscraped, bgs lb. .11 - .13
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .11 - .13
pale, chips, bgs lb. .13 - .14
nubs, bgs lb. .18 - .20
Singapore, No. 1, bgs lb. .36 - .39
No. 2, bgs lb. .28 - .30
No. 3, bgs lb. .16 - .17
dust, bgs lb. .15½- .17
seeds, bgs lb. .18 - .20
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N.E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va lb. .14 - .14½
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Ind., etc lb. .14 - —
Euphorbium, cs lb. .55 - .60
Galbanum, cs lb. .75 - .80
Gamboge, pipe, cs lb. .90 - 1.00
powd. bbls lb. .90 - 1.20
Ghatti, No. 2 bgs, lb. .35 - .37
No. 3, bgs lb. .31 - .33
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin)
Karaya, NF, powd., No. 1, bbls lb. .30 - .35
No. 2, bbls lb. .28 - .29
No. 3, bbls lb. .18 - .21
Kauri, bgs. lb. .30 - .50
Kino, cs lb. 1.50 - 2.40
Locust bean, powd., bgs lb. .30 - .32
Mastic, cs lb 2.00 - 2.10
Myrrh, cs lb. .35 - .40
Opium (see O).
Olibanum siftings, cs lb. .14 - .22
tears cs lb .26 - .30
Red (see Gum, yacca)
Rosin (see R)
Sandarac, cks. lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Scammony, cs lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Sterculia (see Gum karaya).
Talha, bgs lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs lb. 2.85 - 2.90
No. 2, cs lb. 2.45 - 2.50
No. 3, cs lb. 1.60 - 1.70
powdered, USP, bbls lb 1.25 - 1.35
Yacca, bgs lb .06 - —
Gypsum, anhydrous filler paper bgs., c.l. Medicine Lodge, Kan ton.19.00 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Baltimore, frt. equald ton.18.30 - —
Harlem river N. Y., frt. equald ton.17.30 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald. ton.16.90 - —

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BUG!

it's

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from

TENNESSEE

Lindane from TENNESSEE is one of the most versatile and effective insecticides yet developed. It has proved to be an efficient insecticide in the treatment of fruit and vegetable crops, in the household insecticide field, and in the control of livestock insects, soil insects and insects that attack forage crops. High effectiveness and ease of formulation make Lindane a valuable agent for modern pest control.

Call TENNESSEE for quick delivery of your Lindane requirements. TENNESSEE is also your basic source for BHC, DDT, 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T.

TENNESSEE PRODUCTS & CHEMICAL Corporation

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

Gypsum, stucco, paper bgs., Akron, N. Y., frt. equald.....ton. 8.00 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Fort Dodge, Iowa, frt equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Gypsum, Ohio, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Grand Rapids, Mich., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
New Brighton N Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Plasterco, Ga., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Roton, Texas frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald ton 8.00 - —
Terra alba, dom., paper bgs., c.l., Baltimore..ton.14.40 - —
Harlem River, N Y ton 14 40 - —
imported, English, paper bgs. ex dock ton 48.00 —
ex warehouse ..... ton 53.00 -56 00

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs. .....lb. .28 - .32
Heliotropine, cryst., cnr .....lb. 3.10 - 3.65
Helonias root, bls .....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Hellebore root dom. green, bls..lb. .55 - .65
imp., black white, bls lb .25 .30
ground, bxs.....lb. .30 - .35
powder, bxs.....lb. .32 - .37
white, white bls .....lb. .25 .30
powder bxs .....lb. .35 - .45
Hematine extract, cryst, No. 1, bbls, l.c.l. lb. .47 - —
No. 2, bbls, l.c.l. ..... lb. .43 - —
No. 3, bbls, l.c.l. ..... lb. .41 - —
No. 4, bbls, l.c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .37 - —
paste, No. 1 bbls, l.c.l..... lb. .20½ - —
Henbane leaves bls ..... lb. .35 - .40
Henna leaves, bls .....lb. .16 - .18
powd., bbls., bgs.....lb. .23 - .25
Heptane industrial Bayonne, N J., tanks, gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex.....gal. .14¾ - —
Borger, Tex.....gal. .14¾ - —
Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots., works lb.50.00 —
Hexachlorophene, dms ..... lb. 2.60 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech. bgs., 1,000 lb lots or more, Perth Amboy or N Y C. lb. .232 - —
less than 1,000-lb lots, same basis lb. .242 - —
6lb dms, 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .239 - —
less than 1,000-lb lots, same basis lb. .249 - —
Hexamethylenetetramine, USP, dms., 500 lb. lots. or more, same basis lb. .40½ —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .41½ —
Hexamine (see Hexamethylene tetramine).
Hexane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks..gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex.....gal. .15½ - —
Borger, Tex.....gal. .13½ - —
Hexanol, normal dms., c.l., works. lb. .34½ - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .35 - —
tanks, works..... lb. .33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 2.25 7.50
Salicylate dms lb. 1.75 —
Hexylenegivcol, dms., c.l. divd lb. .15¾ —
l.c.l., divd. .....lb. .16½ - —
tanks, divd .....lb. .14 - —
Hexylmethacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works. lb. .71 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dr. s., divd., 50-lb. lots or more lb.14.00 - —
smaller lots, divd. .....lb.14.50 - —
Histamine diphosphate, USP., bots. kilo.454.00 - —
Histidine hydrochloride, laevo, NF, 6lb. dms., 50-kilo lots, works kilo.80.00 -85.00
1-5 kilo lots, works..kilo.90.00 -95.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP bots..oz.13.75 - —
Hydrochloride, bots. .....oz.20.00 -22.00
Methylbromide, USP, bots....oz.10.50 -13.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago..unit-ton. 6.00 - —
Hops, NF, bls .....lb. .30 - .35
Horehound herb, bls .....lb. .14 - .15
Hydrangea root, bls .....lb .22 .25
Hydrastine, bots .....oz.29.50 -31.00
Hydrochloride, NF, bots ....oz.29.50 -31.00
Sulphate bots .....oz.35.00 -37.00
Hydrastinine 10-grain bots ...bot 1.95 —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine, free base, ret. dms., Niagara Falls lb. 3.00 - 3.30
Hydrate 100% ret. dms., Niagara Falls lb. 1.75 - 1.95
85%, ret. dms., same basis..lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Hydroturamide, dms. 6lb. ctns., works lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen chloride anhyd., 50-lb cl., works, c.l..lb. .40½ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .50½ - .55½
Peroxide USP bbls. divd .... lb. .03¾ .05
35%, cbys., divd .....lb. .21 - —
dms., c.l., divd.....lb. .208 - —
l.c.l., divd. .....lb. .213 - —
tanks, divd. .....lb. .201 - —
Hydroquinone photo grade bbls. dms. lb. .93 - 1.00
tech., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .77 - —
l.c.l., frt equald ..... lb. .78 - —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns ..... lb. 5.35 - 5.80
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine)
Hyoscyamine, bots .....oz.15.75 -16.00
Hydrobromide, bots.....oz.16.50 -18.00
Sulphate bots .....oz.12.00 -13.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .52 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.... lb. .35 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l..... lb. .27 - —
Hyssop herb, bgs.....lb. .35 - .36
Leaves, bgs.....lb. .50 - .51

I

Iceland moss, bgs.....lb. .30 - .35
Ichthammol NF dms .....lb. .60 - .75
Indian red (see Red Indian)
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 Indigo synthetic).
Indol CP bots .....lb 17.00 -21.00
Inositol, bots., divd.....lb. 5.00 - —
dms., divd. .....lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs.....lb. 1.30 - —
resublimed, USP, bots., jars lb. 2.80 - 2.82
Iodochlorohydroxyquin, USP, dms.lb. 5.90 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs.....lb. 4.90 - 5.00
Ionone, alpha, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 6.25
Beta, cns .....lb 4.30 -11.25
Methyl, std., dms., cns. .....lb. 3.80 - 4.65
Ipecac root, bgs .....lb 5.50 - 6.00
powd, bbls, bxs .....lb. 6.00 - 6.50
Irish moss bleached, prime, bls lb. .30 - .35
Iron acetate liquor, 28° bbls., s.l., works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .09¾ - —
solut., USP IX, cbys..... lb. .16 - —
djns. .....lb 17 —
Cacodylate, NF, bots.....lb.13.00 -14.00
Iron chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3 00 - —
cryst., indust., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.25
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.25
USP, dms., works ..... lb. .07½ .09
sol., 42° Be, cbys., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
basis 100%, frt. equald..100 lbs. 3.20 - —
c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.75 -10.75
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 3.45 - —
Citrate, gran., dms. ..... lb. .77 - .80
Gluconate, NF (see Ferrous gluconate, NF).
Glycerophosphate NF powd lb 4.45 4 55
Hypophosphite, NF, dms .... lb. 2.80 - —
Iodide bgs lb 3.68 3.73
Naphthenate liq. 6% Fe. dms., frt. alld lb. .25¾ —
Oxalate, gran., dms lb. .85 .87
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., pearls, cs lb. .64 - .65
Pyrophosphate, soluble, NF VII, gran. pearls dms lb. .78 .81
Resinate 6.75% Fe. dms. frt. alld. lb. .26¼ —
Stearate, dms. c.l ..... lb. .37 - —
ton lots ..... lb. .38 —
less ton lots ..... lb. .39 —
Sulphate ferric, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l. works ton 31.75 -33.75
l.c.l., works .....ton.34.75 -40.75
ferrous, tech. (see Copperas)
USP, cryst. bbls. dms lb. .09½ .10
Iron-ammonium citrate, brown, N.F., gran. dms lb. .55 .60
green USP XII, gran. dms lb. .55 .59
Oxalate, fine gran., dms.... lb. .25½ .28½
Iron-potassium, oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .30½ .33½
Iron-sodium, oxalate, fine gran., dms lb .25½ .28½
Isoborneol, cns ..... lb. 1.25 - 1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns ..... lb. .65 - .95
formate, dms. ..... lb. .89 - —
Propionate, dms ..... lb. 1.15 - 1.45
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns. lb. .75 .97
solvent grade dms., c.l. divd E. of Rockies lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¼ - —
Methacrylate, dms., works.... lb. .60 - —
Isobutyraldehyde, dms., divd... lb. .50 - —
Isoeugenol, cns. ..... lb 3.65 3.95
Isoniazid, bulk, powder, 25-kilo lots or more kilo.30.00 -32.00
smaller lots .....kilo.30.00 -32.00
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Isopentane, dms., works ..... lb. .43 53
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works... lb. .24¼ - —
l.c.l. works..... lb. .24¾ - —
tanks, works..... lb. .22½ - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate dms., c.l., divd. lb. .11¾ - —
l.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .12½ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).
Benzene (see Cumene)
Ether (see Ether Isopropyl).
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-)
Isopropylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .46 - —
l.c.l. works..... lb. .47 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .45 - —
Isoquinolin, dms., works..... lb. .65 - 1.25

J

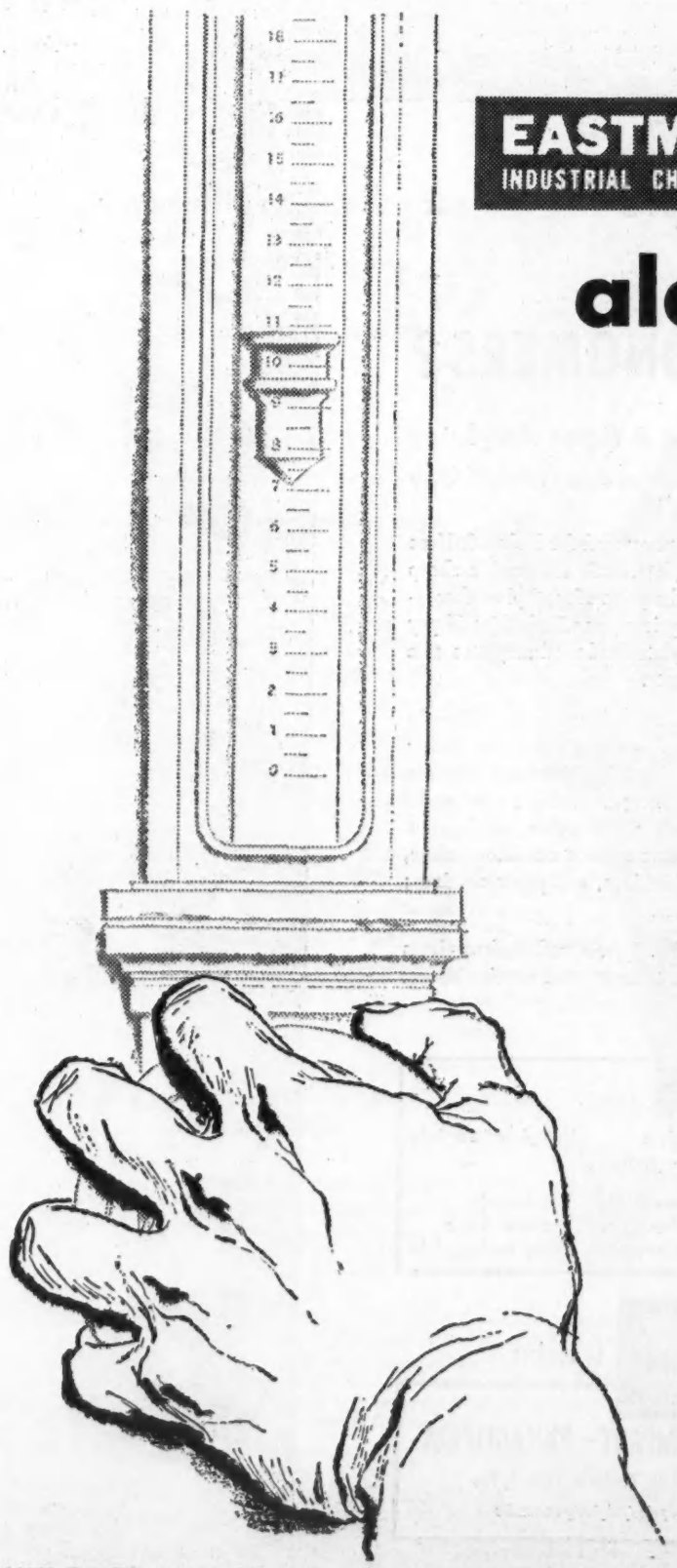
Jaborandi leaves, bls .....lb. .17 - .18
Jalap root NF, bls .....lb. .33 - .48
powd., bbls., bxs .....lb. .45 - .55
Juniper berries, bgs.....lb. .20 - .28
Tar, NF, dms. .....lb. .42 - .60

K

Kamala, powd., cns .....lb. .60 .65
Kaolin (see also Clay, China).
NF, powd. 6lb dms .....lb. .08 .16½
colloidal 6lb. dms .....lb. .15 .15½
Kerosene, at refinery, Ark., 42-44 specific gravity, w w., tanks, gal. .03875 —
California, 40-43 s.g. w w. tanks, gal. .144 - .148
Gulf ports, 41-43 s.g. w w., tanks, gal. .0970 - .1015
N. Y. Harbor, 43-44 s.g., w w., tanks gal. .1025 - .1075
Okla.-Tex., 41-43 s.g., w w., tanks gal. .0875 - .095
Penn, Western, 45 s.g., w w., tanks gal. .1125 - .1195
Kola nuts, bgs.....lb. .08 - .09

L

Lady's slipper root, bls .....lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works lb. .38½ - .48½
USP, anhydrous, dms., works lb. .35½ - .36½
hydrous, dms., works..... lb. .34½ - .35½



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acetaldehyde —
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denaturant
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specialty solvent

n-butyraldehyde —
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plastic intermediate
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pharmaceutical intermediate
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Lard—Magnesium Carbonate

Lard, cash, trcs., Chicago ..... lb. .11⅜- —
Larkspur seed, bgs ..... lb. .20 - .25
Laurel berries, bgs ..... lb. .25 - .26
Leaves, Greek, bls. ..... lb. .09 - .10
Portuguese, bls. ..... lb. .10 - .10½
Turkish, bls. ..... lb. .14 - —
Yugoslavian, bls. ..... lb. .08¾- .09½
Lauryl chloride, dms. works, frt. equald, c.l.. lb. .74 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .75 - —
Methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload works lb. 1.00 - —
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb. .55 - .60
ordinary, bls ..... lb. .16 - .20
select, bls ..... lb. .50 - —
Lead acetate, white, crystals, bbls. gran. bbls. ..... lb. .22 - —
gran. bags ..... lb. .23 - —
powd., bbls ..... lb. .23 - —
NF cryst., gran., powd ..... lb. .31 - .32
Arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-lb. bgs., or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 9s lbs. or more lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., frt alld ..... lb. .28½- —
1-lb. bgs., c.l. ..... lb. .41½- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .42½- —
Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., Ship't point, frt. alld lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .15¾- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, dms ..... lb. .45 - —
Iodide, NF, V jars ..... lb. 3.83 - —
Linoleate, fused, 36.5% dms lb. .32½- —
Metal, pibs, prime, N. Y. ..... lb. .14 - —
St. Louis ..... lb. .1355-13.80
Lead, metallic paste, dms., 20,000-40,000 lb. lots, works. lb. .31¾- —
10,000-20,000 lb. lots same basis. lb. .32¾- —
2,000-10,000 lb. lots same basis. lb. .33¼- —
200-2,000 lb. lots, same basis. lb. .33¾- —
Prices ex whse, Jersey City, N J., 4½c. per lb. higher.
Monosilicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .1512- —
l.c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .1610- —
Naphthenate, liquid, 16% Pb. dms., dlvd. lb. .17½- —
24% Pb. dms., dlvd ..... lb. .23¾- —
solid, 37% Pb. dms., dlvd .... lb. .31¼- —
Nitrate, bbls. ..... lb. .22¾- —
Oleate, fused, bbls ..... lb. .29¾- —
Orthosilicate gel, 50% PbO, dms., works. lb. .32¾- —
60% PbO, dms. works lb. .31¾- —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls . lb. .45 - .47
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works. lb. .41 - —
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .17¾- —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18 - —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18¼- —
Resinate, precip., dms., dlvd. lb. .28½- —
Salicylate, normal, dms., works lb. .46 - —
Lead, stearate, dibasic, ton lots. lb. .54 - —
precip., bbls., c.l. ..... lb. .59 - —
ton lots ..... lb. .40 - —
less ton lots ..... lb. .41 - —
Sulphate (see Lead blue; Lead white; basic sulphate).
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms. lb. .16 - —
24% Pb. dms. ..... lb. .21½- —
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .17 - —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .15¼- .17¾
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16¼- .18¾
basic sulphate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .15¾- —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached non-ret., dms., c.l., works, lb. .15½- .16
l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .16½- .19
unbleached, non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .14½- .15
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16 - .18
Lemon peel, bls ..... lb. .20 - .26
Leucine dextro-laevo, dms., works. lb 12.25 -15.00
Licorice extract, mass, cns .... lb. .21¼- .40
powd., bbls ..... lb. .31¾- .50
Root, bls. ..... lb. .05½- .08
5-lb. bundles, cs ..... lb. .50 - .55
powd., bbls ..... lb. .11 - .13
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¼- .06½
Lime, agricultural, bulk, works ton.14.50 - —
Chemical (quicklime) lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass.ton.12.50 - —
Annville, Pa ..... ton.11.50 - —
Austin, Texas ..... ton. 9.50 - —
Lime, chemical, lump, pebble, bulk,
Bellefonte, Pa. ..... ton.11.50 - —
Buffalo, N Y ..... ton.14.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa. ..... ton.11.50 - —
Duluth, Minn. ..... ton.12.50 - —
El Paso, Texas ..... ton.14.00 - —
Farnams, Mass ..... ton.14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ..... ton.12.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo ..... ton.10.00 - —
Keystone, Ala ..... ton.10.25 - —
Kimballton, Va ..... ton.10.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn ..... ton.10.50 - —
Lee, Mass ..... ton.12.50 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ..... ton.10.00 - —
Limedale, Ark ..... ton.10.00 - —
Los Angeles, Cal .... ton.25.10 -26.84
Marble Cliff, Ohio .... ton.10.00 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.. ton.11.00 - —
Mosher, Mo. ..... ton.10.75 - —
Nelson, Ariz. ..... ton.14.50 -23.65
Quincy, Ill ..... ton.10.00 -13.00
Reddick, Fla. ..... ton.13.50 - —
Scotrock, Ala. ..... ton.10.25 - —
Springfield, Mo. ..... ton.12.25 - —
Winooski, Vt ..... ton.15.50 - —
Woodville, Ohio ..... ton.11.50 - —
York, Pa ..... ton.15.50 - —
Hydrated, paper bags, Adams, Mass ton.15.50 - —
Annville, Pa ..... ton.14.50 - —
Austin, Texas ..... ton.13.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ..... ton.14.50 - —
Buffalo, N Y ..... ton.16.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa. .... ton.14.50 - —
Chicago, Ill ..... ton.15.00 - —
Duluth, Minn. ..... ton.14.00 - —
El Paso, Texas ..... ton.17.50 - —
Engle, W Va ..... ton.14.50 - —
Farnams, Mass ..... ton.14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio .... ton.16.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo. ..... ton.12.00 - —
Keystone, Ala ..... ton.13.50 - —
Kimballton, Va. ..... ton.13.50 - —
Knoxville, Tenn. ..... ton.13.00 - —
Lee, Mass ..... ton.15.50 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ..... ton.14.00 - —
Limedale, Ark ..... ton.12.00 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio ... ton.13.50 - —
McNeil, Tex. ..... ton.13.00 - —
Meneminee, Mich. .... ton.14.00 - —
Mosher, Mo. ..... ton.13.00 - —
North Tazewell, Va.. ton.12.75 - —
Quincy, Ill ..... ton.10.00 -12.00
Reddick, Fla. ..... ton.16.00 - —
Scotrock, Ala ..... ton.13.50 - —
Springfield, Mo. ..... ton.12.25 - —
Winooski, Vt ..... ton.15.50 - —
Woodville, Ohio ..... ton.14.50 - —
York, Pa ..... ton.14.50 - —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton.17.00 - —
Annville, Pa ..... ton.17.00 - —
Austin, Texas ..... ton.13.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. ..... ton.17.50 - —
Carey, Ohio ..... ton.11.00 - —
Duluth, Minn. ..... ton.15.00 - —
Engle, W Va. ..... ton.14.50 - —
Farnams, Mass. ..... ton.14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio. .... ton.16.50 - —
Keystone, Ala ..... ton.13.50 - —
Kimballton, Va. ..... ton.13.50 - —
Lee, Mass ..... ton.17.00 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio. ..... ton.16.00 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio. ..... ton.16.00 - —
McNeil, Tex. ..... ton.16.00 - —
Meneminee, Mich. ..... ton.14.00 - —
Mosher, Mo. ..... ton.13.00 - —
North Tazewell, Va.. ton.12.75 - —
Reddick, Fla ..... ton.16.00 - —
Rockland, Me. ..... ton.10.00 - —
Springfield, Mo. ..... ton.12.25 - —
Scotrock, Ala. ..... ton.13.50 - —
Winooski, Vt ..... ton.17.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio. ..... ton.16.50 - —
York, Pa ..... ton.15.50 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonia nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite)
Limestone, grd, bgs, works .. ton. 3.50 - 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms. lb. 5.95 - 6.70
ex lignaloe wood, dms. ..... lb. 5.30 - 7.10
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms. lb. 6.00 - 6.25
96-98%, dms. ..... lb. 6.75 - 7.15
ex petitgrain, bots. ..... lb. 4.35 - 5.05
Lindane, 25% formulation, dealers, cns., works lb. 2.20 - —
dms. ..... lb. 2.10 - —
99%, tech., dealers, dms., works. lb. 2.75 - 3.35
Linden flowers with leaves, bls lb. .34 - .35
without leaves, bls ..... lb. .40 - .41
Linseed meal, expeller, 32-34% bulk, Midwest, mills. ton.61.00 -61.50
extracted, 36%, same basis. ton.58.00 - —
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16¾- —
Lithium benzoate, dms ..... lb. 1.65 - 1.67
Bromide, NF, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 2.10 - 2.75
Carbonate, tech., dms ..... lb. .90 - 1.10
Chloride, cryst., dms. ..... lb. 1.22 - 1.28
Citrate, NF, bbls., dms., kgs lb 1.05 - 1.49
Fluoride, bbls. ..... lb. 2.05 - —
Hydride, powd., dms., works lb.12.00 -14.00
Hydroxide, monohydrate, dms. lb. .93 - 1.04
Salicylate, dms ..... lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .08¼- .08½
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .11 - —
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c. per lb. higher.
Liverwort, leaves, bls ..... lb. .65 - .68
Lobelia herb, bls. ..... lb. .38 - .40
Leaves, NF ..... lb. .75 - .76
Lobeline sulphate, bots., works oz.33.00 -34.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .41 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .20 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .19 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .18½- —
solid, No. 1 ..... lb. .35 - —
Lovage root, imported, bls. ..... lb. .65 - .75
Lupulin, tins ..... lb 1.95 - 2.00
Lycopodium, cs ..... lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Lysine hydrochloride, dextro-laevo, bots. kilo 145.00 -149.00

M

Mace, Siauw, No. 1 bls. ..... lb. 1.00 - —
West Indian, No. 1, bls. ..... lb. 1.00 - —
broken, cs ..... lb. .70 - .72
Magnesia, calcined, tech., ctns. works lb. .32 - .34¼
synth., rubber grade, ctns., works lb. .31 - —
USP, light, ctns. ..... lb. .34 - .36
heavy, bbls. ..... lb .36 - .38
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. ton.32.50 - —
dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chewalah, Wash ton.38.00 - —
Magnesium bromide, jars ..... lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .10½- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald. ..... lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .11¾- —
bgs., c.l., frt. equald. ..... lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .13 - —

CAN YOUR PRODUCTS BE IMPROVED BY

ACRYLIC MONOMERS?

Lower Prices for Rohm & Haas Acrylates and Methacrylates Encourage Wider Use

Reduced prices recently were announced for Rohm & Haas ethyl acrylate and methyl acrylate. This followed a sharp reduction some months ago in the price of methyl methacrylate. In the light of these lower prices you will find it will pay to take another look at the acrylates and methacrylates as a means of improving *your* products.

Widening fields of usefulness for acrylic monomers already embrace many products. These include synthetic fibers; transparent cast plastic sheets; molding powders; chewing gum; heat-resistant synthetic rubber; oil additives; industrial fume-resistant finishes and other protective coatings; a diversity of emulsion applications such as emulsion paints, shoe and textile finishes, rug backings, and paper coatings; and chemical intermediates.

Only Rohm & Haas makes both acrylates and methacrylates . . . a wide choice of monomers to meet your specific needs. For full information write Department SP.

AVAILABLE

In Tankcar Quantities:

Ethyl acrylate — Methyl acrylate — Methyl methacrylate

In Drum Quantities:

Butyl acrylate — Ethyl methacrylate — Decyl-octyl methacrylate
2-ethylhexyl acrylate — Butyl methacrylate
Octyl acrylate — Hexyl methacrylate — Lauryl methacrylate

PIONEER IN ACRYLICS

ROHM & HAAS COMPANY — PHILADELPHIA

WASHINGTON SQUARE, PHILADELPHIA 5, PA.

Representatives in principal foreign countries

Magnesium carbonate, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .11¼ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12¼ - —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .11¾ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12¾ - —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 - —

Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J. except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila county, Pa. Frt equald with N. Y C. on all other destinations.

Chloride, anhyd., lump 95-98%, drums, c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .12¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .14 - .15
powd., bbls., works. ton 50 00 - —
hydrous, flake, dms., l.c.l., works ton 49.00 - 51.00
Gluconate, dms., cns lb. 1.30 - 1.37
Glycerophosphate, dms. works lb. 5.10 - 5.20
Hydroxide, NF, medicinals, bbls., dms., kgs lb. .26½ - .30
Hypophosphite, dms lb. 1.60 - —
Laurate, bbls lb. .46 - .47
Metal, 99.8% ingots, cs., works lb. .27 - —
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. on carlots lb. .45 - —
Oleate, fused, bbls lb. .31 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide 15% dms. works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls. lb. .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .09 - .10
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .38 - —
ton lots lb. .39 - —
less ton lots lb. .40 - —
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .38 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .40 - —
100-lb. lots lb. .45 - —

Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher.

Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .33 - —

Prices on maleic anhydride W of Rockies, 1½c. higher.

Malva flowers, black, bls lb. .90 Nom.
blue, bls lb. 1.65 2.00
Mandrake root, bls. lb. .29 - .32
Manganese acetate, bbls, dlvd lb. .32½ - —
Arsenate, bgs lb. .16 - —
Borate, tech., bbls lb. .24 - —
Carbonate, bbls., works lb. .21 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .20 - .22
Dioxide, African, 84-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, paper bgs., gross for net, works ton 88.00 - —
paper-lined burlap bgs., works ton 91.50 - —
dms., works ton 94.00 - —

Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots, $3 per ton higher.

Gluconate, dms., cns. lb. 1.86 - 1.93
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms. lb. 4.70 - 4.80
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd lb. .33¼ - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.00 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4.35% Mn., dms. lb. .30½ - —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn., bbls lb. .33½ - —
Metal, cs., dlvd., East lb. .30 - .32
Naphthenate, liquid 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
Oleate, precip., bbls. lb. .33½ - —
Resinate, fused, 5½% Mn., dms lb. .21¾ - —
precip., dms lb. .24½ - —
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .33 - —
ton lots lb. .39 - —
less ton lots lb. .40 - —
Sulphate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E ton 75.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., S. E ton 82.50 - —
feed grade, 75%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S.E ton 87.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E ton 94.50 - —
Tallate, 6%, dms. lb. .24¼ - —
Mangrove bark, E Africa, 35% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton 77.00 - 78.00
So. American, 30% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton 57.50 - 59.00
Manna flake, large, cs. lb. 1.25 - 1.30
small, cs lb. .80 - .95
Mannitol, com'l dms., works lb. .40 - .43
reagent, 50-lb. dms., works lb. .85 - —
Marjoram, Bohemian, bls. lb. .22 - .24
Chilean, bls lb. .19 - .19½
French, bls. lb. .26 - .27
Peruvian, bls lb. .19 - .19½
Matico leaves, bls. lb. .25 - .35
Melamine, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .33 - —
500 to 2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33½ - —
less than 500-lb. lots, works lb. .33¾ - —
Menadione USP, bots gram. .06 - .06½
Menthol, natural, USP, Brazilian, cs. lb. 5.85 - 6.00
Japanese, cs lb. 7.25 - 7.35
synthetic, USP, racemic, cns lb. 4.95 - —
Menthyl salicylate, tins lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld. lb. .38 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .40 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulphide, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld. lb. .48 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .50 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitated).
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Chloride (see Calomel).
Cyanide, NF VIII powd, fib. dms. lb 5.20 - —
Iodide, red, NF, fib. dms. lb. 6.47 - —
yellow, NF, fib. dms. lb. 6.72 - —
Metal (see Quicksilver).
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate), tech (see Red, mercury oxide), yellow, tech (see Yellow, mercury oxide), USP, fib. dms lb. 4.64 - —
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13¼ - .14¼
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .14 - .15
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½ - .12½
Metaldehyde, dms., works lb. .95 - 1.25
Meta-aminophenol, distilled, dms., ton lots lb 2.05 - —
less than ton lots lb. 2.50 - —
Metachloroanilin, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
Metacresol 98% dms., c.l., works lb. .73½ - —
l.c.l. works lb. .74½ - —
Metanitroanilin, dms. frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls. lb. 1.50 - —
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs. frt. alld. lb. .90 - —
Metatoluidine, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
tankcars, same basis lb. .76 - —
Metatolylenediamine, crystals, fib. dms., frt. alld. lb. .94 - —
powder, fib. dms., same basis lb. 1.00 - —
Methanol, natural denaturing grade, dms. c.l. frt alld gal. .78 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. gal. .79 - —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .70 - —

Prices on natural methanol W of Miss. 3c. higher.

Methanol, synthetic, Zone 1, dms., dlvd. lb. .44 - .45½
l.c.l., dlvd. gal. .49 - .50½
tanks, dlvd. gal. .32 - .33½
Zone 2, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .49½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. within established whse. delivery zone gal. .54 - —
tanks, dlvd. gal. .35½ - —

Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental U. S. E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of U. S. west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine)
Methionine, dextro-laevo, fib. dms., frt. alld 50-lb or more lb. 4.55 - —
feed grade, 98% fib., dms., same basis lb. 3.00 - —
97%, fib dms. same basis lb. 2.97 - —
Methoxychlor 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms. cs., frt. alld lb. .61 - .64
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .19½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
hydrogenated, zone 1, non-ret., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20½ - —

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Acetone, natural, dms., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld. gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .45 - —

Natural methyl acetone prices W. of Miss. 3½c. per gal. higher.

Methyl acetone, synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. gal. .66¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E gal. .72¼ - —
tanks, dlvd. E gal. .54½ - —

Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory is all States West of those four.

Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload works lb. .45½ - —
less than truckload, works lb. .46 - —
tanks, works lb. .42¾ - —
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, cns. lb. 2.35 - 2.65
extra, cns. lb. 2.65 - 4.45
Benzoate, cns., dms. lb. .53 - .65
Bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes, works lb. .47 - .61
Chloride, indust., cyl., works lb. .18 - —
tanks, multi-unit works lb. .14 - —
single-unit, works lb. .11½ - —
refrigerator mfrs. cyls., dlvd. lb. .40 - .42
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .57 - —
Cinnamate, cns lb. 1.43 - 1.80
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .35½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Formate, refd., dms lb. .35 - .40
tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb. .06 - —
tanks, works lb. .07 - —
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, frt. equald., with Belle, W. Va., and Arlington, N. J. lb. .36½ - —

Magnesium Carbonate—Methylcellulose

Methyl methacrylate, dms., less than truckload, same basis lb. .37 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .35 - —
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, bots. lb. 2.10 - 2.20
fib. dms. lb 1.90 - 2.00
Roseanilin chloride, NF, fib. dms. lb. 5.40 - —
Salicylate, USP, dms., 500 lbs lb. .53 - .53
cns., 50 lbs. lb. .56 - —
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms. gm. .79 - —
Methylal, refined, 97%, dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
tech., 92%, dms., c.l., works. gal. .85 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .90 - —
tanks, works gal. .70 - —
Methylamyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .14¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .15½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .13 - —
Ketone, dms., works lb. 1.05 - —
Methylcellulose special, vis., (1,500-4,500 cps.) 50 lb bgs., c.l., works lb. .78 - —
2,000 lbs., and more, same basis lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. .85 - .97
standard vis. (15-400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., alld lb. .66 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .68 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .72 - .83

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MC

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Eastern Sales Office: 230 Park Avenue, New York 17, New York

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Methylene Blue—Octane

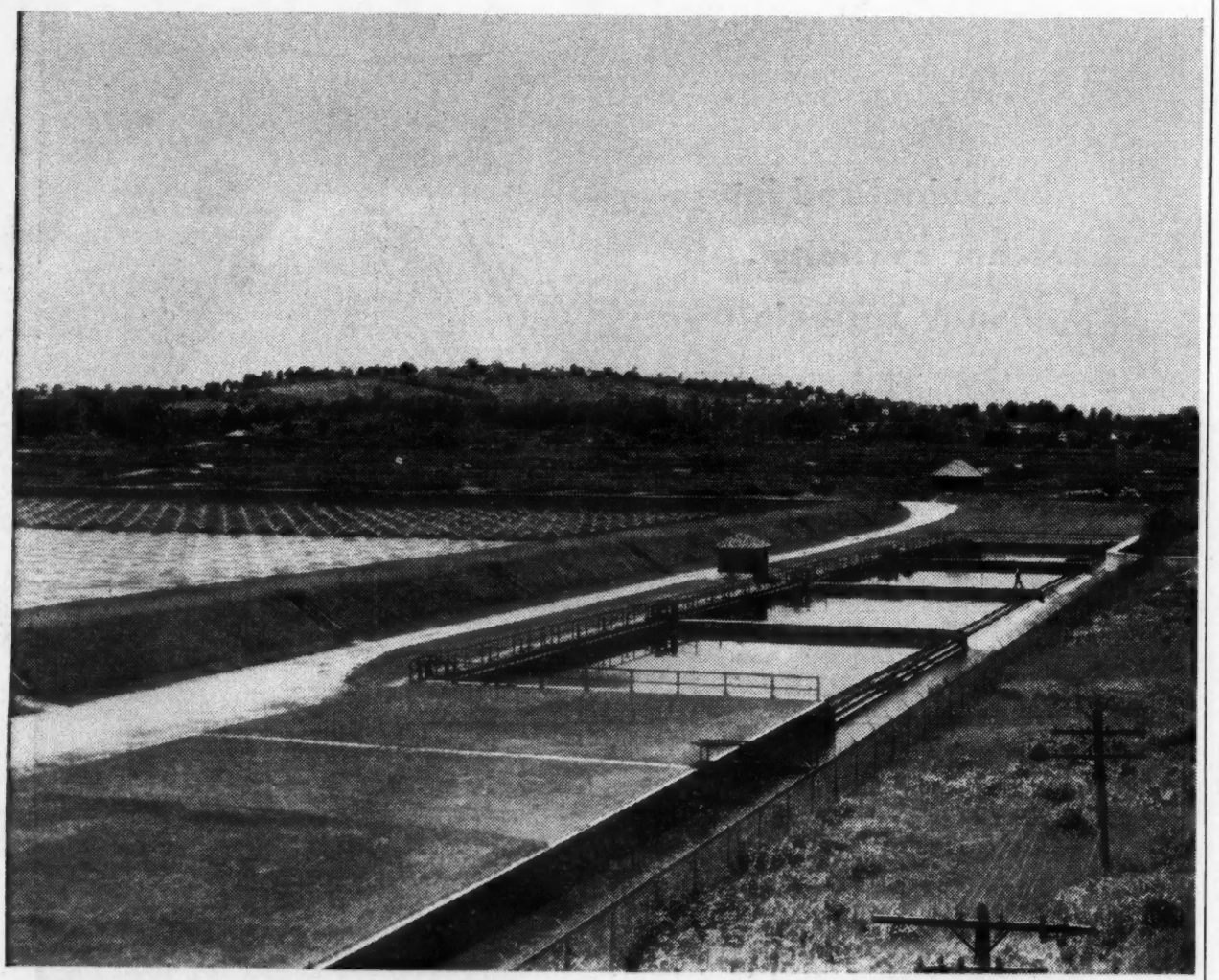
Methylene blue, kegs, 100 lb. lots, frt adjusted lb 3.25 - 3.60
smaller lots, same basis...lb. 3.40 - 3.60
Chloride, industrial, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13½ —
Methylethylketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12¾- .13¾
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .13½- .14½
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11 - .12
Methylethylpyridin dms. c.l., works. lb. .47½- —
t.c.l. works lb .48 —
tanks, works lb 46 —
Methylheptincarbonate, bots....lb.31.00 -35.00
Methylionone A, cns lb 6.55 8.80
D, cns lb 7.50 9.55
prime cns. lb 4.55 6.40
Methylisobutyl carbinol (See Carbinol methylisobutyl).
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .14¾- —
t.c.l. dlvd. lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb .13 —
Methylnaphthyl, ketone, cans....lb. 3.60 - —
Methylparaben (see Methyl parahydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol (see Hexyleneglycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone, dms., 250 lbs., dlvd lb. 1.70 - —
less than 250 lbs., dlvd lb. 2.00 - —
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 - .04
wet-ground biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .06¼- —
t.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
Mica, wetgrnd., paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¾- —
t.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08½- —
alld. E lb. .07½- —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. t.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08½- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¾- —
t.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08¼- —
white, extra, fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¾- —
t.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08½- —
Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., ½c. higher; W. of Rockies, 1c. higher.
Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. .09½- .14
spray, bbls., c.l lb. .14½- 16
whole, roller, bbls., c.l lb. No prices.
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .32 - .36½
Sugar, crude, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .18 - —
edible, bgs., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .24 - —
2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .24¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works lb. .25¼- —
Edible milk sugar in 6b dms. 1c higher.
USP, 6b. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, lots, works lb. .29 —
2,000-lb. lots, works lb. 29¾- —
200-1,800-lb lots, works lb. 30¼- —
USP milk sugar in bgs. 1c lower
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).
Molasses, blackstrap feed grade, tanks, New Orleans..gal. .10 - 10½
New York gal. .11½- —
Molybdenum metal, 99% Mo. powd., kgs lb. 3.00 Nom.
Trioxide, pure, kgs., works basis Mo. content lb. 1.40 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.15 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., E. of Rockies lb. .54¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. 55¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Monochlorobenzene dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E. lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
Monochlorobenzene prices in the West, 1¾c higher.
Monoethanolamine dms. c.l. dlvd E. lb. .29¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .30¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .28 - —
Monoethylaniline naphthylamine, dms., works lb. .88 - —
Monoethylamine, 70% contained amine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .30¼- —
Monoethylanilin, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .51 - .57
t.c.l. frt alld lb. .52 - .58
tanks, frt. alld lb. .50 - .56
Monoethylorthotoluidin bbls lb. .80 —
Monoisopropylamine, dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .29½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .30½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .28½- —
Monomethylamine, 25% 40%, dms., c.l. works basis 100%, lb. .35 - —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .35½- .36
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic.
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic).
Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .49 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .48 - —
Morphine, cns oz.12.40 -12.80
Acetate, anhyd., cns oz 9.95 -10.00
Hydrobromide, cns oz 9.90 9.95
Hydrochloride, NF, cns oz 9.90 9.95
Sulphate USP cns oz. 9.90 -10.05
Morpholine dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .54¾- —
t.c.l. dlvd. E lb. .55¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .53 - —
Mullein flowers, cs lb. 2.00 2.05
Leaves, bls. lb. .18 - .21
Musk natural, Tonquin grains, bots. oz. No stocks.
synthetic, ambrette, 100-lb. lots, 6b dms lb 5.35 - —
25-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.25 - —
5-lb lots, cns lb. 5.55 - —
ketone, 100-lb. lots, 6b. dms. lb 5.30 - —
25-lb lots cns lb 5.35 - —
5-lb lots, cns lb 5.50 - —
xylol, 100 lb lots, 6b dms lb 1.50 - —
25-lb. lots, cns lb. 1.40 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb 1.70 - —
Mustard seed, Calif. brown bgs., f.o.b source lb. .12 — —
Danish, yellow, bgs lb. .10½- —
Dutch, yellow, bgs lb. .10 - .10½
English, yellow bgs. lb. .11½- .12
German, yellow, bgs lb. .10 - .10½
Japanese yellow bgs lb .10 - .10¼
Montana, brown, bgs., Sept.-Oct., f.o.b source lb. .07 - —
oriental, bgs., Sept.-Oct., source lb. .05½- —
yellow, bgs., Sept.-Oct., source lb. .06¾- —
Myrobalans, J-1, assorted, bgs., ex dock ton.48.50 - —
crushed, bgs, ex dock ton.65.00 -66.00
ordinary, bgs., ex dock ton.47.00 - —
extract, Indian, solid, 53% tannin, ex dock, plus duty lb. .07¼- —

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha V. M. & P.)
Solvent (see 3)
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74° tanks, frt. equald lb. .0625- —
78° dms. c.l., same basis lb. .0765- —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .0790- —
tanks, same basis lb. .0675- —
imported, 78°, large lots lb. .03¼- —
refined, dom., industrial, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¾- —
bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .14½- —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- —
1-lb. pkgs. c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Neomycin 6b. dms., 100-kilo lots, basis, activity gm. .60 - —
1 kilo lots, basis, activity, gm. 1.20 - —
Nepheline syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, works ton.14.25 - —
pottery, 200 mesh, bulk, works, N Y ton.18.25 - —
Nepheline syenite in bgs., $3 per ton higher than bulk.
Nerolin cns lb. 2.25 - 2.65
Niacin (see Acid nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .75 - .88½
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd lb. .71 - .78
Chloride, bbls., dlvd lb. .37 - .45
Formate bbls., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .64 - .65
Nickel, metal, electro cathodes, cs., works lb. .60 - —
Nitrate, bbls., works lb. .36 - .37
Oxide, black, bbls lb. .69 - —
Sulphate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .29½- .37
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo.12.00 -12.30
Hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted. kilo.11.50 -11.80
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.11 - —
10-lb. tins, 6 to a case, frt. alld., on 250 lbs lb. 1.20 - —
manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. .925 - —
Niger seed, bgs., afloat lb. .11½- .11¾
Nikethamide, cbys lb. 7.50 8.00
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .12 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .34 - .36
18-25 cps. bbls., c.l. lb. .35 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .36 - .38
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., bbls., same basis lb. .42 - —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .43 - .45
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, sec., bbls., same basis lb. .45 - —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .46 - .48
5-6, 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .45 - .47
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.
Nitroethane dms. dlvd E. of Rockies. lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solution, tanks, works, 37-40.8% N, basis 100% ton.128.00 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton. 3.75 - 4.15
Sewage sludge, bulk, works unit-ton. 3.75 + .50
Nitromethane, dms., t.c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nitropropane 1, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .23¼- —
2, dms. dlvd E. of Rockies lb .25 - —
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .33¼- —
t.c.l. works lb. .33¾- —
tanks, works lb .32¼ —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs lb. .38 —
Chinese, bgs lb. .45 Nom.
Nutmeg, East Indian, whole, cs lb. .32 - .33
shrivels, bgs lb. .31½- .32
West Indian, bgs lb. .25½- .26
Nux vomica bis lb .08 .10
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .13 - .15

O

Octane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J. tanks gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .15¾- —
Borger, Tex. gal. .15¾- —



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FERRIC CHLORIDE (anhydrous)—In 150 lb. and 350 lb. steel drums.

ALUM—Commercial, lump and ground—packed in 100 lb. bags.

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Pennsalt Chemicals

Progressive Chemistry for over a Century

Octanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd ..lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd ..lb. .32½- —
Octyl methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckloads, works. lb. .83 - —
Octylphenol, dms., c.l., works ..lb. .26¾- —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .27¼- —
tanks, works ..lb. .25¾ —

(Essential oils prices listed below are f.o.b. New York with differences between high and low quotations due to differences in quantity, quality or in individual suppliers' views.)

Oil, abies siberica, cns ..lb. 2.00 - 3.00
Almond, artificial, bitter (see Benzaldehyde)
natural, bitter, F.P.A., bots ..lb. 3.00 - 3.40
NF, bots ..lb. 3.25 - 3.75
sweet, USP, dms, cns ..lb 55 90
Allspice (see Oil pimenta).
Amyris, dms ..lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Angelica root, bots ..lb.70.00 -120.00
seed, bots ..lb.55.00 -95.00
Anilin (see A)
Anise, USP, dms ..lb. 2.25 - 2.75
Apricot, kernel, USP, dms ..lb. .37 - .46
Avocado, cns, dms lb No prices.
Babassu crude tanks lb. No stocks
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns lb. 1.45 - 1.90
55-60%, cns. lb. 1.65 - 2.10
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms. lb. 1.45 - 2.25
Bergamot, artif., cns ..lb 2.90 5.00
natural, NF, Italian, cns ..lb.11.25 -14.75
Birchtar, crude, cns ..lb 1.75 - 2.00
rectified, NF cns ..lb 2.50 —
Bois de rose, Brazil dms. ..lb 3.95 - 4.25
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms worgs lb 65 70
Cajeput, redist., USP, cns ..lb 2.10 - 2.35
tech., cns ..lb. 1.70 - 2.75
Calamus, bots ..lb.19.00 -20.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms. ..lb. .25 - .40
white dms. ..lb. .21 - .35
Cananga, native, cns ..lb.10.00 -11.50
rectified, cns ..lb.12.10 -13.75
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).
resin)
Caraway, NF, cns. ..lb. 2.00 - 3.00
Cardamom, NF, bots. ..lb.27.50 -40.00
Cassia, USP (see Oil, cinnamon, USP).
Castor, blown, dms., c.l ..lb. .2500- —
l.c.l. ..lb. .2650- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l., lb. .2310- —
l.c.l. ..lb. .2460- —
tanks ..lb. .2710- —
unbodied, dms., c.l. ..lb. .2660- —
l.c.l. ..lb. .2710- —
tanks ..lb. .2530- —
hydrogenated, bgs ..lb. .3060- .3180
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks ..lb. .20¾- —
USP, dms., c.l. ..lb. .23 - —
l.c.l. ..lb. .2350- —
refined and deodorized, dms., c.l. lb. .2200- —
tanks ..lb. .2430- —
l.c.l. ..lb. .2500- —
tanks ..lb. .2350- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. ..lb. .2275- —
l.c.l. ..lb. .2325- —
tanks ..lb. .2175- —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms., l.c.l. ..lb. .15½- .16
75% (60-62% fat), dms., l.c.l. lb. .21 - .22
Cedarleaf, cns., dms ..lb. 2.00 - 3.00
Cedarwood, cns., dms. ..lb. .42 - .65
Celery seed, bots ..lb.16.50 -21.00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian, bots. lb.175.00 -260.00
Chaulmoogra, NF, cns., dms. ..lb. .55 - .70
Chinawood (see Oil, tung)
Cinnamon bark, USP, bots ..lb.18.50 -60.00
leaf, cns. ..lb. 1.25 - 3.25
USP, cns, dms., (Cassia) ..lb. 5.50 - 7.50
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms. ..lb. .48 - .80
Java, true dms. ..lb. .65 - .70
Java-type cns ..lb. .52 - 1.00
Clove, USP, from buds, cns., dms lb. 9.50 -10.75
Coconut, crude, tanks, N. Y. ..lb. .16¼- —
Pac. Coast ..lb. .15 - —
refined Cochin type, tax incl., ret. dms., l.c.l. lb. .23 - —
deodorized tax incl., non ret. dms., c.l. ..lb. .24¼- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms ..lb. .10 - .10½
Codliver, USP, dms ..gal. 1.55 - 1.65
Copaiba, cns lb 2.00 2.50
Coriander, USP, bots ..lb.17.00 -23.50
Corn, crude, tanks, works ..lb. .13⅝- —
foots (soapstock), acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .03¼- —
refined, dms ..lb. .18¼- .18½
tanks ..lb. .16⅞- —
Costus, bots ..oz.12.50 -25.00
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, South-East lb. .13¾ Nom.
Valley ..lb. .13⅝ Nom.
Texas ..lb. .13¼ Nom.
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .03 - —
raw, 50% tanks same basis lb. .01½- —
refined salad, dms. ..lb. .18½- .18¾
tanks ..lb. .17 - .17¼
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).
Croton, cns lb 4.30 5.50
Crude (see Petroleum crude).
Cubeb, cns ..lb 4.50 - 7.25
Cumin, bots ..lb. 4.25 - 6.00
Cypress, bots ..lb. 5.50 —
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots ..lb. 2.80 - 3.75
Dillweed, dom., dms., bots ..lb. 3.65 - 5.25
Dip (see D)
Erigeron, cns. ..lb. 5.50 - 7.50
Eucalyptus, NF, rectified 70-80%, dms lb. .70 - 1.00
80-90%, dms. ..lb. .85 - 1.25
Fennel, sweet, USP, cns ..lb. 2.30 - 3.25
Fir, Canada, cns lb 2.65 3.10
Fish, refined, alkali, dms ..lb. .1210- —
kettle-bodied, dms. ..lb. .1410- —
light-pressed, dms. ..lb. .1060- —
tanks ..lb. .09 - —
Fishliver, crude, for feeds or concentrating, 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gm., dms., 1,000,000 units. .08 - .09
10,000 to 20,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units. .09 - .10
25,000 to 35,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units. .09 - .10
40,000 to 55,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units. .10½- .11
100,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14
200,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14
300,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14½
400,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14½
500,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14½

Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton-Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.

Fusel (see F).
Garlic, pure, bots ..oz. 9.00 -10.50
Gaultheria (see Oil wintergreen)
Geranium, Algerian, cns. ..lb. 9.00 -15.00
Bourbon, cns ..lb. 9.75 -12.25
Turkish (see Oil palmarosa)
Ginger, dist., bots. ..lb.11.00 -14.00
Grapefruit, dms. ..lb. 2.80 - 3.50

Oil, grease, No. 1, dms. ..lb. .11¼- .11¾
extra, winter, strained, dms lb. .12½- .13
prime, burning, dms ..lb. .14 - .14½
Guaiacwood, cns. ..lb. 1.40 - 1.90
Hemlock cns lb 2.10 2.50
Juniper berry, NF, VIII, bots ..lb. 2.75 - 4.00
twice rectified, bots lb 3.60 7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech cns ..lb. .42 - .50
Lard (see Oil, grease).
Laurel leaf, dms., cns. ..lb. 9.75 -12.50
Lavandin, dms., cns ..lb. 2.10 - 2.50
Lavender, flower, USP, French, 30-32% ester, cns. ..lb. 2.50 - 4.50
38-40% ester, cns ..lb. 5.25 - 7.25
40-42% ester, cns ..lb. 6.00 - 7.35
Spike, Spanish, cns ..lb. 1.45 - 2.00
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms. lb. 6.50 - 7.25
Messina, cns. ..lb. 6.25 - 9.00
terpeneless, bots ..lb.32.00 -85.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms. ..lb. .95 - 1.45
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns. lb 5.50 - 6.50
West Indian, cns. lb 6.00 - 7.25
expressed, West Indian, cns lb 7.85 9.50
terpeneless, bots lb 45.00 -90.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., N. Y. lb. .1595- —
l.c.l. ..lb. .1645- .1700
tankcars, f.o.b. Minneapolis ..lb. .1320- —
New York ..lb. .1445- —
tankwagon, N. Y. ..lb. .1475- —
Boiled linseed oil, .006c per lb. higher.
Mace, dist., cns, dms lb 2.90 4.25
Mandarin, Floridian, dms ..lb. 3.00 - 5.25
Italian, cns ..lb. 6.50 - 6.50
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto. ..lb. .07 Nom.
Gulf ports ..lb. .07 Nom.
Mineral, white (see Oils, white, mineral)
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Mustard seed, nat., dms ..lb. .16½- .16¾
synthetic, cns, dms lb 1.60 1.85

Oil, neatsfoot, 15°, cold test, dms. lb. .33 - .34
20° cold test, dms. ..lb. .32 - .33
30° cold test, dms. ..lb .30 - .31
Neroli, NF, French, bots ..lb.200.00 —
petale, bots ..lb 40.00 -150.00
Nutmeg, USP dist., East Indian, cns., dms lb 2.85 - 3.65
West Indian, cns., dms lb 2.60 3.65
Ocotea cymbarum, dms. ..lb. .65 - 1.00
Oiticica, liquid, dms. ..lb. .24½- .25
tankcars ..lb. .22¾- .23
Oleo, extra, dms. ..lb. .14¾- .15
Olibanum, bots ..lb 5.50 7.65
extra fine, bots ..lb 8.00 —
Olive, commercial, dms ..gal 2.25 —
edible, dms., duty paid ..gal. 2.70 - 2.80
foots, dms lb 15 15½
Orange, sweet, dist., cns ..lb. .40 - .80
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms lb No stocks
Calif., cns., dms. ..lb. .85 - 1.25
Florida, cns., dms ..lb. .80 - 1.25
Messina, cns ..lb 3.85 - 5.85
West Indian, cns ..lb 2.75 4.00
sesquiterpeneless, bots ..lb.135.00 150.00
Origanum, Spanish, cns ..lb 2.15 3.05
Palm, clarified, dms ..lb. .11½- .12½
Palm kernel, in bond, tanks lb. .15 - —
Palmarosa, cns ..lb. 5.75 6.50
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100° F tanks East Coast refinery gal .14 —
Patchouli, dms. ..lb. 7.50 - 8.25
Peach, kernel, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Peanut, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills ..lb. .19¾- —
refined, dms. ..lb. .24¼- .24½
tanks ..lb. .23½- —
Peppermint, natural dms ..lb. 5.00 - 6.50
redist., USP, dms ..lb. 5.25 - 7.50

Oil, pennyroyal, USP, imported, cns. lb. 1.75 - 2.40
Persic, USP (see Oil apricot kernel)
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns., dms lb. 2.25 - 2.65
Pimento berry, NF, dms. ..lb 4.45 - 5.50
leaf, cns. ..lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Pine, dest., dist., dms., extra, c.l. works gal .70½ —
l.c.l. ..gal. .76½- —
ex whse. ..gal .95½- —
steam dist., dms, ex whse, N.Y.C lb. 143 —
Pineneedle, Siberian (see Oil, abies siberica).
Putty, petroleum dms, c.l., dlvd. lb 11 —
l.c.l., same oasis ..lb 12 —
tanks same basis ..lb 10 —
Rapeseed, tankcars ..lb. .17 - .17¼
Red (see Acid, oleic).
Rice bran, clarif., dms ..lb. .16½- .17
tanks, dlvd, E ..lb .14 - .14½
Rose natural, Bulgarian, bots oz.55.00 -62.25
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns, dms lb. .65 .95
USP, cns., dms ..lb. .80 .95
Rue, bots ..lb 2.25 2.50
Safflower, dms, c.l. Atlantic coast. lb. .16½ —
tanks, same basis ..lb. .15 —
Sage, clary, bots ..lb.20.00 -25.00
Dalmatian, cns. ..lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Spanish, cns ..lb .90 1.25
Sandalwood, NF, cns ..lb 9.75 11.50
Sardine, crude tanks, Pac. coast. lb No stocks.
Sassafrass, artificial, dms ..lb. .42 - .60
natural Brazilian (See Oil ocotea cymbarum)
domestic, USP, cns., dms lb 1.75 2.25
Savin, cns ..lb 2.50 —
Savory, cns. lb No stocks.

Wherever orange oil is used EXCHANGE Brand is preferred

For the true aroma and flavor of fine California oranges, use EXCHANGE Oil of Orange in your products.

EXCHANGE orange oil is made entirely from selected oranges from the groves of sunny California. This finer fruit, plus carefully controlled processing, gives you an oil of unmatched fragrance and uniform performance.

Specify EXCHANGE Oil of Orange for complete satisfaction. This superior orange oil has been known for more than a quarter-century for quality and uniformity.

Sunkist Growers
PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT
Ontario, California

Produced by
THE EXCHANGE ORANGE PRODUCTS CO.
Ontario, California

Distributed in the U. S. exclusively by
Dodge & Olcott, Inc.
180 Varick St., New York 14, N.Y.
Fritzsche Brothers, Inc.,
76 Ninth Ave., New York 11, N.Y.

Exchange
OIL OF ORANGE U.S.P.

Oil, Sesame—Paraphenetidin

Oil, sesame, refd., dms	lb.	.36	- .37
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.33	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.35	- —
tanks, works	lb	.23	- —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns	lb.	29.50	-33.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, mills	lb.	.10½	- —
foots (soapstock) acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.05½	- —
raw, 50%, tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.02½	- —
refined, alkali, dms., c.l.	lb.	.14¼	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.14¾	- .15
tanks	lb.	.12¾	- —
clarified, dms., c.l.	lb.	.13¾	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.14¼	- .14½
tanks	lb.	.12⅝	- —
salad, dms.	lb.	.14¾	- —
tanks	lb.	.12⅞	- —
Spearmint, USP, dms	lb.	7.75	- 9.25
dms	lb	.1395	- .1445
tankcars	lb.	.1220	- —
natural, winter, 45°, dms.	lb.	.12¾	- .13¼
tankcars	lb.	.1100	- —
Sperm, bleached winter, 45°, dms.	lb.	.1395	- 1445
tankcars	lb.	.1220	- —
natural winter, 45°, dms.	lb.	.12¾	- 13¼
tankcars	lb.	.1100	- —
Spruce, cns., dms	lb	2.10	2.75
Sweet birch, USP, Northern, cns.	lb.	4.95	- 9.50
Southern, cns	lb	2.00	- 3.25
Tall, crude, tanks, works	lb.	.02¼	.02½
refined, dms., c.l., works	lb	.06¼	- .07¼
l.c.l. works	lb	.06½	- .07½
tanks, works	lb.	.05	- .06
Tallow, acidless, dms	lb.	.11	- .11½
Tansy, dms	lb	8.25	- 9.00
Oil, tar, pine, com'l., dms., extra, c.l., works	gal.	.42½	- —
l.c.l., works	gal.	.50½	- —
whse.	lb.	.0678	- —
tanks, works	gal.	.33½	- —
rectified, NF, l.c.l., dms., incl., works, South	gal.	.90	- —
whse., N.Y.C.	gal.	1.00	- —
Tar acid (see T)			
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter).			
Thyme, NF, red, cns., dms	lb.	1.70	- 3.75
white, cns.	lb	1.95	- 4.00
tech., white, cns	lb.	.40	- 1.85
Tung, dms., c.l., N. C.	lb.	.29½	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.30	- .30½
tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.28	- .28¼
mills	lb.	.27¾	- —
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated)			
Turpentine, NF, cns., dms	lb.	.20	- .45
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns	lb.	18.00	-21.50
Haitian, cns.	lb.	14.50	-16.00
Java, cns.	lb.	25.00	-40.00
Wheat germ, 5-gal. dms	gal.	10.00	-13.00
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., dms. c.l	gal.	.51½	- .54½
l.c.l.	gal.	.56½	- .57½
65-75 vis., dms., c.l	gal.	.52½	- .55½
l.c.l	gal.	57½	- .58½
NF 80-90 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.53½	- .56½
l.c.l.	gal.	.58½	- .59½
125-135 vis., dms., c.l	gal.	.59½	- .62½
l.c.l	gal.	.64½	- .65½
145-155 vis., dms., c.l	gal.	.66	- .68½
l.c.l.	gal.	71	- .71½
175-185 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.69½	- .73
l.c.l.	gal.	74½	- 76
USP, 200-210 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.72½	- .75
l.c.l.	gal.	.77½	- 78
345-355 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.77	- .80
l.c.l.	gal.	.83	- .85
Oil, wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns.	lb.	7.15	-14.50
Southern, cns	lb.	3.20	-19.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).			
Wood (see Oil, tung).			
Wormseed, cns.	lb.	8.00	- 9.75
Wormwood, cns.	lb.	5.65	- 6.85
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots	lb.	18 00	-30.00
extra, bots	lb.	30.00	-40.00
Madagascar, bots	lb.	No stocks.	
Oleostearin, bbls.	lb.	.08	- .08¼
Olivine aggregate, c.l., mines	ton.	7.00	- 9.50
crushed 8 mesh, bulk, c.l. works	ton.	10.00	- —
paper, bgs, c.l., works	ton.	12.00	- —
Opium, USP, cns	lb.	19.20	-19.45
gran., USP, cns.	lb.	21.65	-21.90
powd., USP, cns	lb.	21.65	-21.90
Orange, cadmium, lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	1.20	- —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., include Davenport, Tenn., and N. C. E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul	lb.	.31	- —
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport), 1¼c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. El Paso, Tex., 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.			
Dinitroanilin toner	lb.	1.30	- —
Mineral, American, bbls. l.c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.2010	- —
Molybdated, bbls	lb.	.44	- —
Orthonitroanilin toner, kgs	lb.	1.15	- —
Persian, bbls	lb.	.45	- —
Orange flowers, bls	lb.	.55	- .56
Peel, bitter, Haitian, bls	lb.	.12	- .14
sweet, bls	lb.	.16	- .18
Oregano, Italian, bgs	lb.	.24	Nom.
Mexican bgs	lb.	.35	Nom.
Syrian, bgs	lb.	.18½	- .19
Orris root, Florentine, bls	lb.	.29	- .30
powdered, bbls., bxs	lb.	.35	- .38
Verona, bls.	lb.	.18	- .19
powdered, bbls, bxs	lb.	.23	- .24
Orthoaminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32½	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.33	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.37	- —
Orthoanisidin, bbls.	lb.	.88	- —
Orthochloroanilin, dms., c.l.	lb.	.70	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.72	- —
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works	lb.	1.20	- —
Orthochloroparanitroanilin, dms. dlvd	lb.	.86	- —
Orthochlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.34½	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.35½	- —
Orthocresol, pure, 30° C., non-ret., dms. c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.173	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.176	- —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16	- —
29°C., ret. dms., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.16	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15	- —
25-29°C., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.153	- —
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.156	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.140	- —
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.12¼	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.13¼	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10¾	- —
Orthoisopropyl N phenylcarbamate (See IPC).			
Orthonitroanilin dms	lb.	.50	.56
Orthonitrochloronenzene, dms	lb.	.20	.21
Orthonitrohiphenyl tech. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.13	- —
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns	lb.	.75	- —
Orthonitrophenol, bbls. works	lb.	.94	- —
Orthonitrotoluene dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.10	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.11	- —
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.09	- —
Orthophenetidin dms., works	lb.	1.00	- —
Orthophenylphenol fib dms., works.	lb.	.20	- .44
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.43¾	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.46¾	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.41¾	- —
Orthotolidin (see Tolidin Base).			
Orthotoluidin, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.23	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.22	- —
Osage orange, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.40	- —
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.19	- —
Ouabain, USP, bots	gram.	3.00	- 4.00
Ox bile, extract, powdered, USP 5-lb. lots or more	lb.	6.00	- —
not extract, powdered, 5-lb. lots or more	lb.	4.35	- —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works	lb	4.75	- 5.00
smaller lots, works	lb.	4.92	- 5.17

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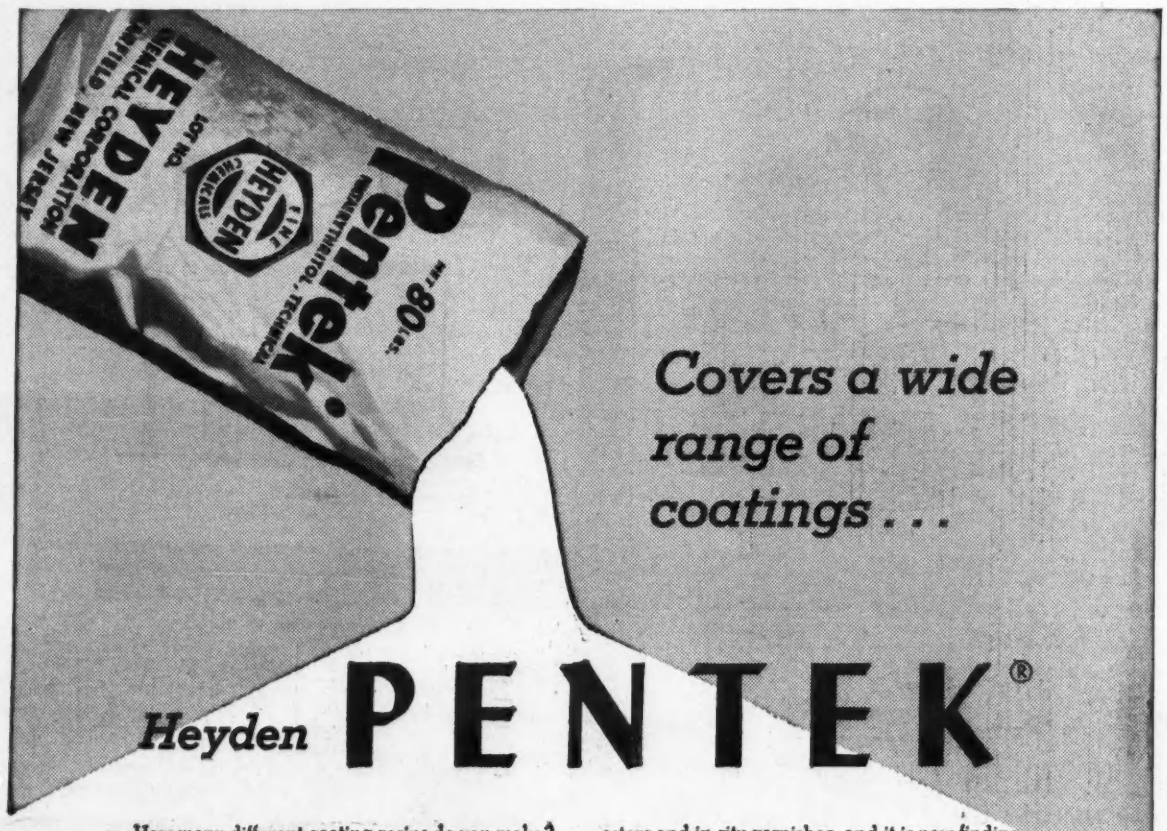
Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 bots., 5-lb. lots or more	lb.	5.75	- —
Pancreatin, USP bots	lb.	2.50	- 3.00
Panthenol, bots., works, frt. adjust.	kilo.	90.00	- —
Papain, powdered, African, fib. dms.	lb.	7.00	- 8.25
Ceylon, ordinary, fib. dms.	lb.	5.00	- 5.50
white, fib. dms.	lb.	6.25	- 6.75
Papaverine, natural or synthetic hydrochloride, USP, cns., 25 oz. to 100 oz., lots	oz.	5.00	- —
smaller lots	oz.	5.05	- 5.20
Sulphate, cns	oz.	7.10	- 7.35
Paprika, Algerian, bgs	lb.	.27	- .28
Czech, bgs.	lb.	.34	- .36
Moroccan, bgs.	lb.	.24	- .25
Spanish, bgs	lb.	42	- .46
Para-anisidin, dms., works	lb.	.97	- —
Para-acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone, dms., frt. adjusted	lb.	17.50	-21.00
Para-aminophenol dms. frt. alld	lb	.97	- .98
Parachloroanilin, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.75	- —
Parachlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works	lb.	1.33	- 1.36
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.73	- .82
Parachlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.34½	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.35½	- —
Paracresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.49	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.51	- —
Methylether, cns	lb.	1.90	- 2.50
Paracymene, dms., 50-gal. lots or more, works	gal.	2.50	- —
smaller lots	gal.	3.00	- —
Paradibromobenzene, bgs. 500-lb. lots.	lb.	.55	- —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.16½	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½	- .19
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 121°-123°F, ASTM, solid, c.l., ref'y	lb.	.06	- —
fully refined, 122-124 ASTM, loose, c.l., rfy	lb.	.0795	- —
125°-127°F, ASTM, loose, c.l., rfy	lb.	.0795	- —
130°-132°F, ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y	lb.	.0805	- —
132°-134°F, ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y	lb.	.0805	- —
135°-137°F, ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y	lb.	.0805	- —
Prices for paraffin in bags and ctns., c.l., 7-10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb. higher.			
Paraformaldehyde, tech., 91% powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15½	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.17	- —
flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.12	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13½	- —
USP X, fib dms., c.l.	lb.	.198	- —
10,000-lb lots	lb.	.198	- —
1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.198	- —
smaller lots	lb.	.208	- —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1385	- .1650
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1485	- .1750
tanks, works	lb.	.1400	- .1500
Paranitroanilin, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.50½	- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.53½	- —
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works	lb.	.26	- .27
Paranitrophenol, kgs., works, frt. equald	lb.	.50	- —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., frt. alld	lb.	.36	- —
Paraphenetidin, dms., works	lb.	1.00	- —



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Heyden PENTEK®

How many different coating resins do you make? It's a safe bet you can use Heyden PENTEK (pentaerythritol, technical) profitably as a raw material for most of them. And the high quality of this versatile polyol, plus its inherent advantages, will carry through to the finished paint, varnish or lacquer.

PENTEK has long been a preferred material for long oil alkyds, synthetic drying oils, rosin esters and in situ varnishes, and it is now finding wider use in medium and short oil vehicles, baking alkyds, plasticizing alkyds, and special types of products.

Consider PENTEK as the polyol for YOUR resins—old and new. Its dependability and proved performance are based on years of experience in meeting the exacting requirements of the surface coating industries.

• • •

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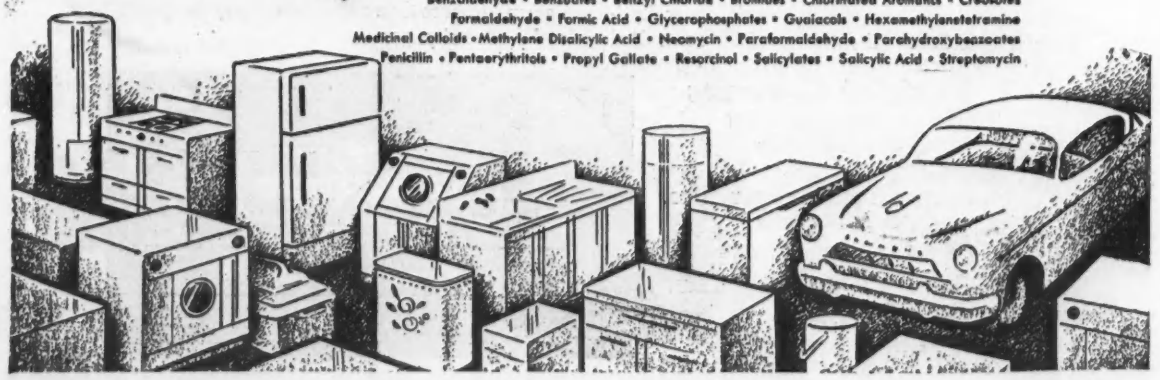
Benzaldehyde • Benzoates • Benzyl Chloride • Bromides • Chlorinated Aromatics • Creosotes
Formaldehyde • Formic Acid • Glycerophosphates • Guaiacols • Hexamethylenetetramine
Medicinal Colloids • Methylene Disalicylic Acid • Neomycin • Paraformaldehyde • Parahydroxybenzoates
Penicillin • Pentaerythritols • Propyl Gallate • Resorcinol • Salicylates • Salicylic Acid • Streptomycin



Paraphenylenediamine, redistilled, dms., works	lb.	2.00	—
tech., refd., dms., same basis	lb.	1.10	1.35
Paraphenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works,	lb.	.37½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.42	—
Para-tertiary-butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.27½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.28½	—
Parathion, spray powder, 15%, dealers, tins	lb.	.45	—
tech., dms., works	lb.	1.50	—
Para-tertiary-amylphenol, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.26	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.27	—
tanks, works	lb.	.25	—
Paratoluenesulphonamide, flake, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	.64	.66
powd., bbls. works	lb.	.70	—
solid, bbls., frt. allo	lb.	.61	—
Paratoluidin flake, bbls., frt. alld.	lb.	.54	—
solid, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	.60	.61
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs or over	lb.	.36	.40
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.37	.53
Passion flower herb, bls	lb.	.25	29
Peanut meal, 45% oil proc., sacked, mills	ton.	67.00	—
solvent, same basis	ton.	62.00	—
Pectin, citrous, NF, powd. bbls	lb	2.05	2.06
tech., powd. bbls	lb	1.50	—
Penicillin, crystalline, potassium, sterile bulk, 1,000,000 units		.06½	.09
Procaine, bulk, 1,000,000 units		.06½	.09
Sodium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units		.06½	.09
Pennyroyal herb, bls	lb	.45	.50
Pentachlorophenol, dms, c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.21	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb	.24	29
truckload, 20,000 lbs min. same basis	lb.	.21¼	—
Pentaerythritol tech., bgs, c.l., works	lb.	.34	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.35	.36
Di- and -tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol)			
Pentane industrial tanks, f.o.b., Tex. ref'y	gal.	.13	—
Pepper, black, Malabar, spot bgs.	lb.	1.26	12.7
red, Carolina, long, bgs	lb.	44	45
Gondar, bgs	lb.	.22	.23
Japanese hontakas, bgs	lb.	.41	—
birdseyes, bgs., afloat	lb.	.70	.72
Louisiana longs, bgs	lb.	.45	Nom.
Mississippi sports bgs. source, new crop	lb.	.45	Nom.
Mombasa, bgs., ship't	lb.	.52	—
Nigerian, bgs	lb.	.33	.34
Turkish, bgs	lb.	.28	.29
Unganda bgs	lb.	36½	Nom.
Zanzibar, bgs	lb.	.50	.52
white, bgs	lb.	1.30	1.35
Peppermint leaves, USP, bls., dms	lb.	.65	66
imported, bls	lb.	1.05	Nom.
Pepsin, NF, 1:3,000 bulk	lb.	3.75	3.90
Perchloroethylene dms c.l., or truckloads, works	lb.	.11½	—
dlvd., E	lb.	.11½	—
l.c.l., dlvd., ex whse	lb.	.13½	—
dlvd. E	lb.	.13½	—
Peru balsam, dms	lb.	1.10	1.80
Petrolatum amber, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.04¾	.05⅝
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06½	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.03½	04⅛
cream, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.06	07⅛
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¼	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.04¾	05⅜
extra, amber, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.05	.05⅞
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06¾	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.03¾	.04⅜
USP, white, lily, dms., c.l., ref'y.	lb.	.06⅜	.07½
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08⅜	—
tanks, refy.	lb.	.05½	.06
soft, dms., c.l., refy.	lb.	.06⅜	.07¾
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¼	—
tanks, ref'y	lb.	.05⅜	—
snow, dms., c.l. refy	lb.	.06⅞	.08
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09⅛	—
tanks, refy.	lb.	.05⅜	.06½
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.05	.05⅞
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06⅝	—
tanks, ref'y	lb.	.05⅜	—
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California	bbl.	1.42	3.53
Illinois	bbl.	2.69	3.02
Kentucky	bbl.	2.65	3.02
Louisiana-Arkansas	bbl.	2.38	3.05
Montana	bbl.	1.53	2.72
Oklahoma-Kansas	bbl.	2.48	2.90
Penna., lower field	bbl.	3.91	—
Upper field	bbl.	4.40	—
Texas, East	bbl.	2.50	2.92
Gulf Coast	bbl.	2.68	3.23
North, North-Central	bbl.	2.48	2.90
Panhandle	bbl.	2.48	2.90
West	bbl.	2.35	2.90
Wyoming	bbl.	1.53	2.72
Fuel oil, bunker C, No. 6, California heavy tanks, refinery	bbl.	1.80	2.10
eastern, tanks, Baltimore, Md.	bbl.	2.25	—
Boston, Mass.	bbl.	2.29	—
Charleston, S. C.	bbl.	2.20	—
Jacksonville, Fla.	bbl.	2.17	2.18
New York Harbor	bbl.	2.25	—
Norfolk, Va.	bbl.	2.23	2.26
Philadelphia, Pa.	bbl.	2.25	—
Portland, Me.	bbl.	2.29	—
Providence, R. I.	bbl.	2.26	—
Savannah, Ga.	bbl.	2.20	—
Diesel, tanks, refny, California	gal.	.1025	.133
New York	gal.	10.4	—
Furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2	gal.	.085	—
No. 3	gal.	.08125	—
N. Y. Harbor No. 2	gal.	.10	—
group 3, No. 1	gal.	.08625	—
No. 1, straw	gal.	.09	.09375
No. 2, straw	gal.	.0725	.0775
range	gal.	.0875	—
Pennsylvania, western, No. 1	gal.	.1135	.1175
No. 2	gal.	11.1	11.35
No. 3	gal.	11.1	—
Lacquer diluent, California, 170-225°F., b.r., tankwagon, ex tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles,	gal.	.183	—
East coast, tanks, N J. and N. Y refinery	gal.	.18	—
group 3, benzol-type, tanks, refinery	gal.	.14125	.14625
toluol-type, tanks, refinery	gal.	.13375	.14125
Mineral spirits, regular, California, tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. San Francisco	gal.	.174	—
East coast, tanks, N.J., N.Y.	gal.	.17	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11875	—
tankwagon, Baltimore	gal.	.155	—
Boston	gal.	.19	—
Buffalo	gal.	.195	—
Chicago	gal.	.279	—
Cleveland	gal.	.22	—
Newark	gal.	.18	—
New York	gal.	.165	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.195	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.20	—
Providence	gal.	.195	—
Petroleum, mineral spirits, specially refined, tanks, f.o.b. Watson, Calif.	gal.	.244	—
f.o.b. Borger, Tex	gal.	.24	—
f.o.b. Houston, Texas,	gal.	.24	—
f.o.b. Wood River, Ill.	gal.	.2625	—
tank transport, f.o.b. Carteret, N. J	gal.	.336	—
tankwagon N Y. and N J	gal.	.37	—
Naphtha, cleaners, East Coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery	gal.	.17	—
group 3, tanks	gal.	.12875	—
tankwagon, Newark	gal.	.18	—
New York	gal.	.18	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.165	.17
high solvency, 200-285 b.r. 27-38° C., mixed anilin pt E. Coast tanks, N. Y., N. J.	gal.	.27½	—
25-26° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.29	.32½
270-370° b.r., 78-81°C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.31	—
49°C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.34	—
26-27°C., m.a p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.29	.31½
360-400 b.r., 28-32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.29	.32½
340-410 b.r., 36° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.27	—
32° C., m.a p. tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	—
27° C., m.a p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.35½	—
350-425 b.r., 32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.31	.32½
Petroleum, naphtha, V.M.&P., 245-360 b r., West Coast, tanks, Los Angeles	gal.	.168	—
Portland, Ore	gal.	.174	—
San Francisco	gal.	.173	—
Seattle, Wash	gal.	.174	—
East coast N J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.18	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.12875	—
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.205	—
Chicago	gal.	.289	—
Cleveland	gal.	.23	—
Newark	gal.	.195	—
New York	gal.	.195	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.195	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.21	—
Solvent, rubber, California, tanks, ex tax, San Francisco	gal.	.173	—
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.18	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.12875	—
Stoddard,, California, tankwagon ex tax, Los Angeles	gal.	.173	—
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.17	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.12375	—
Pennsylvania, western, tanks,	gal.	.15	—
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.19	—
Chicago	gal.	.289	—
Cleveland	gal.	.22	—
Newark	gal.	.18	—
New York	gal.	.18	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.165	.17
Pittsburgh	gal.	.19	—
Sulphonate, oil soluble, 70%, sulphonate content, nun-ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.2040	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.2065	—
tanks, works	lb.	.1850	—

Paraphenylenediamine—Phenol, USP

Petroleum sulphonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., works	lb.	.175	.20
l.c.l., works	lb.	.185	.202
tanks, works	lb.	.145	.185
50-56% sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., works	lb.	.155	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.155	—
tanks, works	lb.	.125	—
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	4.00	—
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	4.00	—
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), non-ret. dms. c.l. frt alld E. of Rockies	lb.	.17¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½	—
ret., dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16	—
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), non-ret., drums, c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	—
ret., dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15½	—
39° or above, tar distilled, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20	—
tanks	lb.	.17½	.18
ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17½	.18
USP, synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¾	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.20½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18	—

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YOU GET ALL 6 OF THESE IMPORTANT FEATURES WITH ESSO SOLVENTS

1. Multi-storage availability — water terminals in industrial centers.

2. Uniformity — made in modern refineries from carefully selected crude oil sources.

3. Economy—A storage facility near you for low freight cost and quick delivery.

4. Controlled evaporation — available in a wide range of evaporation rates with precise characteristics to meet your requirements.

5. Solvency — Esso aliphatics and Solvesso aromatics cover both high and low solvency ranges.

6. Modern handling methods — separate tank storage, pumping lines, tank cars and trucks, are used throughout in all Esso Solvent handling operations.

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Phenolphthalein—Potassium Stannate

Phenolphthalein, USP, or yellow bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots lb 1.12 - 1.17
Phenothiazin, NF, fib dms., c.l., frt. adjusted lb. .50 - —
over 2,100 lbs., same basis lb. .52 - —
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis, lb. .54 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Salicylate (see Salol)
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots lb 2.40 2.70
100% bots lb 4.00 4.65
Phenylacetamide 125-lb dms. works lb 1.10 —
smaller dms., works lb 1.15 1.10
Phenylalanine, dextro-laevo, dms., works lb 27.00 -37.50
Phenylcarbethoxy pyrazolone, 250-lb fib dms., dlvd E lb 3.60 - —
less than 250 lb dms., dlvd E lb 4.00 - —
Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .41 - —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .69½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .70 —
Phenylethyl acetate, bots. 1.35 - 1.95
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots. lb. 3.95 - 4.40
Phenylhydrazin base, CP, bots lb 3.00 3.07
Hydrochloride, commercial, kgs., works lb. 2.75 - —
purified, bots., works lb. 5.12 - —
Phenylmethylpyrazolone (see Methylphenylpyrazolone).

Phloroglucinol, coml., fib dms., works lb 6.40 —
C.P., bots., fib. dms lb. 17.00 -17.25
tech., fib., dms works lb 10.45 —
Phosgene, 150-lb cyls., works lb 27½- —
Phosphate defluorinated (see under D)
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports ton. 45.00 - —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l., mines, 70-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 4.88 - —
72-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 5.48 - —
75%-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 6.48 - —
77%-78%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 7.48 - —
finely ground, 65%, b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum, bulk, c.l., mines, short ton. 5.15 - —
68%, b.p.l., basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum, mines, short ton. 5.35 - —
70%, b.p.l. basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum, mines, short ton 5.70 - —
plus or minus usual bonus adjustment clause for oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble 50c. per long ton higher.

Phosphorus, red, amorphous cs., lb. .46 - .47
dms. lb. .44 - .45
yellow, cns., works lb. .48 - .50
dms., c.l., works lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .17 - —
tankcars, works lb. .12½- —

Phosphorus pentasulphide, solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .13 - .13½
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .16½- —
Sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works lb. .29 - —
export, dms. lb. .31 - .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tankcars, works lb. .12½- —

Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .21½- —
Phthalic anhydride in bags., ½c. per pound higher.

Phthalimide, 97%-98% dms. works, frt. alld lb. .65 - —
Phthalylsulphacetamide, fiber dms., lb. 5.00 - 5.50
Pichi leaves, bgs lb. .16 - .17
Picoline (See Alpha, Beta and Gamma Picoline).
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, NF, bots oz. 5.25 - —
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials oz. 5.10 - —
Pimento, Guatemala, bgs lb. .20 Nom.
Mexican, bgs. lb. .23 - —
Mexican, bgs. lb. .21½- .22
Pinetar, retort, dms., incl. c.l., works gal. .44 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .50½- —
tanks, bulk, works gal. .35 - —
Pinkroot, bls. lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Piperazine hexahydrate, French Codex dextro, bots. kilo. 8.00 - 8.50
Piperidine, 98%, dms., frt. equald. lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E lb 5.00 - 5.30
Cyclonene, dms., dlvd E lb 4.20 - 4.50
Pipsissawa herb (see Prince's pine).

Pitch, burgundy, domestic, dms., mc., c.l., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.80 -10.25
Coaltar, 140°-150° F., m.p., dms., c.l., works ton. 41.20 -42.09
Cottonseed, dms., works lb. .02¼- .03
Hardwood, paper bgs., c.l., works. lb. .02 —
Linseed, dms lb. .06 Nom.
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum).
Pine, dms., incl., l.c.l., works, South 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
Soybean, dms., works lb. .05 Nom.
Tall, dms., works lb. .03¾- .04¼
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works oz. 93.00 - —
Pleurisy root, bls lb 45 50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms lb. 9.00 -11.00
Pokeroot, bls. lb. .20 - .22
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .43 - —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .45 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .48 - .50
Tristearate, dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .43 - —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .45 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .48 - .50
Polystyrene, colors, special, bgs., over 20,000 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .35½- .36
10,000-19,999 lbs., same basis lb. .36 36½
5,000-9,999 lbs., same basis. lb. .36½- —
standard, bgs lb. .35½- .36
crystals, heat-resistant, bgs., c.l. lb. .34 - —
l.c.l. lb. .34½- —
standard, bgs., c.l. lb. .32½- —
l.c.l. lb. .33 - —
Polystyrene in non-returnable fib., dms., ½c. per lb. higher.

Pomegranate root bark, bgs lb. .75 - .76
Poppy flowers, bgs lb. 1.20 1.25
Seed, Dutch, bgs. lb. .15¾- .16
Polish, bgs lb. .15 - .15½
Turkish, bgs. lb. .12½- .12¾
Potash, caustic, regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 9.15 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.20 - —
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
solid, 88-92% dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
l.c.l., same basis, works 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
Potassium abietate, dms., works lb. .25 - .28
Acetate, NF, dms lb. .33 - .36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb. .22 - —
powd., dms lb. .24 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½- .16¾
Potassium bichromate in crums ¾c. higher.
Bitartrate (see Cream of tartar)
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more, lb. .50 - .52
25-200-lb lots lb. .55 - .57
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs. lb. .34 - —
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 10.05 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .16½- .18
powd., bbls., dms. l b. .21 - .23
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works. lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .11½- .12
powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .12 - 12½
export, dms., 1 to 10 tons, works lb. .13 - .13¾
NF, gran., dms lb. .33 - .33
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms lb. .21 .23
gran., dms lb. .15 - .17
powd., dms lb. .24 - .26
Chromate, tech., bgs lb. .33½- .36
Citrate, USP, gran., dms lb. .37½- .38½
powder, dms lb. .40½- .41½
Cyanide, dms., 500-lb. lots or more, works lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .57 - —
Fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works. lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
Fluoride, dms., works lb. .32 - —
Gluconate, dms lb. .75 - .79
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys lb. 2.15 - 2.25
Guaiacsulphonate, NF, dms lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash caustic).
USP, pellets 100-lb. dms. 1 to 100 dms lb. .28½- .33
Hypophosphite, NF, ton lots or less, fib. dms lb. 1.00 - 1.03
Iodide, dms lb. 2.40 - 2.42
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, mines unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphite, gran., dms lb. .20 - .21
powd., dms. lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom., 50-60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M. unit-ton. .43 - —
Trona, Cal. unit-ton. .53 - —
50-51% K_2O, paper bgs., Carlsbad, N. M ton. 25.75 - —
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., rms lb. .30 - .32
Pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 184.00 - —
ton lots, bbls., ex whse. ton. 261.00 - —
less ton lots, bbls., ex whse. ton. 266.00 - —
Powdered Potassium pentoborate, $10.25 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - .22
Permanganate, tech., dms., works. lb. .22½- .23½
USP, dms., works lb. .24¾- .30¼
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - .19
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - .22
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works. lb. .16½- .18¼
Prussiate, red, kgs lb. .60 - .63
yellow, dms., ton lots lb. .22½- —
smaller lots lb. .23 - —
kegs lb. .28 - —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 17.00 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 17.80 - —
solution, clarified, 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms., or more, works 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
tech., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., dms., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
40.5° Be., 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.45 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms., works. 100 lbs. 7.20 - 7.30
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.10 - 6.15
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .09 - .10
Stannate, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .631 - .697

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HERE'S A GOLD MINE of CHOICE EQUIPMENT!

FILTER PRESSES AND FILTERS

72 M—11 Shriver Cast Iron Plate & Frame Filter Presses; 32"x32" with 48 chambers open delivery
87 S10—Hermann Bronze 12"x12" Press; 14 chamber
-176—Ertel Nickeled 12" Dia. Filter Press; 5 Chamber
20 R1—Ertel Multiple 3-Way Filter Press with 7 square 12" chambers and 7 round disc 12" chambers complete with pump
73 L4—Shriver 12"x12" Bronze P.&F. 9 chamber Press C1 Del. pump
73 L12—Perrin Bronze 12"x12" 4 eye, Cl. Del. 7 chamber; with pump
15—Shriver 18" Recessed C. I. 26 chamber Press; Open Delivery
-172—Sperry 18" Nickel Plated 16 chamber Press; 3 eye closed
73 L10—Shriver 18" Aluminum 10 chamber 4 eye; closed delivery
-173—Shriver 24" Rubber Cov. Cast Iron 8 chamber Filter Press
-732—Shriver 24" Nickel Plated 14 chamber Filter Press
-734—Shriver 24" Aluminum 4 eye 24 chamber Closed Del. Press
28—Albright Nell Recessed 24" C.I. 48 chamber Filter Press
G-736—Shriver 30" Aluminum P.&F. 22 chamber Closed Del. Press
454—Shriver 30" Cast Iron 30 chamber Recessed Press Open Del.
294 C6—Shriver 36" Rubber Cov. C.I. 34 chamber 2 eyed; Closed Del.
103—Sperry 36" C.I. Type 41 P.&F. 34 chamber Press; 2 eye Ct. Del.
8-175—Shriver 36" C.I.P.&F. 48 chamber Open Del. Filter Press
327—Large Lot of Filter Press Skeletons and Frames; all sizes
166—Sweetland Oliver Pressure Filter No. 2 12 leaves; 2" centers
538—Sweetland Filter No. 7; 41 Copper Leaves on 2" centers
14-731—Sweetland No. 10; 18 leaves on 3" centers
14-737—Sweetland No. 12 Filter; 72 Copper leaves; on 2" centers
14-166—Vallez Nickeled Filter No. 49; 41 leaves on 4" centers
317—Bird Young Rotary Vacuum Filter; 4'x4'; Stainless Screens
15-190—Stainless Rot. Vac. Filter 3'x1' with accessories
15-169—Oliver Dorrco Cont. Rot. Vac. Filter 4'x1' accessories
15-170—Feinc Rot. Vac. String Type Filter 4'6"x6'; S/S. and Alum.
15-192—Oliver Rot. Vac. Filter 3'x4' with Repulper and accessories
729—Oliver Dorrco Rot. Vac. Filter 6'x3' with nickel parts
15-200—Oliver Pressure Pre-Coat Filter 5'3"x8'; 130 sq. ft. lined with Type 316 Stainless
15-201—Oliver Dorrco Type Vac. Filter; 8'x3'; monel screen; 3 HP
15-202—Oliver Continuous Filter 8'x6'; steel construction with Stainless accessories; variable speed drive
15-203—Oliver Rotary Vac. Filter 8'x14'; 350 sq. ft. accessories
15-193—Stainless Lined 5'3"x8' Oliver Cont. Vac. Filter Complete
3515—Elmco 8'x8' Rotary Vac. Filter with Pump and accessories
3296 P2—Sparkler Model DC41A Iron Filter with Pump and Motor
3659 R5—Alsop Stainless 12" Filter 1800 sq. ft. filter area
16-735—Sparkler 14S 4 E/S Portable Filter; 4 plates 14" dia.
16-165—Sparkler 33" Double Unit 12 plates each with Scavenger
16-168—Sparkler 33 B17 Hor. Plate Filter 5000 GPH
2104—Loval Stone Filter Model SM 750GPH acid resistant
3294 C7—Industrial Vertical Filter; 35"x44"; 17 Vertical screens

BALL and PEBBLE MILLS

3748G1-2—2 Patterson Bubrstone Lined Pebble Mills; 6' x 5' and 6' x 6'
M3-25—Patterson Steel Ball Mill Type D; 2'x3'; 7½ HP motor, belts, etc.
M3-26—Abbe Steel Ball Mill; 2'6"x3'6"; 7½ HP with steel balls
M3-27—Moore Jacketed Ball Mill; 4'x5'; 15 HP XPL Gearhead motor
3443—International 8'x8' Porc. Lnd. Pebble Mills; 50 HP Gearmotors
M14-28—Patterson Buhr lined Pebble Mill; 2'6"x3'6"; direct drive
M14-29—Patterson Porc. Lined Pebble Mill; 3'6"x4'; direct drive
3564—Abbe 50 gal. Porc. Lined Pebble Mill; 20"x30"
M14-195—Abbe Buhr Lined Pebble Mill; 32"x36"; 2 HP motor
3403—Abbe Bubrstone Lined Pebble Mills; 54"x60"; arr. direct drive
3673—Large Stock of Jar Mills; single or multiple; all sizes
M14-201 — Patterson Porcelain Lined Pebble Mill; 30"x42"
M14-197—HK Porter Porcelain Lined Pebble Mill; 5'6"; 25 HP motor
M14-196 — Patterson Bubrstone Lined Pebble Mill; 6'x10'; 10 HP
M6—Hardinge Conical Ball Mills from 22"x6' to 4'x10'; motorized

COLLOID MILLS (Homogenizers, Viscolizers, etc.)

1699—U.S. L2 S/S 3½" Colloid Mill with two 3 HP motors
3272 L1—Premier L15 Colloid Mill; 15"; with 30 HP AC motor
3297—Eppenbach Model QV8 with 5 HP A.C. Motor
H2-181—Premier Type U3 Mill with 10" Stellite Rotor; 30 HP
H2-180—Premier 15" Ni-Resist Colloid Mill; with 75 HP motor
H2-190—Cherry Burrell S/S Homogenizer 1800 GPM; 25 HP motor
H2-191—Premier U4 Paste Type 8" Mill; with 10 HP motor
H2-192—Eppembach Stainless Homo Mixer with 7½" HP EXPL motor
H2-193—Premier Type U3 S/S 3" Colloid Mill 7½ HP motor
H2-194—Case S/S Emulsifier-Homogenizer; 350 GPM; 10 HP motor
H2-195—Moorhouse Speedoline Colloid Mill Model MP, 8"; 3 HP

STILLS and COLUMNS

3476—Copper Jacketed Still Pot; 28"x25" with condenser
3659 R3—Aluminum Bubble Cap Column; 27½"x36'; 60 plate
3564—Copper Bubble Cap Column; 18"x12'; 24 plate
C13-140—Stokes 1500 Gal. Copper Bubble Cap Column; 36"x18'
C14-141—Stainless Packed Column; 24"x14' insulated
C14-150—Steel Absorption Column; 12"x10'; 20 cu. ft. raschig rings
C14-151—Solvent Recovery Absorber; 8'x28' with accessories
C14-152—Steel Scrubber Column; 36"x20'; domed heads
C14-153—Gas Saturating Tower; 8'x36'6"; 5 PSI
C15-154—Fractionating Tower in 2 sections; 24" x 51'; 230 cu. ft. raschig rings
3585—Stainless Flash Tank 8'x8' Type 316 S/S; with S/S Tube Bundle
2755—Steel Still; 54"x96" with steel receiver 54"x96"
C14-136—HCL Absorber; 15"x18'6" high with accessories
C14-137—Stainless Steel High Pressure Scrubber; 12" x4'
2018—Monel Water Distillation Apparatus compression type; 22"x67"
9908 H2—Copper Jacketed Vacuum Still; 38½"x42"
9908 H3—Aluminum Steam Jacketed Vacuum Still; 40"x60"
E13-161—Harris Stainless Vac. Still with S/S coils; 6'x30'9" with accessories
E13-162—Nickel Clad Evaporating Still; 6'6"x18'
3470—Stainless Steel Bubble Cap Column; 16 sections; 8¾"x18' high

MIXERS (Heavy Duty Dough and Mass Mixers)

3293 E5—J.H. Day S/S 5 gal. Double Arm Jktd. Mixer; Vacuum Cover
3566—Baker Perkins S/S Double Sigma Arms; 12"x 6¼"x10"; 2HP XPL
3186—J.H. Day 20 Gal. Jacketed Mixer; cored masticator arms; 5 HP
2949—Ross No. 2 Double Arm Mixer; 16"x12"x16" with 3 HP motor
M26-214—J.H. Day Mogul 5 Gal. Jktd. Mixer; Vacuum Cover; 7½ HP motor
3533 E 3—J.H. Day No. 2; Jktd. 20 Gal. Double Arm Mixer; 20¾"x16"x16'
M25-212—J.H. Day Cincinattus No. 4 Sigma Arm Mixer; 50 Gal.
M26-213—J.H. Day Jktd. Hor. Mixer; 30"x35"x68" with 5 HP PL motor
2109—J.H. Day Jkt. Ribbon Mixer; 175 Gal. 28"x26"x70"
2337—W. & P. Type Jktd. Double Arm 100 gal. Mixers geared both ends
3677 D1—Baker Perkins Size 17 Class BB Type VII Shredding type Jacketed Mixers; double sigma arms; geared both ends; 43½"x53"x44"
M13-192—Simpson 24" Laboratory Size Mix Muller
3668 S2—Lancaster Mix Muller No. 3 with Skip Hoist
3427—Lancaster Model EAG4 Mix Muller complete with all accessories
M13-191—Simpson 6' Mix Muller No. 2 with 25 HP motor and accessories
M13-195—Simpson Mixer No. 1 48"x18" with 27"x5" Muller; 7½ HP
2986 K6—Savage 200 lb. Marshmallow Beaters
2682—J.H. Day Jacketed Egg Clipper Mixer; 20"x22"x 26"
R1-225—Farrell-Birmingham Banbury Mixer 1A with 100/150 HP motor
R1-226—Farrell Birmingham Banbury Mixer No. 3 newly rebuilt
R1-224—Farrell Birmingham Banbury Mixer No. 11; 600/450 HP motor

MIXERS (Powders and Granulars)

3496—New steel double ribbon Mixers in sizes from 24 cu. ft. to 215 cu. ft.
3333—Sprout Waldron Mixers; 283 cu. ft. 5' dia. x 10' long; center discharge
2538—Wolf Powder Mixer; 24"x32"x84" motorized with 5 HP motor
3102—J. H. Day Ribbon Mixer; size 3'x8'9" with top sifter
3427 P5—Marquette Paddle Mixer; 24"x12' long
3537—J.H. Day Extra Heavy Jumbo Mixer; 44"x78" motorized
3505—Robinson Stainless Mixer; 8"x24"x26" with Sifter; 2 HP motor
M29-219—Robinson Stainless Mixer; 54"x12'; 7000 lbs. 30 HP motor
3302—Stainless Tumbling Type Mixer; 5'x5' with 3 HP motor
M26-208—Steel Jacketed Double Ribbon Mixer; 13"x20" x8'; 7½ HP motor
M29-207—Essenmueller 4000 lb. Mixer; 4'x12' with 25 HP motor
M29-211—5000 lb. Steel Mixer; 36"x42"x12' with 20 HP motor
M29-206—Patterson Conical Blender; 135 cu. ft. with 15 HP motor
3529—Munson Rotary Batch Mixer 40 cu. ft.; 5' diameter
M29-112—Ransome Rotary Drum Mixer; 9'x11'6" arr. for motor drive
3314—Broughton Double Shaft Paddle Mixer; 41"x43"
M29-205—Sturdevant 2000 lb. Dry Mixer No. 3; 52 cu. ft. capacity

DRYERS (Atmospheric)

3053 S1—P.&S. Continuous Apron Dryer; 12 Section; 43'6" L. x 7'4" W. x 14'6" H.
3668 S1—P.&S. Apron Dryer; 13 unit; 8' W. x 78' L. complete with accessories
D8-147—P.&S. Apron Dryer; 12 Section; 5 Pass S/S belt; 7'4" W. x 36' L.
D8-160—Jeffery Vibratory Cooler 57"x10' Model H1; 5 amp power
D11-161—Hersey Rotary Gas Fired Dryer 5'x26' with accessories
D8-162—Jeffery Vibrator S/S Dryer 57" x 10" with unit heater, finned coils, fan and other accessories

DRYERS (Rotary)

3168—Louisville Monel Counter Current Atmospheric Dryer; 38"x16'
D11-155—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube Dryers 5'x28' to 6'x50'
D11-154—Davenport Rotary Steam Tube Dryers up to 6'x40'
D11-158—Huhn Direct Fired Rot. Dryer; 3'x12' with accessories
D11-159—Hersey Monel Direct Fired Rot. Dryer 13'x24' with accessories
3506—Horizontal Steel Rot. Dryer or Cooker; Vac. Jkt. Agt. 4'x7'7½"
3382—Rotary Vacuum Dryer; 52"x102" with agitator and 10 HP motor
D6-147—Stokes No. 59AA. Rotary Vacuum Dryer; 24" x72" with accessories
D6-144—Stokes 59B Rotary Vacuum Dryer; 40" x 15' long with accessories
D6-163—Buflovak S/S Rotary Vacuum Dryer, 50" x 20' with Dust Collector and Speed Reducer

DRYERS (Drum)

1300 McA—Struthers Wells S/S Drum Dryers 5' x 18' with accessories
3026—Buffalo Rot. Vac. Drum Dryer; chrome plated 5'x12' complete
3414—Rotary Drum Dryer in NICKEL; 48"x46"
3316—Bagley & Sewell Double Drum Dryer; 28" x 60'
D9-150—Buffalo Double Drum Dryers; 32" x 100"; 42" x 120" and 60"x120"
D9-151—Buffalo Twin Drum Dryers; 32"x72" and 32"x 92"

DRYERS (Shelf or Tray Type)

3501E3—Devine 20 Shelf Vacuum Chamber Dryer 40"x 42" complete with Condenser, Receiver, Vacuum Pump, etc.
3673 L4—Buffalo 3 Shelf Vacuum Chamber Dryer; 40"x42"
D15-812—Devine 10 Shelf Vac. Chamber Dryer; 50"x 62"x76"
D15-809—Stokes No. 138 Vac. Chamber Dryer; 6 shelf 23"x34"
D15-811—Devine Vac. Chamber Dryer; 5 shelves 40"x62"
D15-810—Devine Vac. Chamber Dryer; 16 shelf; 36"x 36"; Condenser
3289—Stokes 16 shelf Steam Heated Dryer; 3'x3'; 6'10" high
3484 A15—Anets 20 Shelf Humidifier; 18"x26"x34" spacing
2626—Freas Vacuum Electric Oven; 9¼"x18"
3681—Despatch Electric Oven 500 degrees F; 48" 30"x40"; 7 shelf

EVAPORATORS

1000 G102—Goslin Birmingham Steel Sextuple Effect, 50,000 sq. ft.
3274—Swenson Quadruple Effect Long Tube Evaporator; film type
3475—Zaremba Single Cast Iron Evaporator; 130 sq. ft. Copper tubes
2695—Devine Single Cast Iron Calandria type; 28"x8'
3515—Acme 1600 Gal. Copper 6'x10', coils, barometric condenser, etc.
3557—Creil Reynolds Vac. Evaporator; 30"x5' MONEL with accessories
2670—Copper Vac. Evaporator; 60"x73" coils, heat exchanger
487—Zahm & Nagel Continuous Evaporator; 2500 lbs. per hour
E12-161—Buffovak Double Effect Evap. C.I. with copper steam chest, Barometric Condenser etc. 75 and 100 sq. ft. each
E12-162—Stainless Evaporator 6' dia. 285 sq. ft. coils; Jktd. Bottom
3497 S7—Jacketed Crystallizing Evaporators; 24" x 21" x 12' long
E12-175—Bowen Spray Dryer with Stainless Clad Conical Chamber 12' Diameter x 28' High Overall complete; 700 lbs. per hr.

REACTORS

3424 K4—Stainless Reactor; oil heated agitated; 24"x48"
3561—Stainless Jktd. Agitated; 18"x24" with condenser
3417—Stainless Jktd. Agitated Reactor; 24"x40"
3549—Stainless Jktd. Autoclave; 3000 PSI; Agitated; 10"x15"
3673 L9—Pfaudler Glass Lined Jktd. Reactor; 16"x28"
3544—Pfaudler Glass Lined Jktd. Reactor; 4'x4'; 75 PSI
3320—Stainless 250 Gal. Agitated Reactor; 36"x50"
3424 K2—Monel 250 Gal. Jktd. Agtd. Reactor; with Condenser and Accessories
3670—Steel Reactor 4'x4' heated with copper coil unit
3424 K9—Stainless 475 Gal. Reactor 4'x5' Jacketed and Agitated
3168—Stainless 500 Gal. Jacketed Reactor; 6' dia. x 30" straight side
3168 D7—Dopplop Jacketed Reactor; 40"x8' high
3390—Buffalo 500 Gal. New Jktd. Agtd. Reactor; 4'x5'2" motorized
3273—Pfaudler Glass Lined Jacketed, Agitated Reactor; 47"x67"
3434—Dopp 650 Gal. Cast Iron Full Jktd. Agitated Reactor; 80"x67"
R4-230—Stainless 600 Gal. Reactor with Reflux Condenser; 5 HP agitator
3327—Copper Steam Jktd. Vacuum Reactor; 650 gal. 54"x7'
3113 E2—Copper Vacuum Pan; coil heated; 2000 Gal. 7' diameter
R4-227—Cast Iron 1000 Gal. Nitre Pot; 6'x6'; agitated 5 HP motor
3598—Steel 2600 Gal. Jktd. Agt. Reactor; 8'x7'
R4-231—Stainless Reactor; 2600 Gal. 7'6" dia. 125PSI internal
R4-229—Steel Reactor; 3000 Gal. 10'5"x4'10"; Jacketed; Agitated
R4-225—Steel Reactor; 3500 Gal. 6'x16'x6"; Jacketed; Agitated
2755—Steel Reactor; 54"x96" with steel receiver, same size

AUTOCLAVES (includes Vulcanizers, Sterilizers, Retorts, etc.)

3549—Stainless Jacketed Autoclave; 10"x15"; 3000 PSI; Agitated
3259C5—Steel Hor. Autoclaves with tracks, 66" dia. x 14'7" long
3598—2600 Gal. Steel Jktd. Agitated Pressure Vessel; 8'x7'
R4-302—Horizontal Steel Autoclave; 5'x16'; Jacketed; Agitated
V4-303—Horizontal Steel Autoclave; 52" dia. x 12'; with tracks
V4-304—Adamson Autoclave; 6'x19'; with inner tracks
V4-262—Biggs Vulcanizer; ASME code; 6'x14'; quick open door
R4-226—Hi Pressure Steel Autoclave; 300 PSI; 6'x21'; Jktd. Agtd.
V4-260—Steel Autoclave; 5'x26'; coil heated; tracks, pump, receiver
R4-301—Globe Rotary Kier; 14' Diameter with 15 HP motor
V4-305—Horizontal Heavy Steel Pressure Autoclave; 7'x36'; quick open doors
R4-251—Struthers Wells Jacketed Steel Rotary Autoclave or Digester 100 PSI-ASME;9'6"x12'; with 7½ HP motor
R4-306—Devine Steel Jacketed Rotary Autoclave or Carbonetor S/S clad; 150 PSI-ASME; 6'x8'6"

TABLET EQUIPMENT

2675—F. J. Stokes Rotary Tablet Press Model DD,23 station; 1-7/16" x 1½"; up to 700 per minute
3533 E1-2—Two Stokes Rotary D4 Tablet Presses; 16 stations; 15/16" x 1-9/16" motorized
2826—Stokes Rotary D1 Tablet Press; 16 stations; ⅝" up to 500 per minute
1302 W18—Colton Rotary No. 18-35 Tablet Press; ¾" x 1¾" up to 800 per minute; motorized
3673 L29-30—Two Colton No. 1 PT Automatic Tablet Triturate Machines complete with motors and accessories
3707—F. J. Stokes Model 43A Oscillating Granulator complete with 1 HP motor
2146 A8—Ayers Tablet Counter and Filler; motorized

KETTLES

3340—Brand NEW Stainless Steel Kettles good for 100# always in New York stock; sizes up to 500 gal. immediately
3496—Stainless Clad 30 gal. steam jacketed Kettles; 40#
3424 K9—Stainless 475 Gal. Kettle; Jktd. Agtd.; 4'x5'
K7-151—Stainless 175 Gal. Cooling Kettle Jktd. 36"x 46"; 2 way Agitator
3662 D1—Creamery Pkg. Stainless Jacketed Pasteurizing Kettle; 40"x29"
3273—Pfaudler Glass Lined Jktd. & Agtd. Kettle 47"x 67"
3444—Pfaudler Glass Lined Jktd. 350 Gal. Kettle 54"x 36"; agitated
3597—Special Lot of Copper Jacketed Kettles from 10 gal. to 250 gal.
3673 L5—250 Gal. Copper Jacketed Agitated (scraper type) Kettle
K3-150—Dopp 150 Gal. Cast Iron Jacketed Kettle; 47½"x29¾"
3434—Dopp 650 Gal. Cast Iron Jacketed and Agitated Kettles
3939—New Buflovak 500 Gal. Steel Jktd. & Agitd. Kettle; 4'x5'2"
K7-152—300 Gal. Cast Iron Gusion Pot; agitated; direct fired
3218—5200 Gal. Steel Jacketed Closed Top Kettle; 9'6"x9'10½"
3247—Aluminum Steam Jacketed Kettles from 25 gal. to 250 gal.

CENTRIFUGALS (Suspended Type)

3497 S1—Tolhurst 26" Suspended; Steel Extractor; plow discharge
3497 S3—Tolhurst 40" Everdur Basket; Plow discharge; 2 speed motor
3615 G1—Tolhurst 48" Overdriven; perforated Basket; Rubber cov. 10 HP
1152 Mc—Bird 48" Rubber Cov. Extractor; with 40 HP 2 speed Motor
1152 Mc1—Bird 12" Rubber Lined Centrifuge with extra imperforate Basket
C4-139—A.T.&M.S/S Susp. Centrifugal 12"x6"; with ½ HP motor
C5-150—Fletcher S/S Susp. Centrifugal; 30"x19"; unloader; 2 speeds
C4-138—Fletcher Whirlwind S/S Centrifugal; 40"; 2 speed 7½ HP
C5-136—Fletcher 40" Steel Solid Bowl Centrifugal; 20 HP motor
C5-137—Bird S/S 48" Suspended; Bottom Discharge; 15 HP motor
C5-151—Tolhurst 40" S/S Type 316 Perforated Basket, with S/S Plow; direct driven 2 speed motor 10/5 HP

CENTRIFUGALS (Continuous)

C7-127—Bird Rubber and Hastelloy Solid Bowl; 40"x60"
C7-128—CME Stainless Solid Bowl Conical; 21"x36"
C7-129—Bird Rubber and S/S 36"x50" continuous
C7-130—Bird Solid Bowl Steel; 36"x72"
C7-131—Baker Perkins Termeer HS 1600 with 40 HP
C6-125—Sharples Nozzlejector Type DM204; 7½ HP 4800 RPM
C6-123—DeLaval Stainless Multimatic Separator 48" dia.
C7-133—Sharples S/S Super D-Canter Continuous Centrifuge
C7-146—Sharples S/S Super D-Canter PY14 Vapor Tite
C7-147—Bird 18"x28" S/S and Hastelloy motorized
C7-132—Laughlin Continuous Centrifuge; 30"x17"
C5-151—Tolhurst 40" S/S Type 316 Perforated Basket, with S/S Plow; direct driven 2 speed motor 10/5 HP

CENTRIFUGALS (Batch Type)

2945 M4—Tolhurst 40" Overdriven; self balancing with Copper Basket, perforated; 7½ HP motor
C4-121—A.T.&M. type 316 S/S Vacuum & Pressure Hoods, 60"; link suspended; 15 HP 2 speed motor
3240 M3—Sharples Supercentrifuge M84-21-LJY S/S; 3 HP
3269—Sharples DeWaxing Centrifuge; Type DM202-23C
C6-124—Sharples No. 16 S/S Supercentrifuge Clarifier 2 HP
C6-126—DeLaval Yeast Separator Type OVK5 with 7½ HP motor
2496—Sharples Vapor Tite Supercentrifuge M61-21-18-2B; 3 HP
3564—Sharples Steel Clarifier Model M4 PIE with 2 HP motor
C6-142—Sharples No. 16 Aluminum Vaporseal Supercentrifuge
C6-143—DeLaval S/S Model 166 Clarifier Type Centrifuge

PACKAGING EQUIPMENT

3513 19—Capem Automatic Single Spindle Capper Model SIF
3387—Resina Double Head Automatic Screw Capper; 120 RPM
SPECIAL:—Triangle Electri-Packer 4 Station Model A4 Automatic
3041 C1—Stokes & Smith Model G1 Universal Fillers with Vacuum Pack
2246—Stokes & Smith 2 Station Model 7511 Auger Filler

HAMMERMILLS, CRUSHERS, GRINDERS, PULVERIZERS

3659 W2—Gruendler Supermaster No. 1 Hammer Mill; 15 HP
3331—Mikro No. 2 TH screw feed with Pre-Breaker
3324 E2—Mikro No. 4 F Pulverizer; 15"x24"
McA1501—Mikro No. 2 Type SCB chamber 7"x11½"; arr. for motor drive
M10-201—Fitzpatrick Model B Comminutator or with 7½ HP motor
M10-202—Fitzpatrick Model K Comminutator with 15 HP motor
M10-203—Fitzpatrick Model J—Comminutator with 1½ HP
M10-204—Reitz RD 12 Stainless Disintegrator with 30 HP
M10-200—Reitz RS 18 Stainless Disintegrator with 75 HP
3293 N1—Raymond Imp Mill 9"x18" with accessories
2383—Raymond Model No. 00 Aut. Pulverizer with accessories
1001 N1—Williams Model HF Hammer Mill; 25"x14"; requires 60 HP
3429 A7—Williams Hammer Mill 36"x16"; requires 60 HP
3429 A-5-6—Williams Hammer Mill No. 4 18"x48" requires 60 HP
M16-196—Williams Hammer Mill No. 40 Pulverizer 200 HP fan cooled
3429 A8—Gruendler Pulverizer 12"x48" requires 150 HP motor
3192 A1—Gruendler Pulverizer No. 3 chamber 8"x18"
3429 A9—Gump Bar Nun No. 40 Hammer Mill; 12"x40"; requires 60 HP motor
2545—Jay Bee Model A4 chamber 12"x18" with 25 HP motor
M10-183—Jeffrey Swing Hammer Mill Type E 42"x36" for 100 HP motor
M10-191—Stedman Type BX 20"x12" Swing Hammer Mill; 40 HP motor
M10-190—Riley Duplex Attriter requires 250 H.P. motor
3188 D2—Sturtevant Jaw Crusher 8"x10"; rated 10 Ton ore per hour
3277—Robinson 26" Double Runner Attrition Mill; two 10 HP motors
3529W—Bauer 24" Double Runner Attrition Mill with two 20 HP motors

MISCELLANEOUS

2879—Stainless Steel Heat Exchanger Shells with closed heads; 24½"x72"
P3-150—Loe S/S 100 Gal. Pervaniator 20 PSI; Brand New never used
2579—Devine Surface Condenser and Receiver; 160 sq. ft.
1000 C6—Wheeler Hor. Surface Condensers; 4000 sq. ft. CI shell; copper tubes
1000/HCL—French Oil Mill Hydraulic Presses; Ram 6"; Travel 36"; Daylight 5'
P9-152—Jackson Church "Zenith" Pulp Press ZM1; Stainless with 5 HP
P9-151—Louisville Dewatering Press in Stainless Steel
2755 R25—French Oil Mill 2 Post Curb Press; 24"x36"; 450 Ton
3668 E3—Chambers Bros. De-Aerating Extruder No. 5
3673 L1—American Sterilizer; 32"x48"; quick opening door
2662—General Electric 375 KVA Turbo Generator with 2 stage Turbine
3673 LX—3 Nash Hytor Bronze Vacuum Pumps with 2 HP and 3 HP motors; splendid condition
3668 H5—Jeffrey Traylor Spreader Feeder 36" x 86" platform with generator
2806—Farrell 3 Roll Calendar 18" x 54" with Stock and Friction Rolls complete
3733 B1—J. H. Day No. 1 Pony Mixer; 15 gal. working cap.
3733 B2—J. H. Day No. 3A Gearless Change Can Mixer; 40 Gal. capacity with 5 HP AC motor
3651 B4-5—Two Colton Automatic No. 7 Tube Fillers, Closers, Crimpers

SPECIAL LOT H 505
Pharmaceuticals-Drugs

11 S.S. Hor. Tanks; 2000 Gal. with Agitators
6 S.S. Hor. Tanks; 1000 Gal. with Agitators
5 S.S. Vertical Tanks; 450 Gal. with Agitators
2 Pn. Scale Inverted Air Cleaners
12 Head Pn. Scale Vac. Filler
2 Head Pn. Scale Aut. Capper
2 Pn. Scale Auto. Fr. & Back High Speed Str. Line Labellers
28 Valve Automatic CEM Filler
4 Head Automatic Capem Capper
Ertel 30 Disc Bronze Nickel Plated Filter
World B Line Aut. Labeller

SPECIAL LOT K 507
Catalyst Plant

Komarek-Greaves Briquetting Press; 2000 Pellets per M
Horsey Rotary Gas Fired Dryer; 5' x 20' complete
Jeffrey Vibrating Cooler 57" x 10' long; complete

INQUIRE ABOUT THE FMC RENTAL-PURCHASE PLAN

FIRST MACHINERY CORP. FMC 157 HUDSON STREET NEW YORK 13, N. Y.

Pres. Fred R. Firstenberg.

Potassium sulphate, agricultural, 49-51%, K_2O, bulk, works	ton	37.25	—
NF VII cryst., dms.	lb.	.31	.33
gran., dms.	lb.	.18½	—
powder, dms.	lb.	.16½	.17
Sulphocyanide, cryst., NF (see Potassium thiocyanate)			
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms., 100-lb. lots or less	lb.	.87	.94
tech., works	lb.	.79	—
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
5-ton lots, works	lb.	.14½	—
1-ton lot or less, works	lb.	.14¾	—
Potassium-magnesium sulphate bulk, works basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO	ton	16.00	—
Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt)			
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works	lb.	.39	.40
Oxalate, bbls., dms	lb.	.85	.95
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.50	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.52½	.55
Progesterone, USP, 100 gms., bots.			
Acetate, bots.	gm.	.70	—
Prickly ash bark, bls	lb.	.55	Nom.
Berries, bgs.	lb.	.70	.75
Prince's pine herb, bls	lb.	.60	.61
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., frt. alld	lb.	3.10	3.40
Progesterone, UPS, 100 gms., bots.	gm.	.79	—
Propane, commercial grade tanks, group 3	gal.	.03½	—
Propionaldehyde, dms., 5,000 lbs or more, custom contract	lb.	.60	—
Propyl acetate normal, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.125	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.135	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.1075	—
Aldehyde (see Propionaldehyde)			
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	3.90	4.40
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP dms	lb.	2.20	2.40
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.0845	.095
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.0950	.1050
tanks, same basis	lb.	.07	.08
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.19½	.20½
l.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.20½	.21½
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.17½	.18½
Propyleneglycol industrial, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.19¼	.21¼
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.20¼	.22¼
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17½	.18½
Propyleneglycol, USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.20¼	.21½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21¼	.22¼
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18½	.19½
Methylether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.20	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.21	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18½	—
Propylthiouracil, bots., 50-kilo lots or more	kilo	55.00	—
smaller lots	kilo	55 10	55.30
Psyllium seed, black, bgs	lb.	.26	.27
blonde, bgs.	lb.	.17	.18
husks, bgs.	lb.	.48	.50
Pulsatilla herb, bls	lb.	.52	.53
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3 bgs., ton lots	lb.	.03⅝	.04¼
smaller lots	lb.	.03⅞	.04½
Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bags, ton lots	lb.	.06½	—
fine, bgs, ton lots	lb.	.04	—
sun dried, coarse, bgs ton lots	lb.	.02½	.04
fine, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.02½	.04
Pumice in bbls is ½c. per lb higher.			
Pumpkin seed bgs	lb.	.18	.20
Pyrethrin, synthetic (see Allethrin).			
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins bbls, works	lb.	.50	—
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works	lb.	.71½	—
liquid (20 to 1) basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc, odorless base, bbls., works	gal.	9.75	10.50
(30 to 1) basis 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc, odorless base, bbls., works	gal	15.75	—
oleoresin dewaxed 20% for aerosol bombs, dms., works	lb.	11.00	12.00
Pyridin, denaturing, dms., c.l., works and frt. equald	gal.	2.77	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	2.80	—
refd., 2°, non-ret, dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	1.15	—
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, 100-gram lots	gram	.55	—
Pyrites, Canadian, works, long-ton		3.00	5.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).			
Pyrogallol, NF	lb	3.25	3.43
Pyrophyllite, insecticide grade, 200 mesh, bgs, c.l, mines	ton	13.00	13.50
No. 3, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines	ton	11.00	—
rubber grade 140 mesh, bgs, c.l. mines	ton	11.50	12.00
standard, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines	ton	12.50	—
230 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines	ton	13.50	—
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines	ton	16.75	—
Standard and No. 3 pyrophyllite in paper bgs. $3 to $3.50 per ton extra.			
Pyroxylin scrap, opaque, amber, dms., works	lb.	.15	—
black, dms., works	lb.	.12	—
mixed, mottled, dms., works.	lb.	.11	—
white, china, ivory, dms., works	lb.	.12	.15
dense, dms., works	lb.	.12	.15
translucent pastels, cs.., works	lb.	.14	—
transparent, colorless, dms., works	lb.	.25	—
colors, dms., works	lb.	.14	—
shavings, opaque, amber, cs., works	lb.	.11	—
mixed colors, dms., works.	lb.	.11	—
USP, bots.	lb.	9.50	—

Q

Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l.,	lb.	.16½	.16¾
liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works, tanks, same basis	lb.	08¼	—
solid, clarif., 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., exdock, duty extra	lb.	.12½	—
ordinary, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l. same basis	lb	11 31/64	—
Quebracho extract prices are based on $20 40 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.			
Queen of the meadow root, bgs	lb.	25	.26
Quercitron extract, crystals, No 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	40	—
liquid, No 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb	19	—
Quicksilver flasks (76 lbs. net)	flask	190.00	—
Quinidine NF V cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	1.15	—
powd. precip. cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	1.17	—
Sulphate USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.87	—
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.54	—
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.37½	—
Dihydrochloride, USP, cns	oz.	.54	—
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.63½	—
Hydrobromide, NF, cns., 50-oz. cns.	oz.	.47½	—
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.47½	—
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.61	—
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.55	—
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.42	—
Quinine and Urea hydrochloride, NF, cans	oz.	.56	—
Quinolin, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.50¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.51¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.50	—

R

R salt, paste, basis, 100%, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.83	—
powd., basis, 100%, frt. alld	lb.	.88	—
Raspberries, dried, bbls	lb.	1.30	1.35
Red, BON acid maroons, pure, bbls.	lb.	1.75	—
resinated, bbls	lb.	1.50	—
arylid, deep shades, bbls	lb	3.60	—
light shades, bbls	lb.	2.75	—
maroon, bbls	lb.	3.60	5.90
Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb	4.30	—
light shade, same basis	lb	4.00	—
medium shade, bbls., same basis	lb	4.25	—
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis	lb	4.05	—
orange shade, bbls., same basis	lb	NP	—
Red, cadmium lithopone, deep shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.93	—
light shade, bbls., same basis,	lb.	1.70	—
maroon shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	2.05	—
medium shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.85	—
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.77	—
orange-red shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.64	—
Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c per lb higher ex whse. Los Angeles and San Francisco			
Carmine No 40 (see Carmine).			
Dyes (see Dyes coaltar).			
Eosin toner, bbls., works	lb.	1.60	—
Indian, dom., pure bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y	lb.	.12¾	—
Iron oxide, pure, 98% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.12¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13	—
natural, 75%-85% ferric oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem Pa.; Copley, O.; Easton Pa., E. St. Louis	lb.	.06	—
Lake C, toner, alizarin, bbls., works	lb	1.10	1.20
Lithol, toner, bbls., works	lb.	.79	—
rubine toner, pure, bbls., works	lb	1.50	—
resinated, bbls., works	lb.	1.40	—
Virginia type, bbls., works	lb	1.40	—

Potassium Sulphate—Red Saunders

Red maroon toner, MNPT, kgs., works	lb.	3.60	—
10,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	4.22	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	4.24	—
Metallic bbls., c.l., works	lb	.02½	—
l.c.l works	lb.	02¾	—
Oxide (see Red iron oxide).			
Persian gulf bgs, c.l., works	lb	06¾	—
l.c.l. works	lb	07	—
Para toner, bbls	lb.	95	—
Chlorinated kgs	lb	1 10	1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red eosin toner)			
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA, kegs	lb.	5.35	—
tungstated, PTMA works, kegs.	lb	6 35	—
Spanish oxide bbls, c.l. ex dock	lb	05¾	—
l.c.l. ex dock	lb	06	—
ex whse, New York	lb	06½	—
Toluidin toner deep shades kgs., works	lb.	1.50	—
light shades, kgs., works	lb.	1.50	—
Turkey, bbls., works	lb.	.60	—
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald	lb.	24½	.25
Venetian, 15%, bgs., works	lb.	0350	037
20%, bgs., works	lb	0475	—
25%, bgs., works	lb.	0525	—
30%, bgs., works	lb	0550	—
35%, bgs., works	lb.	0575	—
40%, bgs., works	lb	0625	—
Vermilion Amer bbls	lb	32	—
Quicksilver, ctns.	lb.	3.59	—
Watchung type bbls.	lb	1 95	—
Red KB base (see Chloro (4)-2-amino-toluene).			
Red precipitate, NF, powd	lb	4.37	4.41
Red saunders, NF, powd., bbls	lb.	.35	.40

"CARBOWAX"
Trade-Mark

LIQUID POLYETHYLENE GLYCOLS

STEADY AVAILABILITY
UNIFORM HIGH QUALITY

Polyols you can depend on for . . .

These water-white, non-volatile liquids are truly versatile chemicals. They are humectants, solvents, and lubricants and yet are completely soluble in water. These products are heat-stable, inert to many chemical agents, and do not hydrolyze or deteriorate on standing. They are powerful solvents for dyes, drugs, resins, proteins, and other difficultly soluble materials, and leave no residual odor in end products. The liquid polyethylene glycols are much less volatile than glycerol and are 40 to 70 per cent as hygroscopic. Within that range you can get any humectancy you need. In addition, the two hydroxyl groups can be esterified with organic acids. The diesters of fatty acids form plasticizers with good low-temperature properties and the monoesters form excellent surface-active agents that are not affected by mild acids or hard water.

CARBOWAX liquid polyethylene glycols are available for immediate shipment in four closely controlled molecular weight ranges—200, 300, 400, and 600. Carbide and Carbon's experience in the production of these materials assures you that they meet rigid quality controls and guaranteed high quality.

IT'S EASY to see how these polyethylene glycols can serve you. Try them in your manufacturing process wherever polyols such as glycerol are used. Just call or write our nearest office for trial samples and additional technical help.

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COUNT THE WAYS THEY CAN HELP YOU AS...

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Suspending Agents
Thickening Agents
Foam Stabilizers
Plasticizers

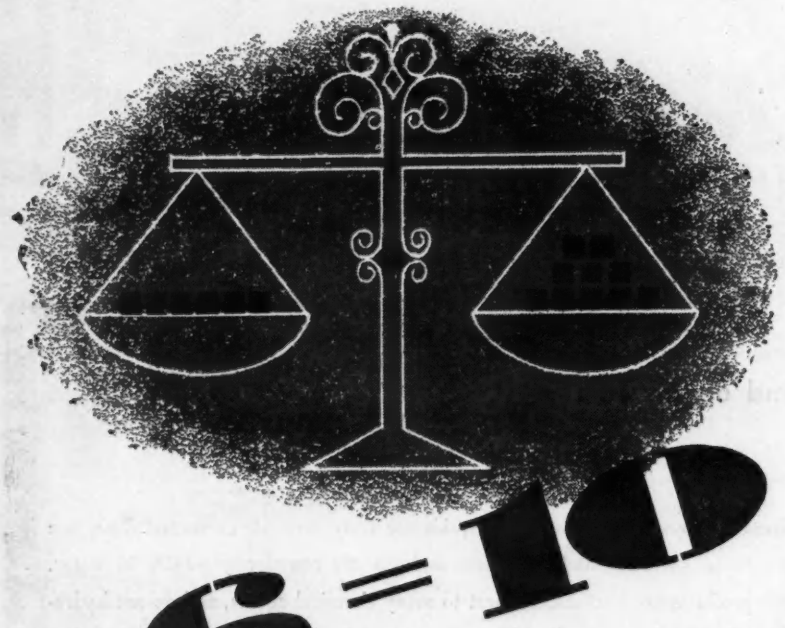
The term "Carbowax" is a registered trade-mark of Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation.

Rennin—Sodium Diacetate

Rennin, NF, powder ..... lb. 6.25 - —
Resorcinol, tech grade, dms., c.l., works lb. .77½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .78½- —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works ..... lb 2.95 - —
Monoacetate NF, dms. ..... lb 3.35 3.45
Rhatany root, bgs ..... lb. .15 - .16
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans ..... lb.30.00 -56.00
Rhubarb root, China, whole, cs lb. .65 - .85
powd., bbls. ..... lb. .75 - .90
India, whole, bgs ..... lb. .30 - .35
powdered, bbls. ..... lb. .38 - .40
Riboflavin USP bots., dlvd kilo.100.00 - —
readily soluble, bots. dlvd kilo.100.00 - —
Rice bran concentrate dms. Cedartown, Ga lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, USP, gran. powd., dms., c.l. lb. .32½- —
5,000-lb. lots, dms., c.l. lb. .32½- —
smaller lots ..... lb. .33½- .38½
Rose flowers, pale, bls ..... lb. .55 - .65
Rosemary flowers, bgs ..... lb. .95 - .96
Leaves, French, bls ..... lb. .11 - .11½
Portuguese, bls. ..... lb. .07 - .07½
Spanish, bls ..... lb. .09 - .09½
Rosin, gum and wood (see Naval Stores Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, CP bbls., works lb.20.00 - —
tech. bbls. works ..... lb.16.50 - —
Rottenstone (see Tripoli)
Rue herb, bls ..... lb. .35 - .40
Rutin, NF, fib. dms., 25-kilo lots, kilo 25.00 -30.00
10 to 25-kilo lots, fib. dms kilo.27.50 -30.00
1 to 10-kilo lots, fib. dms kilo.30.00 - —
Ryania 100% powd., bgs. works lb. .20 - —

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls. ..... lb. .49 - .49½
activated, ground with lime, bbls. ..lb. .35 - .36
Saccharin, USP, gran., soluble, dms., 1000-lb lots lb. 1.60 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.70 - 1.80
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1000-lb. lots lb. 1.65 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 1.75 - 1.95
Safflower, Egyptian, bls. ..... lb. .30 - .90
Saffron, Mexican, bls ..... lb .93 - .96
Spanish, USP, tins ..... lb.22.00 -23.50
Safrol, dms ..... lb. .72 - 1.20
Sage, Cretan, bls ..... lb. .10 - .11
Cyprus, bls ..... lb. .09 - .09½
Dalmatian, bls. ..... lb. .49 - .49½
Greek, bls ..... lb. .10 - .11
Italian, Officinalis, bls ..... lb. .20½- .23
Spanish, stemless, bls ..... lb. .11½- .13
Syrian, bls ..... lb. .10 - .10½
Turkish, bls ..... lb. .10 - .11
Sago flour, raw, bgs. ..... lb. .07 - .07½
refined, bgs. ..... lb. .0960- .09
Sal soda (see Soda salt).
Salol NF gran. bbls., kgs. ..... lb. 1.10 - —
Powdered salol, 25c. higher.
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l. ..... 100 lbs. .98 - —
Table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 1.12 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ..ton.19.00 - —
Saltpeter, cryst., bbls., 10-ton lots, 100 lbs.14.40 - —
smaller lots ..... 100 lbs 14.65 -14.90
powd., bbls., 20-ton lots ... 100 lbs.10.75 - —
smaller lots ..... 100 lbs.12.00 -12.50
Saltpeter, gran., bbls., 20-ton lots, 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
smaller lots ..... 100 lbs.11.10 -11.50
NF, gran., dms ..... lb. .09¾- .11¼
Saltpeter in bags, 50c. per 100 lbs. less in kegs, 31 morp.
Sandalwood chips, East Indies, bgs., lb. .55 - .68
powd., dms ..... lb. .75 - .76
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots ..... oz. 4.75 - 5.50
Santonin, NF, dom. cryst., powd., dms., cns ..lb.76.50 -80.00
imported, cryst., powd., cns lb.76.50 -80.00
Saponin, No. 1, 100-lb. dms ..... lb. 2.75 - —
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls ..... lb. .45 - .50
Honduras, bls ..... lb. .38 - .40
Mexican, bls. ..... lb. .25 - .26
Sassafras root bark, ord., bls ..... lb. .35 - .42
select, bls ..... lb. .60 - .65
Savory, French, bls ..... lb. .21 - .24
Spanish, bls ..... lb. .14 - .16
Saw palmetto berries, bgs ..... lb. .32 - .38
Scammony resin, lump, cns ..... lb. 1.95 - 2.20
powd., cns ..... lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Schaeffer's salt paste dms, frt. alld. lb. .77 - —
powder, bbs., frt. alld ..... lb. .80 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz.13.00 -14.50
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lb. lots ..lb. .30½- —
smaller lots ..... lb. .31 - .32
Selenium, powd., dms., dlvd ..... lb 4.25 - 4.75
Senega root, bls. ..... lb. 1.95 - 2.00
Senna leaves, Alex., half-leaf, bls lb. .17 - .18
sifting, bgs. ..... lb. .15 - .19
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls ..... lb. .18 - .20
No. 2, bls. ..... lb. .16 - .18
No. 3, bls. ..... lb. .13 - .15
powdered, bls., bxs ..... lb. .17 - .19
Pods, bls. ..... lb. .20 - .22
Serpentaria root, bls ..... lb. 4.85 - 5.00
Sesame seed, Nicaragua, hulled, bgs. lb. .19 - .22
natural, bgs. ..... lb. .13 - .13½
Turkish, bgs ..... lb. .15 Nom.
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .43 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .44 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .46 - —
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .53 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .54 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .56 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500-lb. lots, 1c per lb higher for all packages.
Lemon, No. 1 bgs., 10-bg. lots ..lb. .36 - —
No. 2 bg., 10-bg. lots ..... lb. .34 - .35
Superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots ..... lb. .32 - .34
TN, bgs., 10-bg. lots ..... lb. .30 - .31
Shellac in 1 to 9 bg. lots, 1c. more.
Shingle stain oil (see Oil, shingle stain).
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., fil., works ton. 25.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton.30.00 -40.00
Hard-quartz, 99½, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.20.00 —
l.c.l., works ..... ton.25.00 -30.00
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton.20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .20 - .28½
Silver bullion, ingots, cs ..... lb. .85¼- —
Cyanide (fib dms., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .77⅞- —
1,000-oz. lots ..... oz. .77⅞- —
500-oz. lots ..... oz. .77⅞- —
100-oz. lots ..... oz. .78⅛- —
Nitrate, CP, crystals, bots., 2,500-oz. lots ..oz. .54¾- —
1,000-oz. lots ..... oz. .56 - —
500-oz. lots ..... oz. .56½- —
250-oz. lots ..... oz. .57 - —
USP granular silver nitrate, 4c. per oz. higher.
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.05 - —
strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.00 - —
Simaruba bark, bls ..... lb. .90 Nom.
Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls ..... lb. .50 .65
Western bls ..... lb. .30 .35
Skunk cabbage root, bls ..... lb. .40 - .50
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works ..ton 9.55 -13.00
l.c.l., ex whse ..... ton.21.00 -27.35
Sloe berries, bgs ..... lb .24 .28
Smalt, black, ctns ..... lb. .15 - —
Blue ctns ..... lb. .18 - —
Snakeroot, Canada bls ..... lb. .75 - .80
Soapbark, bls. ..... lb. .22 - .24
crushed, bls., bbls ..... lb. .27 - .29
powd., bbls. ..... lb. .30 - .35
Soda ash, dense, 58% paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., stock points ..100 lbs. 2.85 - 4.62
bbls., c.l., works ...100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., stock points ..100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.12
bulk, c.l., works ...100 lbs. 1.45 - —
light, 58% paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l. stock points ..100 lbs. 2.75 - 4.52
bbls., c.l., works ...100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l. stock points ..100 lbs. 3.25 - 5.02
bulk, c.l., works ...100 lbs. 1.35 - —
Soda, caustic, flake, powd., 76%, c.l., dms., works, frt. equald.100 lbs. 4.10 - —
l.c.l., stock points ..100 lbs. 5.30 - —
liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis ..100 lbs. 2.55 - —
rayon-type tanks works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
70% sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
rayon type, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
solid, 76% dms. c.l. works 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
l.c.l., stock points ..100 lbs. 4.90 - —
Sal. bgs. c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l. works ..... 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
Soda-lime, USP, dms ..... lb. .23 - .25
Sodium acetate anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dms lb. .12¾- —
NF, gran., dms., works ..... lb. .10 - .16¼
Alginate, refined, bbls. works lb. .83 - —
NF, white, powd., dms., ton lots, works lb. .87 - 1.30
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .29 - —
Arsenate, dms., c.l., works ..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dms. works ..... lb. .13¾- .14¼
Arsenite, dms. c.l., works ...lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dms works ..... lb. .14¼- .15¼
solution, dms. works ..... gal. .70 - 1.10
Ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo.21.00 - —
10-kilo lots ..... kilo.21.35 - —
5-kilo lots ..... kilo.21.75 - —
1-kilo lots ..... kilo.22.00 - —
500-gram lots, bots ..... kilo.22.50 - —
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .39 - —
USP, bbls., dms. 100-lb. lots, or more lb. .46 - —
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works ...lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .12 - .13¼
Bifluoride bbls. c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1375- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .1415- —
Bisulphate, bulk c.l., works. 100 lbs 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs 2.65 3.85
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs 3.05 3.65
Bisulphite anhyd. bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. 4.90 - —
solut. 35° bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide USP bbls. kgs., works, lb .34 .35
Cacodylate, NF, dms., jrs ..... lb. 8.52 - —
Carbonate, anhydrous (see Soda ash)
crystalline decahydrated (see Soda sal).
monohydrated bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100lbs. 3.30 - —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Chlorate cryst. dms. c.l. works. lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .10¼- .11
Chloride, tech. (see Salt).
USP, dms ..... lb. .05 12
Chlorite tech. dms. works lb. .58 73
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .24 - —
l.c.l. works ..... lb. .25 .26
Chromate, dms., c.l., works ...lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .13¾- .15
Citrate, anhyd., dms ..... lb. .60 - .65
USP VIII gran. dms. ..... lb. .26 - .30½
USP XIV gran., dms. ..... lb. .29½- .34
Sodium citrate USP powd. prices ½c. higher.
Cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .85 1.10
smaller lots, works lb 1.00 1.25
Cyanide, flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l. or 20,000-lb. lots lb. .178 - —
over 1,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .188 - —
100-lb. to 1,000-lb. lots ..lb. .198 - —
Granular sodium cyanide 1c. higher.
Diacetate 33.35% acidity, 250 lb. dms. works lb. 14 —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .14¾- —
anhydrous, dms., c.l., works lb. .17 —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .17¾ —



when it's **DRYMET***

the economical detergent silicate

Sixty pounds of DRYMET—*anhydrous* sodium metasilicate—will do the same amount of work as one hundred pounds of pentahydrate sodium metasilicate! You get approximately two thirds more chemical value in DRYMET, yet the price is less than one fourth higher at the producing factory!

DRYMET contains no water of crystalization. DRYMET is more economical to use on the basis of Na_2O (alkalinity) and SiO_2 (silicate) than *any other* type of anhydrous or hydrated detergent silicate.

If you are compounding with detergent silicates, investigate DRYMET for higher concentrations and longer mileage in such products as:

1) Floor Cleaners
2) Laundry Products
3) Metal Cleaners
4) Dairy Cleaners
5) Dishwashing Compounds
6) General Purpose Cleaners
7) Soap Builders
8) Paint Cleaners
9) Paper De-inking Compounds

Send for DRYMET File Folder containing complete technical information.

If you are using detergent silicates directly in your operations, investigate DRYMET for:

1) Reductions in product costs
2) Reductions in freight costs
3) Reductions in storage costs
4) Reductions in handling costs
5) Reductions in labor costs

* Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

HEAVY CHEMICAL DEPARTMENT

COWLES CHEMICAL COMPANY

7016 EUCLID AVENUE • CLEVELAND 3, OHIO

Sodium fluoride, white, 97%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .1250- —
t.c.l., works lb. .1290- —
Fluoracetate, monobasic, 8-oz. tins, 50 to a case, works lb. 12.00 - —
2 to 25 tins to case works lb. 12.00 -16.50
1 oz. tins, 16 to 64 to case, works lb 16.50 -21.00
Formate, bgs. c.l., divd. E. 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Gentisate 100-lb fib dms lb 8.50 - —
Gluconate, technical, bgs. lb. .35 - —
refined, dms. lb. .80 - .83
Glutamate, monobasic, dms., c.l lb. 1.70 - —
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls lb. 1.80 - 1.95
powder, bbls lb 1.85 2.00
solution, 75% chys lb 1 06 1.21
Hydride, dms., works lb. 2.00 - 3.00
Hydrosulphide (see Sodium sulphydrate).
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .25 - —
Hydroxide, tech. see Soda caustic).
NF pellets, 100-lb dms., 1 to 100 dms lb. .18½ .23
Hypophosphite, NF, dms, ton lots or less lb. .95 .98
Hyposulphite, photo grade, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.75
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.05
pea crystals, bgs 100 lbs 4.50 —
gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
tech, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.90 - 6.90
Sodium hyposulphite crystals in bbls 50c. higher
NF (see Sodium thiosulphate)
Iodide, USP, bots., dms lb. 2.80 - 2.92
Lactate, edible, 50%, dms., chys., works lb. .21½ —
60% dms chys, works lb. .26½- —
tech. 50% dms., chys., works, lb. .16¼- —
Laurysulphate, dms., c.l., divd lb. .24 - —
l.c.l. divd. lb. .25 - —
tanks, divd lb. .23 - —
Metabisulphite (see sodium bisulphite).
Metaborate octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 78.50 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton 124.50 -129.50
Sodium metaborate, octahydrate in bbls., $24.50 per ton higher.
tetrahydrate, c.l., bbls., works, ton 199 50 - —
Metallic, tanks, works lb. .18 - —
bricks bbls., works lb. .17 - .19
Metantiate bbls, frt alld lb .62 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 4.85 - 5.00
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.50
dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 5.25 - 5.30
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.75
Molybdate crystals, bbls, works lb 75 - .85
powd., anhy., dms., works lb. .90 - —
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate monohydrated).
Naphthionate, bbls lb. .70 - —
Nitrate, dom., crude, bgs., c.l., works ton 51.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 47.50 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl. Gulf, Pac. whse ton 57.00 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton 53.50 - —
Nitrite, USP bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .0775- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0925- —
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.85 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
hydrated flake bbls, c.l., works 100 lbs 4 75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Oxalate, neut., bgs. works lb. .1040- —
Para-aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 2.40 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.45 - 2.50
Para-aminosalicylate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 3.75 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 3.80 - 4.25
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .25½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. 26½- .28½
pellets, bgs., c.l. same basis lb. .25 - —
t.c.l. same basis lb. 26 - 28
powdered, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .25 - 27
Pentachlorophenate 20,000 lbs. min truckloads ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.
Pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.55
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.15 - 5.65
Perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .193 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .198 - —
Peroxide, dms. c.l. divd. E. of Miss lb. .1860- —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .1910- .2010
Phenolsulphonate USP IX, gran., dms lb. 44 - .45
powd. dms lb. 47 - .48
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt., equald 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.85 - —
USP, dried powd., bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.05 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt equald. 100 lbs. 8.45 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.90 - —
Phosphate, tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.20 - —
t.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
Sodium phosphates in dms., 60c higher than bgs.
Prussiate yellow, bgs., 10-ton lots. lb. .13½- —
smaller lots lb. .14 - —
Pyrophospate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 10.75 - —
ferric, dms., 1,500-lb. lots works lb. .31 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .32 - —
tetrabasic, anhy., bgs., c.l., works frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.90 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.10 - —
Salicylate, USP, dms. lb. .68 - —
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., divd., zone 1 100 lbs. 3.85 - 4.10
zone 2 100 lbs. 4.10 - 4.35
zone 3 100 lbs. 4.40 - 4.65
zone 4 100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35

Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala. La., and Miss. south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me. N. H. and Vt., in which there are special county zones: Davenport, Ia. and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport) Minn., Mo (except St Louis), Neb., E. of 98° N. C. S. C., Tenn and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala. La and Miss No of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96° Kan. Neb W of 98°; N. D. Okla. S. D., Tex. W of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz. Colo., Idaho Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.

Sodium sesquisilicate, hydrated, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
hydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.70 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.00
Silicate, liquid, 40° 1:3.2, turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.70 - 2.30
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.00 - —
47°, turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
l.c.l., dms., works, 100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.80
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
52°, turbid, 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works lb. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.00
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
solid, 1:3.2, bgs. works ton. 57.50 - —
Silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .070 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .08
Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 4/10c. higher.
Stannate dms., works, frt. alld. E lb. .460 - .515
Stearate, tech., dms., works lb. .40 - —
USP, dms, works lb 70 75
Sulphanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, NF, VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½- —
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l works, frt. alld. to $10. 100 lbs 2.25 - —
l.c.l., works same basis 100 lbs 2.50 3 00
Sodium sulphate, rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works ton 27.00 - —
t.c.l. works ton 33 00 - —
USP, cryst. fib dms lb .17½ .18
gran., fib. dms lb. .17½- .18

Sodium Fluoride—Solvent Naphtha, Petroleum

Sodium sulphide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .05¼- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .05¾- —
fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .04¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼- —
Sulphite anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lb. 3.00 - —
t.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
powder, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs 7.25 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls lb. No prices.
Sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., works, c.l lb. .06½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
liquid, 40-44%, tanks, works, basis 100% ton. 110.00 - —
Tetraborate (see Borax.)
Tetrasulphide liquid, 40%, dms., c.l. works lb. .03½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .04 - —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms lb. .55 - .65
tech. dms. works lb. .30 - —
Thiosulphate, NF cryst. bbls lb. .12½- —
tech (see Sodium hyposulphite).
Titanate ctns c.l. works lb. .10½- —
5-ton lots, works lb. .10¾- —
1 ton or less, works lb. .11 - —
Trichloroacetate, 90% 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .37½- —
t.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .39½- —
50-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E. lb. .38 - —
t.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .40 - —
Sodium trichloroacetate, 90%, 10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .44 - —
t.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .46 - —
Prices West of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher
Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
t.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 8.45 - —
Trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs 8.50 8.90
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 8.15 —
t.c.l. works 100 lbs 8.90 9.30
Tristearate, fib. dms., 20-000-lb. lots, works lb. .33 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .35 - —
smaller lots works lb .38 - .40
Tungstate, tech., kgs., divd. E lb. 2.90 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt equald lb .23 - —
Sodium-carboxymethylcellulose (See CMC.
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, dms., c.l., divd lb. .23½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
Sodium sulpha drugs (see Sulona names)
Sodium-zirconyl sulphate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .28 - —
less than 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, refined, tanks, works gal. .31 - .32
high flash, tanks, works gal. .31 - .32
petroleum, 100°F. flash, tanks, Bayonne gal. .35 - —
f.o.b. Tex. ref'y gal. .33 - —
150°F. flash, tanks, Bayonne, gal. .35 - —
f.o.b. Tex. ref'y gal. .33 - —

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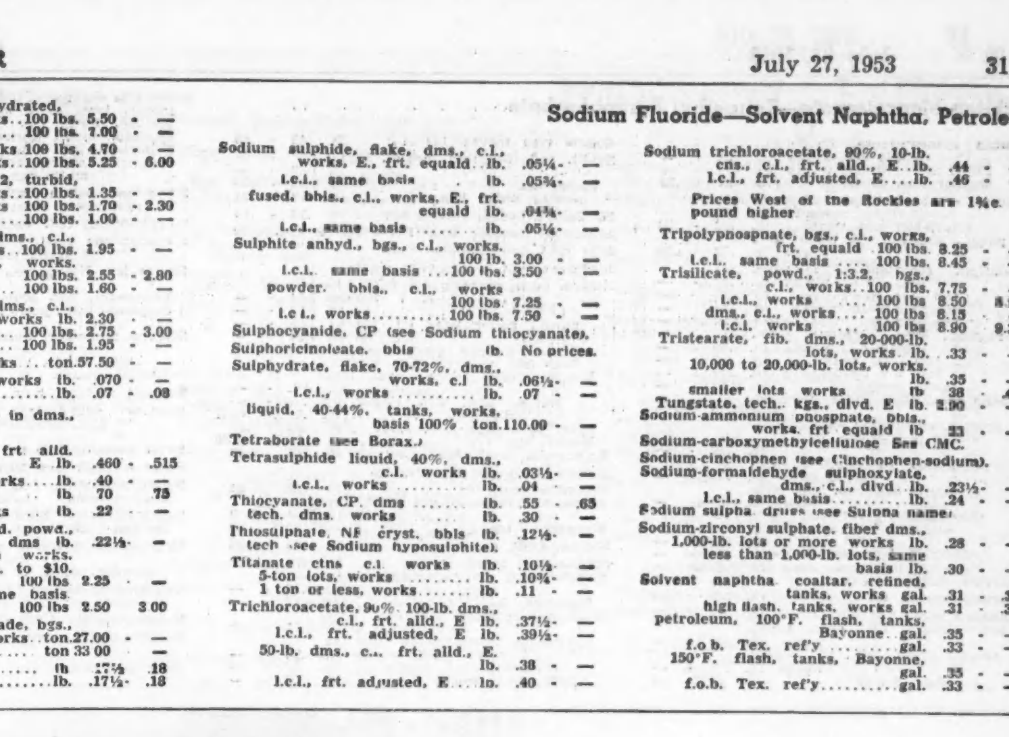
"I Call SOLVAY *FIRST* for Alkalies because..."



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Soda Ash
Caustic Potash
Chlorine
Potassium Carbonate
Calcium Chloride
Sodium Bicarbonate
Sodium Nitrite
Caustic Soda
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Ammonium Bicarbonate
Para-dichlorobenzene
Ortho-dichlorobenzene
Monochlorobenzene
Ammonium Chloride
Snowflake® Crystals

...I know I can count on Solvay to give me the services I need to operate my business smoothly. Whether I'm placing a big order, or whether I want some technical help, I always get cooperation from the folks at Solvay.

A perfect example of this is Technical Service. Through the years, Solvay has accumulated a vast store of technical information that has been put into informative booklets called Solvay Technical Service Bulletins. These bulletins are available to me whenever I need 'em. And they cost me nothing—they're free. I can also get further technical help from the Solvay Technical Service staff—fellows who are experts in individual industries.

Doing business with Solvay is convenient for me, too . . . there are thirteen sales offices in key cities where you can get courteous friendly service. And you can get prompt delivery from Solvay's three centrally-located plants and more than 200 local stock points.

Why don't you call *Solvay first* for alkalies?"

SOLVAY PROCESS DIVISION

Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation
61 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.

BRANCH SALES OFFICES

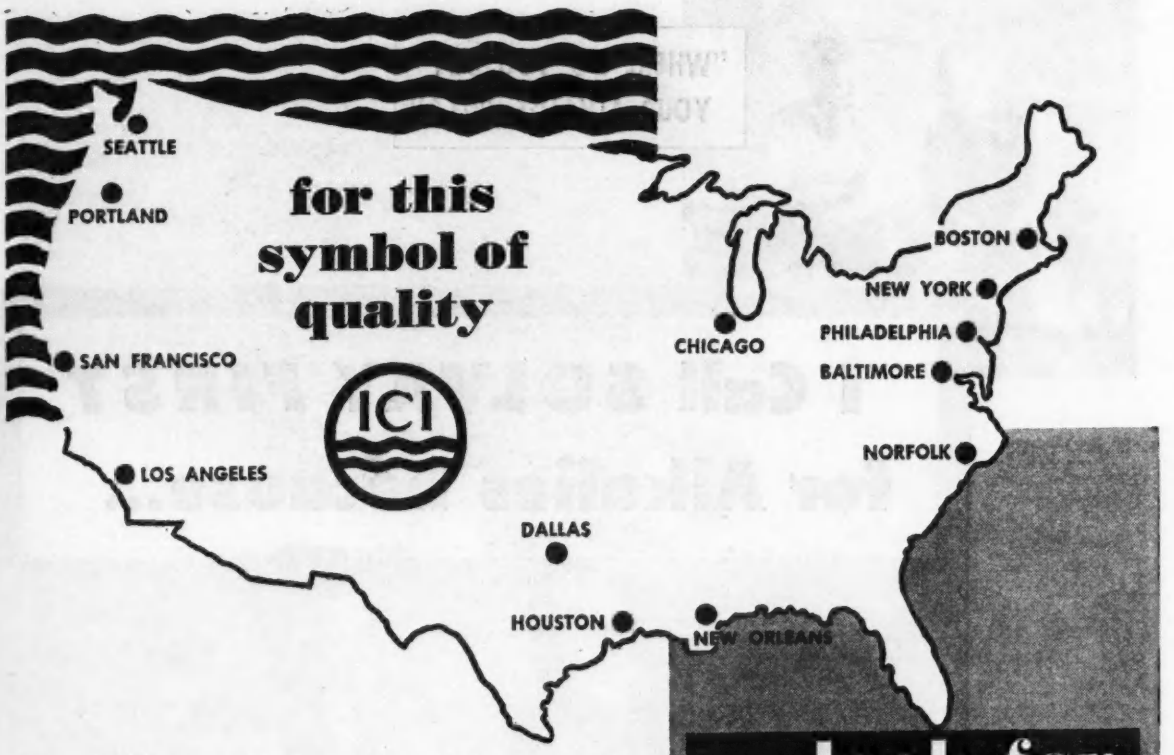
Boston • Charlotte • Chicago • Cincinnati • Cleveland • Detroit
Houston • New Orleans • New York • Philadelphia • Pittsburgh
St. Louis • Syracuse

Sorbitan Monostearate—Tetraethyl Pyrophosphate

Sorbitan monostearate, fib dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .32 - —
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works lb. .34 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .37 - .39
Sorbitol cryst., pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .31 - —
1 to 5-ton lots, works lb. .32 - .33
powd., dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works lb. .38 - .39
solution, commercial, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24½ - —
ton lots, works lb. .25 - —
less ton lots, works lb. .25¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .23¼ - —
regular, 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
ton lots, works lb. .16¾ - —
less ton lots, works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Soybean meal, 44%, bulk, Decatur ton 64.50 -65.00
protein, chemically isolated, 40,000 to 60,000-lb. lots, dlvd. lb. .23½ - —
20,000 to 40,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .23¾ - —
100 to 20,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .24¼ - —
mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000-lb. lots same basis, lb. .0605- —
20,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .0620- —
smaller lots same basis lb. .0635- —
Sparteine sulphate, cns. oz. .85 - 1.25
Spearmint leaves, bls lb. .60 - .65
Spikenard root, bls lb. .45 - .46
Spruce extract liq. reg., tanks, works lb. .01¾ - —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works, works lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .05¾ - —
Squaw vine leaves, bls lb. .45 - .46
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls., boxes lb. 1.60 - —
white, bls. lb. .12 - .15
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .18 - .21
St. John's bread, edible, bls lb. .13 - .15
Stannous chloride (see Tin chloride stannous)
Star root (see Helonias root)
Stargrass root (see Aletris root)
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l., N. Y. 100 lbs. 7.14 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.29 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs 7.26 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.32 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags 25c per 100 lbs higher.
Potato, dom., Idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07 - —
Maine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼ - —
l.c.l., spot lb. .08¼ - .08¾
Rice, l.c.l., bgs lb. .16 - .17
Wheat, bgs. lb. .0755- .0780
Stavesacre seed, bgs lb. .60 - .61
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin)
Stillingia root, bls lb. .30 - .31
Stomach substance, not USP, fib. dms lb. 2.95 - 3.10
Stoneroot, bls lb. .07½ - .08
Storax, USP, cs lb. .85 - 2.05
Stramonium leaves, bgs lb. .17 - .19
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gm. .17 - —
Sulphate, bulk gm. .17 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms. lb .77 - .78
Carbonate, pure, 5-ton lots or more, dms., works lb. .33 - —
1-ton lots, dms., works lb. .37 - —
tech., dms., works lb. .19 - —
Strontium chromate, bbls., works lb. .46 - —
Iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.42 - —
Nitrate, bbls., cs., works lb. .11 - .12
Oxalate, bbls, works lb. No prices.
Salicylate, NF, dms lb. 1.65 - —
Sulphate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh bgs., works ton 56.70 -66.15
Strontium-calcium sulphide phosphorescent, dms., works lb. 2.80 - 2.85
Strophanthin, NF, bots oz. 25.00 -25.50
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, biologically tested, bgs lb. 3.25 - —
Strychnine, NF, powd., cans, 100-oz. lots oz. 1.10 - —
Phosphate, NF, 100-oz. lots oz. 1.14 - —
Sulphate, USP, powd., cans, 100-oz. lots oz. .85 - —
Styrene monomer, dms., c.l., works lb. .22¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .23¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots lb. 1.45 - 1.70
Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grd., 100-200-lb bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .71 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphabenzamide, dms lb 4.00 4.50
Sodium, dms lb. 4.10 4.60
Sulphacetamide fiber dms lb 4.00 4.20
Sodium, fib. dms lb. 5.00 5.20
Sulphadiazin, USP, microcrystals, dms lb 10.60 -11.10
powder, dms. lb. 10.25 -10.75
Sulphadiazin-sodium, USP, dms lb. 11.25 -11.75
micro crystals, dms lb. 10.60 -11.10
Sulphaguanidin, USP, dms lb. 3.50 - 4.00
Sulphamerazin, USP, micro crystals, lb. 10.65 -11.15
Sulphamerazin-sodium USP, dms., lb. 11.25 -11.75
Sulphamethazine, micro crystals, dms lb. 8.90 - 9.40
powder, dms. lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Sulphanilamide, USP, 30-50 mesh., dms lb. 1.40 - 1.60
microcrystals, dms. lb. 1.70 - 1.90
powder, dms. lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Sulphanilamidoquinoxaline, veterinary, dms lb. 6.50 - 6.75
Sulphapyridin, NF, powd., bots., tins. lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Sulphapyridin-sodium monohydrate, dms lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulphathiazole, USP, micro crystals, dms lb. 3.15 - 3.30
powder, dms. lb. 2.80 - 2.95
Sulphathiazole-sodium, USP, dms., lb. 3.05 - 3.20
Sulphur, commercial, flour, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract, long ton 25.50 -27.50
export, f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports long ton 28.00 -30.50
domestic and Canada, f.o.b. vessel Gulf port long ton 27.50 -30.50
Refined, flowers, USP, bgs., mines, 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
bbls. 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
flour, light, bgs, mines, 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines, 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
rubbermakers, com'l., regular bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
refined, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
10% pine tar, bgs., mines, 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
Dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .03¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04½ - —
tankcars, same basis lb. .03½ - —
Dioxide liquid, com'l. cyls., works lb. .09 - —
multi unit cars, works lb. .0535- —
tanks, works lb. .045 - —
refrigeration cyls, l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .24 - —
Monochloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .03¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .03½ - —
washed, NF bot. lb. .11 - —
Sumac leaves, 28%, bgs., ex-dock, short-ton 120.00 - —
ground, ex-dock short-ton 120.00 - —
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk, Malto, unit-ton. .88 - .91
Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .88 - .91
triple, 46% or more, a.p.a. pulv., bulk, East Tampa, Fla. unit-ton. .98 - —
Sweet basil, imported, bgs. lb. .90 - —

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.45 - 1.50
isopropyl ester dms. c.l., works lb. 1.45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.50 - 1.57
Talc, dom., ordinary, Calif., grd. bgs., c.l., works ton 32.00 -38.50
Vermont off color grd., bgs., c.l. works ton 14.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 17.50 - —
fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l. works ton 25.00 -30.00
l.c.l. ton 28.00 -35.00
99.5% 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 27.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 30.00 -32.00
99.95%, micronized, bgs., works ton 36.00 - —
imp Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton 15.25 -35.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd lb. .07¼ - —
inedible, extra, tanks, dlvd. lb. .04¼ - —
fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd., lb. .04½ - —
No. 1, tanks, dlvd. lb. .03⅜ - —
special, tanks dlvd. lb. .04 - —
sulphonated, 25%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .05½ - .05¾
50%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .06¼ - .06½
Tamarind, W.I., bbls lb. .11 - .12
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammo, bulk unit-ton. 5.25 - —
Chicago unit-ton. 6.00 - —
Tapioca flour, Brazilian, ex whse, bgs lb. .14½ - .17
Java, AAA, bgs., ex whse., bgs. lb. .08¼ - .08¾
AA, bgs., ex-whse lb. .0785- .08¼
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .47 - .49
l.c.l., same basis gal. .50 - .51
tanks, same basis gal. .39 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .54 - .56
l.c.l., same basis gal. .57 - .58
tanks, same basis gal. .46 - —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .70 - .72½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73½ - .74½
tanks, same basis gal. .62½ - —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Pine (see Pinetar).
Tarragon herb, bgs lb. .45 - .50
Leaves, bgs. lb. .65 - .70
Tartar emetic, tech, gran. or powd., bbls., kgs lb. .56 - .59
dms. lb. .57 - .60
USP, powd. bbls., dms. kgs lb. .61 - .62
Terpin hydrate com'l bbls., c.l lb. .24½ - —
l.c.l. lb. .25 - .25½
NF, cryst., fib, dms. lb. .60 - .62
powd., fib., dms. lb. .65 - .69
Terpineol, alpha (see A), commercial, dms., c.l., South lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., South lb. .14 - —
extra, dms. lb. .41 - .60
prime, dms. lb. .30 - .45
Terpinglycol ether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .23½ - —
l.c.l. works lb. .25½ - —
tanks, works lb. .22 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .55 - .75
prime dms. lb. .55 - .70
Propionate, dms lb. 1.75 2.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots. gm. .79 - —
Propionate, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots. gm. .79 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .14½ - —
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
USP, 55-gal. dms., works lb. .20½ - .21½
smaller, dms., works lb. .23½ - .25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., works lb. .71 - —
l.c.l. lb. .72 - —
Pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb. .69 - —



for this symbol of quality

...look for this symbol of service

CMC

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UREA
SODIUM BICARBONATE
Bleaching Powder
Ammonium Bicarbonate
Sodium Aluminate

TRICHLORETHYLENE
AMMONIUM CHLORIDE
Sodium Cyanide
Potassium Cyanide
Copper and Zinc Cyanide

*"Alphanol" 79 (Mixture of Heptanols, Octanols and Nonanols)
*Nonanol (3,5,5 Trimethylhexanol-1)

*ICI Trade Name

This is only a partial listing of the items we offer. Write for complete product listing.

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CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING CO.
INCORPORATED

NEW YORK 22, N. Y.
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SAN FRANCISCO 4, CALIF.
369 PINE STREET

Tetraethylenepentamine dms., c.l., divd. E lb 57½ -
t.c.l., divd E lb. .58½- —
tanks, divd. E lb. .56 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate)
Tetrasodium pyrophospnate (see Sodium pyrophosphate)
Thalium metal divd lb 12.50 -15 00
Salicylate fib dms lb 4.25 - —
Sodio-salicylate, fib. dms lb. 2.90 - —
Sulphate, 99% bots divd lb 10 50 13 00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms lb 3.00 - —
And sodium acetate, USP, fib. dms lb. 3.60 - —
Salicylate, fib. dms lb 4.00 - —
Sodio-salicylate, NF, fib. dms lb 2.90 - —
Theophylline annydrous or USP 100-lb. dms lb. 4.00 4.40
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, regular or ampul-type, fib. dms. kilo.135.30 —
Mononitrate, USP, fib. dms kilo.135 00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms lb. .50 - .52
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine)
Thiophene, dms., c.l., works lb 1 99¾ —
t.c.l. same basis lb 2 00 —
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .46½ —
t.c.l., works lb. .48½- —
Thorium nitrate, purified, fib dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb 3.50 —
Threonine dextro laevo, bots, 1-kilo lots kilo 600 00 —
Thyme, French, bgs lb. .21 - .25
Spanish, bls. lb 09 - .09½
Thymol, fib. dms. lb. 3.00 - —
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride stannous anhyd., dms., works lb. .787 - .994
Crystals, hydrous, dms., bbls., works lb. .695 - .795
Metal lb. .80¼- —
Oxide, dms. lb. .92 - .93
Sulphate, stannous, bbls lb. .848 - .868
Tetrachloride annyd dms., works lb. .691 - .701
Titanium dioxide anatase, chalk resistant bgs. c.l. divd lb. .21 .21½
t.c.l., divd lb. .22 - .22½
regular, bgs., c.l., divd lb. .21 .21½
t.c.l. divd lb .22 .22½
ceramic, bgs., c.l., divd lb. .21 - .21½
t.c.l. divd lb .22 .22½
metallurgical, natural, granular, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla ton.110.00 - —
c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y ton.127.50 - —
5-ton lots, same basis. ton.132.50 - —
ton lots, same basis. ton.137.50 - —
Milled titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.
rutile non-chalking bgs., c.l., divd E lb. .23 .23½
t.c.l., divd. E lb. .24 .24½
Hydride, cns., works lb. 7.95 - 9.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile, base, bgs., c.l., divd lb. .08 .08½
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls. ¼c. higher, Pac. coast c.l. divd L.c.l. ex whse., ½c higher.
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .45½- —
t.c.l., works lb .48½ .56½
tankcars, works lb. .44½- —
Tolidin base distilled kgs lb 1.30 —
Tolu balsam, cns., dms lb. 2.45 - 3.75
Toluene (see Toluol)
Toluol, coaltar, industrial or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem Pa gal. .32 - —
Birmingham dist gal. .30 - —
Chicago dist gal. .33 - —
Cleveland dist gal. .32¾- —
Geneva, Utah gal. .26 - —
Hamilton, Ohio gal. .32 - —
Johnstown Pa gal. .30 - —
Lackawanna N. Y gal. .33 - —
Lone Star, Tex gal. .35 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Philadelphia Pa gal. .33½- —
Pittsburgh dist gal. .30 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md gal. .30 - —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .33½- —
Wyandotte Mich gal. .34¼- —
Youngstown Ohio gal. .33 - —
Petroleum, industrial, 2° tanks, works, Albany, N. Y gal. .35 - —
Bayonne, N. J gal. .35 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .35 - —
Chicago, Ill gal. .35 - —
Detroit, Mich gal. .35 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .35 - —
Providence R. I gal. .35 - —
Wood River, Ill gal. .35 - —
Tonga, 50% bark and vine bls lb. .60 - .65
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks lb. 1.65 - 1.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Totaquine, 100-oz lots cns oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., works lb. .17 - —
truckloads, works lb. .17 - —
ton to truckloads, works lb. .20 - —
less than ton, lots, works lb. .23 - —
Triacetin, dms. c.l., divd. E. of Rockies lb. .47¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .48¼- .49¼
tanks, same basis lb. .45½- —
Tributyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l lb. 40½- —
l.c.l. lb. .41½- —
tanks lb. .39 - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .51¾ .63½
l.c.l. same basis lb. .52¾ .64½
tanks lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .73½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .72 - —
Trichlorobenzene dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .13 - —
Prices in the West 1¾c. higher.
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works, frt. equald. lb. .11¼- —
divd. E lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., divd. E lb. .13½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .10¼- —
divd. E lb. .11 - —
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
tanks, works lb. .11½- —
Tricholine citrate, 65% solut., ret. cbys., works, frt. adjusted. lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate coaltar, dms., c.l., divd lb. .34¾- —
l.c.l., divd lb. .35¾- —
tanks, divd lb. .33 - —
petroleum dms., c.l., divd lb. .34¾- —
l.c.l., divd. lb. .35¾- —
tanks divd lb. .33 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., divd. E lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .27¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .24¼- —

Triethylamine dms., c.l., works, divd. E lb. .45½- —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .46½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .43¾- —
Phosphate dms., works c.l lb. .38 - —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Triethyleneglycol dms., c.l. divd E. lb. .23¾- —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .24¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .21½- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., divd E lb. .48½ —
t.c.l. divd E lb. .49½- —
tanks, divd E lb 47 —
Trimethylamine 28 40% dms c.l., works, frt. equald, basis 100% lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald, basis 100% lb. .38½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald., basis 100% lb. .33 - —
Tripentaerythritol bgs. c.l. works. lb. 36½ —
t.c.l. same basis lb. 39½- —
Triphenyl phosphate bbls c.l., frt. equald lb. .39 —
t.c.l., frt. equald lb. .40 - —
Triphenylguanidine bbls. works lb 90 —
Tripoli air floated bgs. c.l. works lb. 02 —
double grd. bgs. c.l. works lb 0185- —
single grd. bgs. c.l. works lb 0175 —
Tripropyleneglycol dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. 26½ —
t.c.l. frt alld lb. 27½ —
tanks, frt. alld lb. 24½ —
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate, tribasic).
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phospate tribasic).

Trypsin, pharmaceutical, 1:80, dms., works lb. 5.00 - 5.50
Tryptophane dextro-laevo fib ctns works kilo 165.00 —
Tuba root (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal powd 99 9% dms works lb 7 75 - —
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs lb. .29 - .30
Haitian bgs lb. .09 - .09½
Madras, bgs lb. .16 - .16½
Turpentine gum and wood (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores)
Tyrothricin, USP, bots gram. 75 - .85

U

Urethane, USP dms lb 1.50 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root)
True (see Aletris root)
Uranium oxide, black bgs lb 3.55 - —
yellow kgs lb 1 65 - —
Urea, dom 46% N bgs. c.l. wks. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
44% N, bgs. c.l., 30 tons, frt. alld Kan Neb., N. Dak Okla S Dak., Tex. and east ton.154.00 - —
l.c.l., divd. ton.162.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades N basis, tankcars, Belle, W. Va. ton.128.00 - —
C grade, tankcars, same basis. ton.126.50 - —
37 grade, tankcars, same basis. ton.155.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls lb. .12 - .14

V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls lb. .38 .40
Valine, dextro-laevo, dms., works lb.21.00 -27.50
Valonia beards, 40 42% tannin bgs. ex dock ton.81.00 - —
cups 28-30% tannin bgs. ex dock ton.61.00 - —
extract, powd. bgs. ex dock, duty extra lb. .09¾- —
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 5.00 - 5.50
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 4.65 - 5.00
whole, tins lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Tahiti, cs. lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25-lb. lots. lb. 6.50 - 6.75
smaller lots lb 6.90 7.25
ex guaiacol, tins, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots lb 3.05 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots tins lb 3.05 3.15
Vinyl acetate 55-gal. dms., c.l., divd. E lb. .17½- —
t.c.l., divd. E lb. .18½- —
tanks, divd. E lb. .15½- —
butylether normal, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .23 —
t.c.l. works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Ether (see Ether Vinyl)
Ethylether, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .26 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —

EVERY TIME this big unloading bucket bites into a bargeload of coal, we're starting another chemical miracle on its way to you. Your new synthetic fiber suit, the drug that "knocked" your flu so fast and the bright enamel on your new car could all have been born in the coal chemical recovery mains of our coke ovens.

But *this* may be the real miracle: From our coking operations we produce not only coke and coal chemicals, but we follow through with basic products like pig iron and cement on one hand and finished chemical products like Pittsburgh Insecticides and Dyestuffs on the other—all in *one continuous, interlocking operation.* This highly developed integration—and it now embraces ten operating divisions—requires considerable engineering skill and years to perfect. But the payoff is the unusual production efficiency and product quality control that have become synonymous with Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical.

WAD 4941 B

PITTSBURGH
COKE & CHEMICAL CO.
Grant Building · Pittsburgh 19, Pa.

Vinyl Isobutylether—Yellow, Chrome

Vinyl isobutylether, tech., dms, c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Methylether, cyls., works lb. .23 - —
tanks, works lb. .20 - —

Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.

Pyridin, ref. dms, works lb. 1.65 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gm, bots, lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units .025 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units .03 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units .035 - —
in natural vegetable oil, 400,000 to 1,000,000 D units per gm bots., lots of 100 billion USP units, lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units .025 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units .03 - —
Vitamin A, synthetic, acetate, crystalline, beads, 500,000 A units per gm gm. .07¼ - —
liquid, in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gm, 1,000,000 units .12 - —
natural, concentrates (see Oil, fishliver).
Vitamin A palmitate, liquid, 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gm..1,000,000 units .12 - —
in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gm 1,000,000 units .12 - —
B, (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B_6 (see Pyridoxine hydrochloride).
B_{12} crystalline, gm. or 5 gm. vials gram 295.00 - —
oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 5 grams of B_{12} activity gm.225.00 - —
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fishliver, Calciferol, and Viosterol).
D_2 (see Calciferol).
E (see Alphatocopherol and Oil, wheatgerm).
G (see Riboflavin).
H (see Biotin).
K, Active (see Menadione).
K_1, 25 gm. bots. gram. 4.50 - —
Violet methyl toner (see Blue, methylviolet toner)
V.M.&P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls lb. 2.10 - 2.25
tree bark, bls lb. .95 - 1.00
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50 lb. lots, dlvd lb. 1.93 - —
25-49 lb. lots, f.o.b., N.Y., or Chi lb. 2.03 - —
5-24 lb. lots, cns., f.o.b., N. Y., or Chi lb. 2.15 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, or E. African, bgs., ex dock ton.100.00 - —
merchantable, bgs., ex dock ton.98.00 - —
extract, liquid 35% tannin, bbls., lb. .09¾ - .10
solid, E. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra, lb. .10 - —
S. Africa, 60% tannin, ex-dock, duty extra lb. .10 - —
Wax amorphous (see Wax microcrystalline).
Bayberry, bgs., spot lb. .42 - .43
Bees, crude, African, bgs lb. .48 - .50
Brazilian, bgs lb. No stocks.
Central American, bgs lb. .54 - .57
Chilean, bgs lb. .57 - .58
refined, bleached, white, bricks lb. .69 - .71
slabs lb. .66 - .67
yellow, bricks lb. .57 - .58
slabs lb. .56 - .57
Candelilla, crude, bgs. lb. .75 - .77
refined bgs lb .77 - 79
Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots, lb. 1.05 - —
North Country, No. 2, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.14 Nom.
No. 3, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.09 - 1.10
refined, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.13 - 1.14
Yellow, No. 1 Ceara, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.35 - 1.37
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots lb. No stocks.
No. 2, Ceara, bgs., ton lots, lb. 1.33 - 1.35
Powdered carnauba price differentials same as powdered candelilla.
Esparto, African lb. .72 - —
Japan, bgs. lb. .21 - .23
Wax, microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs. group 2, works lb. .13 - .14
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14 - .15
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .11½ - .12½
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .12½ - .13½
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .24 - .25
less than 20,000 lbs. same basis lb. .25 - .26
180°-185° m.p., ASTM, amber ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .16 - —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .17 - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14½ - —
less than 20,000 lbs lb. .15½ - —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
less than 20,000 lbs. same basis lb. .28 - —
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, amber ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20 - —
less than 20,000 lbs. same basis lb. .20½ - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .18 - —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .18½ - —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .33½ - —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .34½ - —
Montan, dom., refined, bgs lb. .31 - .32
Bohemian, crude lb. .12½ - .13
German, crude, bgs lb. .13 - .13½
Ouricury, ref., bgs. lb. .79 - .81
Paraffin (see P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs. lb. .28 - .30
cakes, cs. lb. .29 - .31
Sugar cane, dom., ref'd., slabs, works lb. .75 - .80
spot lb. .77¼ - .82½
imported, crude, bgs. lb. .43 - —
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb. .17 - .18
White precipitate, USP powd., dms., lb. 5.00 - —
Whiting (see calcium carbonate).
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls lb. .06 - .07
thin, natural, bls lb. .17 - .19
rossed, bls lb. .19 - .22
Ginger (see Senega root, Canada).
Indigo root, bls lb. .30 - .31
Yam root, bls lb. 16 - .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls lb. .22 - .24
Woodflour 40 mesh bulk c.l., works, East ton.32.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton.36.80 - —
60 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis ton.37.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton.42.00 - 55.00
80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis ton 45.00 - 50.00
l.c.l., same basis ton.51.75 - 57.50
Woodflour in bgs. extra, returnable.
Woolfat, crude (see Degras), USP (see Lanolin)
Wormseed, American, bgs. lb. .28 - —
Levant, bgs lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Wormwood leaves, bls lb. .38 - .43

X

Xanthorrhiza root, bls lb. .28 - .30
Xylene (see Xylol)
Xylenol, cryst., 56°-58°C. m.p., ref., dms., l.c.l., works, frt equald. lb. .30 - —
45°-47°C, dms. c.l., same basis, lb. .212 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .215 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .199 - —
fractions, over 7° C., b.r., except meta, dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.31 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.34 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.20 - —
meta fraction, over 7° C., dms., c.l. same basis gal. 1.46 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.49 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.35 - —
Xylidins, mixed, dms lb. .39 - .50
Xylol, coaltar, industrial, tanks, works
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .33 - —
Birmingham district gal. .30¼ - —
Chicago district gal. .33½ - —
Cleveland district gal. .33 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .25 - —
Hamilton, Ohio gal. .32 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .31 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .33 - —
Lone Star, Tex gal. .35 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia Pa gal. .33 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .30 - —
Sparrows Point, Md gal. .33 - —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .35 - —
Wyandotte, Mich gal. .34¼ - —
Youngstown, O. gal. .32 - —
Petroleum indust., tanks, Albany, N. Y. gal. .35 - —
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .35 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .35 - —
Philadelphia Pa. gal. .35 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .35 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .35 - —

Y

Yara yara, cns lb. 2.20 - 2.65
Yeast, brewer's, dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 - —
90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .52 - —
200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .56 - —
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .60 - —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .35 —
Barium chromate yellow price differentia in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below
Benzidin, AAA, bbls., dlvd lb 1.91 - —
AAOT, bbls. lb. 2.15 - —
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls, frt. alld., E. of Rockies lb. 2.85 - —
lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E of Rockies lb 1.20 —
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco ex whse. 1c per lb. higher.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island lb. .31 —
Dlvd Ala., Fla., Ga., La (Shreveport, 1¼c. higher); Miss., N C., S. C. Penna., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c higher; Ft Worth, Tex., 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex 2c higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c higher dlvd. Pac Coast; for Denver Pueblo Salt Lake City Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Bagpak starts from scratch with everything to make the best—with the woodlands, paper mills, bag plants, experience, skill and dependable supply of the International Paper Company, one of the world's great paper producers.

Bagpak quality is a result of a quarter century of making multiwall bags for practically every major industry in the country. More than four hundred products ranging in cost from a fraction of a cent to dollars a pound are confidently and profitably packed in Bagpak Multiwalls.

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Cushion Stitch Closure—*A Bagpak development.*
Preform Top and Bottom—*A Bagpak introduction.*
Up to four color, high quality printing.
Top Quality Paper—*complying with Fed. Specs. U U-S 48 b.*
Assured paper supply.
Range of sizes from 25 lbs. to 110 lbs. *For light insulation materials, up to 7 cu. ft. capacity.*
Variation in plies to resist chemical and physical attack.

And a range of Bag Closing Machines with capacities up to 350 tons a day.

For full information write to Bagpak Division, International Paper Company, 220 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y., Dept.

Yellow, Hansa, 10 G, bbls., same chrome	lb.	2.15 -	—
G pigment, bbls	lb.	1.91 -	—
Iron oxide, natural, French basis as chrome	lb.	2.15 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.05½-	—
Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l.	lb.	.028 -	—
pure, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.10½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.10¾-	—
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots.	lb.	4.15 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	4.17 -	—
Ochre (see yellow iron oxide, natural).			
Zinc (chromate), bbls., dlvd	lb.	.25 -	—
basic, dlvd.	lb.	.30 -	—
Yellow dock root, bls	lb.	.18 -	.19
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza)			
Yerba santa leaves, bls	lb	.32	.33
Yohimbine hydrochloride bots., tins	oz.	4.75	5.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 30,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.38 -	—
1,000 to 30,000-lb lots, works	lb.	.40 -	—
smaller lots works	lb.	43 -	—
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dms., works	lb.	.27 -	—
NF VIII, dms	lb.	.53 -	—
Borate, bgs. c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.192	—
l.c.l. dlvd E	lb.	.202	—
Carbonate, tech., rubbermakers, bgs. c.l., works	lb.	.14½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15 -	—
Chloride, NF, gran., dms	lb.	.42 -	—
precipitated powd. dms	lb.	.26 -	—
solution 50% dms. c.l. works.	100 lbs.	5.50 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.10 -	—
tanks, works	100 lbs.	4.85 -	—
tech., fused dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.10 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.60 -	—
gran. fib dms. c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.60 -	—
l.c.l. works	100 lbs.	11.00 -	—
Chromate (see Yellow zinc).			
Cyanide, kgs., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.523 -	—
less than 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.543 -	—
Dust, pigment, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.15¼-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16¼-	—
Fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.49 -	.50
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.21½-	—
l.c.l	lb	.22	.37½
Iodide, NF, jars	lb.	5.25 -	—
Laurate, bbls	lb.	.45 -	.46
Metal, slabs, E St. Louis	lb.	.11 -	—
E. of Continental Divide, dlvd.,	lb.	.11¼-	—
W. of Continental Divide, dlvd.	lb.	.11½-	—
Naphthenate, liquid, 8%, Zn, frt. alld	lb.	.24½-	—
10% Zn. dms., frt alld	lb.	.30 -	—
Oleate, fused, bbls	lb.	.36 -	—
Oxide, pigment, American process lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15 -	—
leaded 35%, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15¼-	—
50%, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14⅝-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15⅝-	—
French process, com'l green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16¾-	—
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16¼-	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17¼-	—
USP, ctns., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.18¼-	—
Zinc oxide Pac coast prices 1c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c higher than bgs.			
Phenolsulphonate, NF, gran., dms.	lb.	.39 -	—
powd., dms.	lb.	.42 -	.49
Resinate precip., dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.26¾-	—
Silicofluoride, bbls. works	lb.	.12 -	.13
Stearate tech. USP ctns., c.l.	lb.	.37 -	—
ton, lots	lb.	.38 -	—
less ton, lots	lb.	.39 -	—
Sulphate cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works frt alld	100 lbs.	7.40 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	7.90 -	9.90
flake, 25½%, Zn, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.55 -	—
l.c.l. works	100 lbs	6.90 -	—
36%, Zn, bgs., c.l., frt. alld.	100 lbs.	9.25 -	9.95
l.c.l. same basis	100 lbs.	10.00 -	10.70
Zinc sulphate in bbls. 40c higher.			
USP, gran dms	lb.	.26 -	—
Sulphide, pure bgs., c.l. dlvd	lb.	.2530	—
fluorescent fib., dms., less than 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	1.10 -	1.90
phosphorescent fib. dms., less than 1,000-lb. lots, works.	lb.	1.85	2.50
Undecylenate, dms	lb.	2.25	2.50
Yellow (see Yellow zinc).			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs	9.05 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs	9.45 -	—
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent fib., dms., less than 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	2.10 -	2.90
Zinc-calcium resinate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1180-	.1360
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1220-	.1400
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, basic, dms. c.l.	lb.	.25½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.26 -	.41½
normal, dms., l.c.l. works	lb.	.52 -	—
Zircon (G) granular, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.03¼-	—
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.03⅜-	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works.	lb.	.03⅝-	—
500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works.	lb.	.04 -	—
less than 500-lb. lots, works	lb.	.06½-	—
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04⅛-	—
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.04⅜-	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.04⅝-	—
500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.05 -	—
less than 500-lb. lots, works	lb.	.07½-	—
Zircon (G) in barrels, ¼c. higher.			
Zirconium acetate 13% sol ZrO_2, c.l., 30,000 lbs., minimum works	lb.	.23 -	—
Carbonate basic, cake bbls., works	lb	No prices.	
Hydride cns., works	lb	7.25	11.50
Nitrate, dms. ex whse	lb.	4.50	7.00
Oxide, 92½%-99%, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works	lb.	1.50 -	—
lump electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.44 -	—
5-ton lots, works	lb.	.44½-	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, lbs., works	lb.	.45 -	—
500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.45½-	—
less than 500-lb. lots, works	lb.	.48 -	—
Zinc oxide, milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59 -	—
5-ton lots, works	lb.	.59½-	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.60 -	—
500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.16½-	—
less than 500-lb. lots, works	lb.	.63 -	—
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.35½-	—

Cyanamid Post to Peiker

Dr. Alfred L. Peiker was named director of the development division of American Cyanamid Company's Stamford Research Laboratories, Stamford, Conn., the company has announced. Dr. Peiker replaces Dr. L. P. Moore who was recently made assistant general manager of the plastics and resins division.

Most recently Dr. Peiker was manager of textile resin research at the Calco Chemical Division's Bound Brook, N. J., plant. Other positions he has held with the firm include associate director of the application research department and manager of the dye technical service laboratory. Before joining Cyanamid in 1934, he was an instructor in chemistry at Trinity College.

Copper Deposit Report Issued by Mines Bureau

A copper deposit studies during a Bureau of Mines mineral investigation at the Sunset mine, Snohomish County, Wash., is described in a report released by Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay.

The investigation was made during 1950-1951 as part of bureau explorations for new domestic sources of strategic and critical minerals. It included 3,746 feet of diamond drilling, in twelve drill holes, three of which penetrated a body of copper ore. Metallurgical tests indicated that excellent recovery af the copper was possible by conventional flotation treatment.

The Sunset mine is in the Index mining district on the west slope of the Cascade Range, about seventy-five miles northeast of Seattle, Wash. The property consists of 960 acres owned by the Index Mining Company of Washington. According to the bureau's report, the Sunset deposit was discovered in 1897, and the mine was operated intermittently from 1902 through 1946. Recorded production totaled over 6,000 tons of copper metal from low-grade sulfide ore.

The report was prepared by Peter H. Toepfer, former bureau mining engineer. It contains a history of the property, its production and ownership, and a description of the deposit and the work done by the Bureau of Mines. The area's physical features are climate and the availability of labor and supplies also are discussed. Twelve illustrations supplement the text.

A free copy of Report of Investigations 4989, "Investigation of the Sunset Copper Mine, Snohomish County, Washington," can be obtained from the Bureau of 4800 Forbes st., Pittsburgh 13, Pa. It Mines, publications distribution section, should be identified by number and title.

Weighing Brochure Published

How to weigh the contents of tanks, bins, and hoppers electronically with "Baldwin SR-4" load cells is explained in Bulletin 4106, a new eight-page, illustrated brochure issued by Baldwin-Lima-Hamilton Corporation, Philadelphia. The bulletin covers installation design considerations, such as mountings, temperature effects, and vibrations; indicating and recording instruments; weighing accuracy; and Baldwin-Lima-Hamilton's engineering services. A questionnaire designed to provide the data needed in specifying proper "SR-4" weighing equipment is included.

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The following list of Metasap products, and brief summary of applications, indicate the wide range of industries served by Metasap and the remarkable versatility of Metasap Metallic Soaps.

COMPOUND	CHEMICAL TYPE	MELTING POINT	MOISTURE	WASHED ASH	SOLUBLE ASH	FREE STEARIC ACID	FINENESS	SOLUBILITY	APPLICATIONS
Aluminum Stearate GM	Aluminum	155°C.	<1.0%	10.0%	1.0%	6.0%	95%-200 mesh	B°, MS°, P°	A-1-2-4-5; D-1; G-1
Aluminum Stearate R	Aluminum	145°C.	<1.0%	8.0%	0.6%	10.0%	95%-200 mesh	B°, MS°, P°	A-1-2-3-4-5; B-2; D-1-2 E-2; F-2; H
Aluminum Stearate V	Aluminum	100°C.	<1.0%	6.0%	0.6%	25.0%	98%-200 mesh	B°, MS°, P°	E-2-3; F-1, G-2
Aluminum Stearate XX	Aluminum	115°C.	<1.0%	7.0%	0.5%	15.0%	95%-200 mesh	B°, MS°, P°	F-1
Metasap 537	Aluminum	160°C.	<1.0%	10.0%	1.0%	5.0%	90%-200 mesh	B°, MS°, P°	A-1; E-1
Metasap 569	30% Aluminum Solution	—	—	—	—	—	———	—	A-2; D-2
Metasap 571	Aluminum	100°C.	1.0%	6.0%	1.0%	10.0%	80%-200 mesh	B°, MS°, P°	D-2
Metasap 579	30% Aluminum Solution	—	—	—	—	—	———	—	A-2; D-2; F-2
Metavis 540	Aluminum	—	<1.0%	—	—	—	———	B°, MS°, P°	A-1
Metavis 543	Aluminum	—	<1.0%	—	—	—	———	B°, MS°, P°	A-1
Metasap 598	Aluminum	160°C.	<1.0%	9.8%	1.0%	5.0%	99%-200 mesh	B°, MS°, P°	A-1; E-1
Barium Stearate	Barium	160°C.	0.5%	27.0%	1.0%	—	100%-200 mesh	Insoluble	A-1-3; B-1; C
Calcium Stearate	Calcium	150°C.	2.5%	9.5% ash	—	—	100%-325 mesh	Insoluble	A-3; B-1-2-3; D-1-2; E-2; H
Lead Stearate	Lead	100°C.	2.0%	28.0% (Pb)	—	—	99%-325 mesh	Insoluble	B-1-4; C
Lithium Stearate	Lithium	220°C.	<1.0%	12.5% (Crude)	—	—	95%-325 mesh	B°, MS°, P°	A-1-3; B-1; E-1
Magnesium Stearate	Magnesium	145°C.	2.5%	8.0%	0.6%	—	100%-325 mesh	Insoluble	B-1-3; D-3; H
Zinc Stearate	Zinc	115°C.	<0.5%	15.5%	0.5%	—	100%-325 mesh	Insoluble	A-2; B-1-4; C; E-3; F-1; H
Zinc Stearate USP	Zinc	119°C.	<0.5%	15.0%	0.3%	—	100%-325 mesh	Insoluble	B-1-4; E-3; F-1
Metasap 546	Zinc	118°C.	<0.5%	15.5%	0.3%	—	100%-325 mesh	Insoluble	B-4
Metasap 574-A	Zinc	118°C.	<0.5%	15.5%	0.5%	—	100%-325 mesh	Insoluble	A-2; B-1-4; C; E-3; F-1; H
Metasap 576	Zinc	117°C.	<0.5%	15.5%	0.5%	—	100%-325 mesh	Insoluble	A-2; B-1-4; C; E-3; F-1; H
Aluminum Palmitate	Aluminum	—	—	—	—	—	———	—	A-2-5; D-2; G-1
Zinc Palmitate	Zinc	—	—	—	—	—	———	—	F-1; G-1

*Solubility Key: B-Benzol, MS-Mineral Spirits, P-Paraffin Oil, *-Gels.*

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Volume 164 **July 27, 1953** **Number 4**

Selling the US Abroad

Eight men will represent United States at the Stockholm conference of the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry. Only one of them is directly associated with an industrial concern. One other is connected with an industrial chemical institution. Four are members of faculties of teaching institutions. Two are from government agencies—one from the Department of Agriculture; the other from the Department of Commerce. All sorts of arguments can be advanced, pro and con, on whether the nature of that representation is what this country best should have in that connection. None of the members has had an outstanding role in national chemical affairs; although the two closest to the industrial application of chemistry are men of standing in their particular areas. The Department of Commerce is represented by the chief of the physical chemistry section of the National Bureau of Standards and the Department of Agriculture by the director of the Southern Regional Research Laboratory.

While the chemical group is abroad, another representative of the United States will begin a tour of Europe in some connection with the desire of President Eisenhower for a fact-finding study there. He will look at the working and the results of the various divisions of this country's program in foreign relations. He has said that he will give particular interest to aspects of "psychological warfare." Those are important; but they fall far short of the potentialities of technologolical welfare in the cultivation of desirable and necessary foreign relations. And, when all is said and done, the real place for study by fully qualified representatives lies in commercial areas. It is there that the lack of understanding which characterizes the views of almost all other peoples with reference to those of the United States—and vice versa—has the most detrimental influence. That is a place where the Department of Commerce could and should do a thorough job—not on the basis of theoretical, conflicting economics, but as a simple matter of trade. The study is needed at least as much to the North and the South in the Western Hemisphere as it is in any part of the Eastern. It would be well for both the Department of Commerce and the Department of Agriculture to recognize the fact that distribution is a far more important part of commerce than is production. Proper consideration of that fact of course entails full knowledge of the fundamental differences between production and distribution, arising from the fact that the former is based on physical science and the latter on social science, and that the equipment of the human race technologically has far outrun its sociologic development. It is for that reason that everything possible should be done, whether the arena of activity be a chemical conference or a propagandic session, to get a better understanding of the other fellow and to become better understood by him. The representation of the United States in foreign commerce is not particularly expert in either of those directions. Business, not government, should exert its capabilities toward improvement in that respect. The possible results would widely be worthwhile.

Breach in the Drug Trade

Because of all sorts of ideas and proposals and experiments in various areas of sociology and its political manifestations with relation to providing medical care for the public, it is highly desirable that trade relations in the drug business be as agreeable and as cordial as possible. Because of the widening differences of opinion between the makers of ready-to-take medicinal products and the state-licensed distributors of drugs over the sale of medicines by unlicensed merchants, the relations of the business have not been what is best for all concerned. The decision in the highly controversial litigation in New Jersey, which upholds the position of the manufacturers can bring things to such a pass that the drug business would be so seriously crippled by internal dissention and reprisals that it could be cut down to almost nothing under some scheme of what is popularly referred to as health insurance.

Recent trends in therapeutic methods have already substantially reduced the importance of pharmacy as a public service and, also, largely by reason of prices, have contributed fuel for the bonfires of those who advocate nationalized, or even less expansive governmental medical care. It can be expected that the further belittling of special training as a qualification for the serving of the medicinal needs of the public will be seized upon by the nationalizers and by those who feel that the federal drug law should go all the way to the consumer as a basis for a strenuous, even rabid, campaign for more law.

It is to be hoped, for the good of the public, as well as that of the drug business, that the chasm opened by the New Jersey division is not widened and deepened by inside digging to undermine one side or the other. The judge who decided the New Jersey case called the restriction of sales of nonhazardous packaged medicines "unreasonable." That, of course, is a very elastic term. It is equally applicable, in another sense, to the contention that the training of a pharmacist is of no value to the public. It would aptly apply also, in still another sense, to any reprisals designed to make the public at least suspicious of medicines sold by untrained purveyors.

The drug trade cannot afford to be unreasonable, in any respect, in its dealings among its several branches. Because of threats which are obvious to all who will see, this is no time for the trade to be a house divided. There is no reason why it should be.

For the Bookshelf

REPORT ON GERMANY, September 21, 1949 to July 31, 1952. Office of the U.S. High Commissioner for Germany. Paper; xvi+299 pages, 6 x 9 in.

This is the last in the series of reports by John J. McCloy and summarizes the developments during his term of office as high commissioner. It has, currently, a double interest. First, it has much worth knowing to say about what went on — and forward — in Germany during the three years with which it deals. Secondly, it provides a point of view from which to look at what has gone on there over the past nine months in comparison with what was forecast in the report and said in an appended statement by President Heuss of the German Federal Republic.

The scope of the report embraces political progress, economic recovery, public affairs program, Berlin—outpost of freedom, Allied postwar aims and Germany today, management and administration of the office of the U.S. High Commissioner for Germany. There is an informative chronology and a graphic annex of data on population, employment, gross national product, industry, production, consumption, wages, prices, domestic and foreign trade, financing, U.S. aid, and economic trends.

In the front of the book is a note: "All inquiries regarding this publication should be addressed to the Policy Report Secretary, OES, HICOG, APO 80, U.S. Army, c/o Postmaster, NY, NY."

The book was printed in Germany.

THE ACTIVITIES OF INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE FOUNDATION. Paper; 13 pages, 6x9 in. Pittsburgh: Mellon Institute.

THE GREATER INDUSTRIAL HEALTH — Transactions of the Main Session of the 17th Annual Meeting, Industrial Hygiene Foundation. Paper; 94 pages, 6x9 in. Pittsburgh: Industrial Hygiene Foundation of America. $1.50.

CHEMICAL, TOXICOLOGICAL CONFERENCE, ENGINEERING CONFERENCE. Transactions at the 17th Annual Meeting, Industrial Hygiene Foundation. Paper; 46 pages, 6x9 in. Pittsburgh: Industrial Hygiene Foundation of America. $1.

Because of the increasing public interest in all aspects of plans, processes, and performances in the variously defined areas of health services the work of the Industrial Hygiene Foundation deserves to be known fully to all who have a responsibility—not always recognized or accepted—toward others in the providing of such services. The foundation is a far-seeing and deep-delving organization earnestly devoted to the study and recommendation of means of advancing industrial health, improving working conditions, and bettering human relations. It offers professional assistance in those areas and it assists in the development of health programs in industrial organizations. It concerns itself with the medical, chemical, toxicological aspects of such undertakings. It combats air pollution and noise. It conducts broad research, and it provides information on legal phases of health problems.

The three publications mentioned above should be read by every industrial executive who recognizes the importance of health matters in that most important industrial problems — the human relations of employment.

Washington Talks It Over

—Continued from page 5

tion's total real output nearly one-fourth since that first postwar year. Despite the great rise in government outlays for national security since 1950, more than half the 1946-52 production gain was in output for private use.

Surplus Property Screening Plan

The Department of Defense is putting a new program into effect for screening and disposing of its surplus property. Officials hope that it will free valuable storage space now occupied by obsolete and unneeded material and reduce the need for constructing new warehouses.

Under the program, items of low value and low utilization potential will be screened only in the General Services Administration region in which the property is physically located. High value items will continue to be screened government-wide by General Services Administration. This change alone is expected to cut the time in half in screening surplus items for disposal.

Another innovation of the new program is that direct disposal is to be allowed within each military service without screening by other government agencies for items having an accumulated value of less than $100. This will eliminate the need for complete screening of approximately 65 percent of the items previously included.

A second look at the new program will be taken in six months to see where it can be extended and refined so as to further reduce time and paper work involved in the job of getting rid of materials no longer wanted or needed.

Scientific Personnel Roster

The National Science Foundation is well on the way towards drawing up the most comprehensive roster of scientific and technical personnel in this country ever before compiled. With the aid of four professional societies already at work and six others planning to take part in the program, up-to-date information on about 100,000 scientists and engineers is expected to be on hand by June, 1954, and by June, 1955, it is expected that registers will have been established in all major fields of science.

These registers will become basic tools for supply and demand studies for trained manpower in various fields of science. These decentralized registers will also serve as standby machinery which will aid in the event of an emergency in identifying and locating scientists with special skills. The registers are to be kept current by the societies participating in the compiling who will extend coverage to include newly trained specialized personnel and others not previously registered.

The four societies already engaged in the new program are:—American Geological Institute; American Institute of Biological Sciences; American Veterinary Medical Association, and Federation of Associated Societies for Experimental Biology. Others that have indicated a desire to participate in the program are:—American Mathematical Association, American Institute of Physics, American Chemical Society, American Meteorological Society, and Engineers Joint Council. The American Medical Association will cooperate with the biological societies in developing their registers.

Whale Oil Yield Rises

Whales taken during the recent 1952-53 Antaretic whaling season yielded over one-fourth more oil than those caught eight years ago. The yield of oil per blue-whale unit rose from 18.39 short tons in 1945-46 to 23.52 tons in the last season. Whales killed in recent seasons have been fatter, partly because of a later opening day for the whaling season. More efficient methods of oil extraction also are responsible for the greater yields.

Other observations made at the American Embassy, London, on the basis of a compilation of whale oil production data by the British Ministry of Food include:—(1) the length of the pelagic season has decreased from 122 days in 1946-47 to sixty-four days in 1951-52 and seventy-four days in 1952-53; (2) the increased yield of oil has resulted in an increase in total whale oil production even though the number of blue-whale units has been fixed at 16,000 by international agreement. Thus, although the total number of units caught in 1952-53 was 14,855, the production of whale oil was around 350,000 tons, or greater than the 338,000 tons in 1947-48 when 16,302 units were taken, and (3) the output of whale oil by expeditions of the participating countries show a sharp upward trend for the Russian and Japanese ships and a downward trend for Norwegian vessels. United Kingdom production also has tended downward, despite the increased daily processing capacity of her floating factories.

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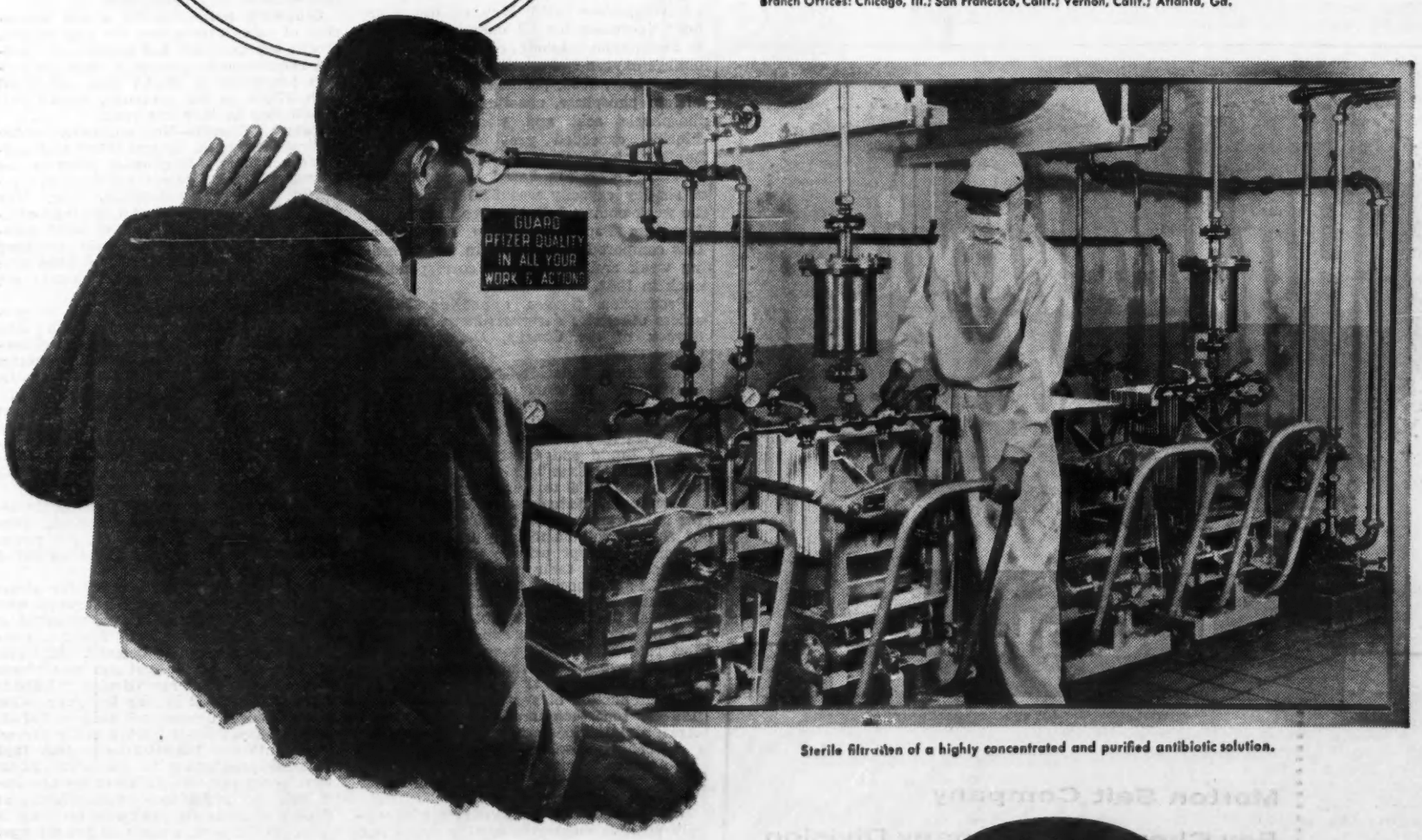

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Heavy Chemicals

Weakness in metallic tin resulted in a further decline for tin based chemicals and new lows for the year were established last week. The tin market has been under selling pressure since the first of the year and shows a decline of 43c. per pound since January. Debilitated conditions at primary supply sources abroad have seriously affected domestic prices. Lead was lifted fractionally under a strong demand for home and export uses. Zinc prices were still confused with most refiners abandoning the St. Louis basis and naming a delivered price. A firmer tone developed in quicksilver and it looked as though prices would respond to any improvement in consuming demand.

Several heavy tonnage chemicals are moving in good volume for this period of the year. Demand for hydrochloric and sulphuric acids did not appear as active as in the preceding week but producers were not complaining over the current movement. Deliveries of soda ash continued good with instances of short shipments on dense ash. Anhydrous ammonia remained definitely tight with no easement of government withdrawals in sight. A lot of bleaching powder is also moving for government account but the supply is not too short for civilian use. Calcium chloride demand was strong, particularly for midwest requirements. Chlorine, while available, was in spotty supply with stocks regulated by the extent of daily contract withdrawals.

May production of industrially important inorganic chemicals in the United States generally maintained the high levels reported for April, 1953, and were in most instances higher than those reported for May, 1952, according to the Bureau of the Census. In comparison with April figures, May production was higher for 24 of the 46 chemicals included in the release. While the output in May compared with the April, 1953, figure was slightly lower for 8 chemicals, the output for only 13 declined by more than 5 percent.

A comparison with May of last year shows increases for all chemicals except for ammonium sulphate, calcium arsenate, tonnage oxygen and tetrasodium pyrophosphate. May, 1952, production for dibasic calcium phosphate, caustic soda, chorine, phosphoric acid and phosphorus oxychloride exceeded previously reported monthly highs.

Paper production based on percentage of six-day capacity was 90.0 percent for the week ending July 11, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compared with 68.0R in the preceding week and 84.1 in the corresponding week in 1952.

Production figures appearing below, unless otherwise designated are from the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

Aluminum Chloride—Sales holding at satisfactory seasonal dimensions. May production of anhydrous was placed at 3,212 tons, compared with 3,112 in April and 1,514 tons in May last year. May output of liquid and crystals amounted to 1,099 tons, against 1,534 in the preceding month and 1,399 tons in May 1952.

Ammonia, Anhydrous—Military needs for anhydrous ammonia during the month of August will be met by requiring producers to accept priority orders on pro rata shares of their production capacity, N.P.A. announced. According to trade estimates, the government at present is using at the rate of 200,000 tons a year and by next Spring is expected to use at the rate of 300,000 tons yearly. These government withdrawals are contributing to the market's tight supply condition. May production of synthetic amounted to 192,424 tons, compared with 188,173 in April and 165,105 tons in May last year.

Bleaching Powder — Continued available at the former price although it was stated the government is still calling for sizable quantities.

Calcium Carbide—Market firm with supply position comfortable. May production of commercial showed 69,703 tons, compared with 68,391 in the previous month and 58,380 in May 1952.

Calcium Chloride—Going good for dust control under the continuance of dry weather. Shipments moving mostly on time except where labor shortage has caused slight delay in loading cars in a few instances.

Calcium Phosphate — May production established a new monthly high. The total showed 9,062 tons, compared with 7,766 in April and 5,056 in May 1952.

Carbon Dioxide — May production amounted to 15,214 tons of liquid and gas, against a revised total of 13,681 in April and 13,050 tons in May last year. Solid, dry ice, output showed a seasonal increase in May to 50,980 tons, compared with 38,142 in the preceding month and 50,529 tons in May 1952.

Chlorine—Demand described as good with stocks available but somewhat spotty, due to the extent of daily contract withdrawals. May production of chlorine gas was the highest for any month on record. The total stood at 240,867 tons, compared with a revised amount of 235,596 in April and 214,128 tons in May last year. Stocks on hand May 31 were 29,203 tons, against 20,088 on April 30 and 17,306 tons May-31, 1952.

Copper Sulphate—No improvement in agricultural demand could be noted during the closing days of July. Maine, a usual active spot at this period of the year, has not been required to spray so far although potato plantings are much larger than in 1952. Industrial demand has been good and showed no reflection of vacation slowdowns to date. Export sales remained spotty and not of much importance. The supply is adequate in general with occasional short spots noted in certain grades of crystals. Prices continued firm and unchanged.

Glauber's Salt—Showed a fair aggregate of sales throughout the past month. Stocks not excessive but capable of meeting requirements promptly. May production amounted to 18,385 tons, compared with 17,601 in the preceding month and 10,500 tons in May last year.

Potash, Caustic—Not unusually active during the month. It was stated that consumers built up inventories prior to the advance in price July 1 and have not required much replenishment to date. May production was placed at 7,534 tons of liquid containing 1,978 tons of solid, compared with 7,346 tons of liquid including 1,726 tons of solid in April and 5,996 tons of liquid in May, 1952, solid content not available.

Potassium Carbonate—Closing of several glass plants temporarily during the month held down shipments of this chemical. Consumers replenished inventories before the price advance July 1 and the market has been a relatively quiet affair.

Potassium Chlorate—Match factories have taken on stocks as necessity required but there was no particular urgency to demand. May production showed 762 tons compared with 738 in the preceding month and 692 tons in May 1952.

Potassium Stannate—Decline in tin accounted for lower prices last week. Producers named 62.3c. to 68.9c. per pound f.o.b. works. Prices are based on tin at 79c. per pound.

Soda Ash—Strong demand for dense ash kept the supply snug last week with instances of short shipments reported in some producing quarters. Light ash appeared to be about in balance. May production of finished light ash was placed at 224,686 tons, compared with 219,613 in April and 172,432 in May last year. Output of finished dense ash showed 157,752 tons in May, against 160,919 in the preceding month and 140,610 tons in May 1952. Natural production in May was 32,521 tons, compared with 42,306 in the previous month and 29,640 tons in May last year. Stocks of finished light ash on May 31 were 50,332 tons, against 30,239 on April 30. Stocks of dense ash at the end of May were 45,202 tons, April 30 stocks not available. Stocks of natural soda ash on May 31 were 32,470 tons, compared with 35,545 on April 30.

Soda, Caustic—Market firm under a steady demand. May production by the electrolytic process showed 238,596 tons of liquid containing 21,451 tons of solid which is a new high monthly record. April

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Advanced

Lead, ½c. per lb.

Reduced

Potassium stannate, .8c. per lb.
Sodium stannate, .9c. per lb.
Tin chloride, 1.2c. per lb.
Crystals, 1c. per lb.
Metal, ¾c. per lb.
Sulphate, 1.2c. per lb.
Tetrachloride, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 26, 1952
98.35	98.35	97.63	94.84

(*For Current Prices see page* 9)

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output was revised to 232,189 tons of liquid including 24,211 tons of solid and in May last year 207,502 tons of liquid containing 29,426 tons of solid were produced. The lime-soda process amounted to 49,620 tons of liquid including 13,019 tons of solid in May, compared with 46,781 tons of liquid containing 11,521 tons of solid in April and 43,044 tons of liquid including 10,437 tons of solid in May 1952.

Sodium Bicarbonate—May production was about the same as April. The total stood at 9,039 tons of refined in May, compared with 9,000 in April and 7,382 tons in May last year. Stocks on May 31 were 3,571 tons, against 3,071 on April 30.

Sodium Phosphates — Production of monobasic in May was placed at 1,612 tons, compared with 1,832 in the preceding month and 1,537 tons in May last year. Tribasic output in May showed 4,,748 tons, against 5,290 in April and 4,309 tons in May 1952. Meta production amounted to 4,440 tons in May compared with 4,280 in the previous month and 3,636 tons in May 1952.

Sodium Silicate — Shipments reached satisfactory seasonal dimensions during the past month. May production of soluble silicate glass, liquid and solid anhydrous amounted to 54,037 tons, compared with 57,708 in April and 38,565 tons in May last year.

Sodium Stannate — Priced lower at 45.1c. to 50.5c. per pound, works. Decline in the metal accounted for the downward revision. Prices are based on tin at 79c. per pound.

Sulphur — Third-quarter 1953 export quotas for crude and refined sulphur have been set at 250,000 and 15,000 long tons, respectively, the Office of International Trade has announced. OIT also stated that, effective July 1, 1953, quantitative quota limitations were removed from export of conditioned sulphur and other forms of agricultural sulphur (Schedule B No. 820589). Previous export quotas for crude and refined sulphur have been fully licensed each quarter, but the export demand for conditioned sulphur diminished appreciably in the second quarter. Consequently, it was felt that quantitative controls of conditioned sulphur could be discontinued.

The third-quarter quota for crude sulphur is 17,500 long tons higher than the second-quarter quota, and for refined sulphur, 2,500 long tons higher. The amount of crude sulphur available for export during the third quarter is approximately the same as the quarterly average for 1950, prior to the establishment of quantitative quotas, and the refined sulphur quota exceeds the 1950 quarterly average. OIT stated that fourth-quarter 1953 export control levels cannot be established at this time but must await further review.

Tin Chemicals—Prices lower in line with a decline in the metal. Producers quote chloride at 78.7c. to 99.4c. per pound, crystals 69.5c. to 79c., sulphate 84.8c. to 86.8c. and tetrachloride at 69.1c. to 70.1c. per pound, all f.o.b. the works. Above prices are based on tin at 79c. per pound.

Acids

Hydrochloric—May production did not show much variation from April. Output showed 65,890 tons including 14,882 tons made from salt and acid, 12,542 from chlorine and hydrogen and 38,466 tons as byproduct and from other sources. The April total was placed at 65,270 tons and in May last year 50,669 tons were produced.

Hydrofluoric—Production has kept the supply about in balance with demand. May output of anhydrous and technical was placed at 4,184 tons, compared with 4,561 in the preceding month and 2,758 tons in May 1952.

Nitric—Sales volume good with little variation from the previous month. May production amounted to 134,352 tons, compared with 141,444 in April and 128,065 tons in May last year.

Oxalic—Sales this month were of somewhat better volume than noted in June. Producers' inventories have been kept at a level to meet requirements promptly. Prices have followed a steady course.

Sulphuric—Buying interest was not as active at the close as at the beginning of the month and the general movement was slower. Repair work at one leading producing unit has been completed and another will be shortly. Current requirements have been leveled off promptly and the overall supply is described as adequate. Gross production during May amounted to 1,257,513 tons including 264,695 made by the chamber process and 992,818 tons by the contact process. The gross for April was 1,206,913 tons and for May last year 1,109,076 tons. Spent acid used in fortification in May was 88,-

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113 tons, compared with 87,676 in April and 68,589 in May 1952.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum—During May domestic production of primary aluminum totaled 105,464 tons, according to the Bureau of Mines. Since January, month-end stocks of primary pig increased about 125 percent. Regardless of this increase, total inventory represented only slightly more than six days output at the current rate. April net imports of metals and alloys in crude form and plates, sheets, bars, etc., totaled 24,182 short tons. Net receipts of aluminum covering the January-April 1953 period were 121,001 tons, far exceeding 35,596 tons imported during the corresponding period of 1952. Canada continued to supply the largest percentage of imports.

The United Kingdom Government returned the import of aluminum from public to private trading on July 1. About 80 percent of Britain's aluminum imports in recent years has been supplied by Canada. From the beginning of July, and for the first time in 13 years, Canada will offer aluminum to the private trade instead of to Government buyers. The United Kingdom Ministry of Material, however, will continue to buy any quantities of the metal contracted for which are not bought by private importers.

Chromite—Imports of all grades of chromite rose during April for an overall increase of 19 percent, according to the Bureau of Census. Chemical imports jumped 90 percent above March to reach the highest point since last November; metallurgical imports gained 12 percent and refractory 21 percent. The Union of South Africa was the leading source of chromite, supplying 27 percent of the total. Metallurgical ore comprised 66 percent of the total imports with the major portion being supplied by Southern Rhodesia (30 percent), Turkey (28 percent), and the Union of South Africa (23 percent); the remained came from New Caledonia (8 percent), the Philippines (6 percent), Yugoslavia (4 percent) and Pakistan (1 percent). The Philippines remained the chief source of refractory ore, supplying 78 percent of the total, Cuba (9 percent), the Union of South Africa (7 percent), Southern Rhodesia (4 percent) and India (2 percent) supplied the remainder. All chemical ore came from the Union of South Africa.

Copper—Buying interest continued of satisfactory dimensions. Trade estimates indicated that slightly over 62,000 tons have been booked for July, 15,000 for August and around 4,000 tons for September. Electrolytic was unchanged at 29¾c. to 30c. per pound delivered Valley basis.

Lead—Priced higher at 14c. per pound in New York and at 13.80c. in St. Louis. Producers reported a strong demand at the higher price and the market closed firm.

Magnesium—Production of primary magnesium during the second quarterly period of 1953 was 26,153 tons, according to the Bureau of Mines. This was 3,185 tons lower than the production in the first quarterly period of 1953. Shipments during the second quarter of 1953 exceeded production by 57 tons, leaving producers' stocks at 2,502 tons at the end of June. The six Government-owned plants produced at the rate of 80 percent of their total rated capacity during the second quarter of 1953. In conformance with the directive of the Munitions Board, dated April 7, 1953, concerning the six reactivated Government-owned plants, production of magnesium for defense had ceased by June 30 at the Painesville, Ohio; Wingdale, New York; Canaan, Connecticut, and Spokane, Washington, plants. The Manteca, California, plant was scheduled to close in July. The Velasco, Texas, plant continued in operation until June 30, 1954, under extension of the present contract.

Nickel — Third-quarter 1953 export quotas for nickel have been announced by the Office of International Trade. A total quota of 110,000 pounds (nickel content) has been established for six categories: In addition, a third-quarter quota of 20,000 pounds (nickel content) has been established for new nickel catalyst, including nickel aluminum types (Schedule B Nos. 619159 and 619950); 20,000 pounds for nickel-chrome electric resistance wire, including insulated wire (B Nos. 654508 and 709885); 40,000 pounds for nickel and nickel alloy welding rods, not over 60 percent nickel contained for cast iron welding (B No. 619039); and 20,000 pounds for reagent grade nickel chemicals, nickel salts of organic compounds, and other nickel salts and compounds (B Nos. 829970, 839750 and 839900).

Quicksilver—Sales still slow but inquiry increasing. Sellers gave round quantities, 100 flasks, at $190 spot and smaller lots at $191 to $192 per flask. The final tone was firm with stocks mostly in strong hands.

Tin — Bolivian tin exports are higher than they have been since 1948, the International Tin Study Group reported.

Total Bolivian tin exports for the first five months of 1953 have been at an annual rate of nearly 37,000 tons. During April Bolivian exports fell to 3,536 tons, compared with 4,934 tons in March. But the March figure was abnormally high and even the April figure was well above the monthly average of the last seven years. World mine production in April was 14,500 long tons, compared with 16,200 long tons in March. The world total for May is expected to equal it.

Prices continued to follow a downward course last week, establishing a new low level for the year to date. Consumer buying remained quiet with occasional sales at 80¼c. per pound for grade A in the late trading.

Zinc — Prices remained unsettled last week with another producer abandoning the East St. Louis basis of 11c. per pound for prime western and naming a flat price of 11½c. delivered. Other sellers named 11¼c. delivered East of the Continental Divide and 11½c. West. The extreme range extended from 11c. East St. Louis to 11½c. per pound delivered.

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Du Pont Develops a New High-Tenacity Rayon Yarn

A new high-tenacity rayon yarn to be sold under the trade-mark "Super Cordura" which is said to provide added strength and toughness in automobile and truck tires has been developed by the textile fibers department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.

Dr. L. S. Sinness, director of the department's sales, described the development of the new tire yarn as the greatest single improvement in high-tenacity rayon since duPont introduced "Cordura" rayon tire yarn in 1935. "'Super Cordura' is 20 percent stronger and has substantially greater fatigue resistance than existing high-tenacity yarn," Dr. Sinness said. "It is designed to provide the safer, stronger tires demanded by the trend to high-powered automotive engines and high-speed super highways.

"To achieve this added toughness a basic change in rayon manufacture was required," Dr. Sinness declared. "'Super Cordura' even has a differently shaped filament cross-section, which, under microscopic examination, shows as being predominantly skin. It is the skin that gives the toughness to the fiber." He announced that a unit of the company's Spruance rayon plant at Richmond, Va., is being converted to produce "Super Cordura." He said the unit will not be in full production until January, 1954, but emphasized that first shipments of the new yarn will be made in September.

Caustic Soda from Hooker Is Available in New Jersey

Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., has announced the availability of 50 percent strength liquid caustic soda from new storage and distributing facilities located at Hudson Tank Storage, Weehawken, N. J. With storage capacity of over 1,000,000 gallons, the new facilities offer shorter delivery time for tank car caustic in the New York-northern New Jersey area, than by rail directly from Niagara Falls. Taking advantage of its location on the inland waterway, Hooker ships liquid caustic by tank barge to Hudson Tank Storage.

Sherritt Gordon Appoints

Sherritt Gordon Mines, Ltd., has announced the appointment of Sydney Nashner as technical assistant to the president. Mr. Nashner was formerly associated with Chemical Construction Corporation and has been responsible for the design of the new Sherritt Gordon nickel refinery at Port Saskatchewan, Alberta.

Caustic Soda Manual Offered

A completely new sixty-four-page illustrated manual, "Caustic Soda," has been compiled by the technical staffs of the Columbia-Southern Chemical Corporation, wholly-owned subsidiary of Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Chapters are devoted to caustic soda production and uses, methods of manufacture, forms and grades, shipping and handling and comparative economics of solid and liquid caustic. A technical data section includes tables and charts, outlines the properties of caustic soda and provides complete data on methods of analysis and mixing caustic soda solutions. The manual may be had by writing on company letterhead to Columbia-Southern at 420 Fort Duquesne boulevard, Pittsburgh 22.

Crown Selects Carlson

The appointment of Ralph V. Carlson, jr., as southern New England sales representative for Crown Chemical Corporation, Providence, R. I., has been announced. Mr. Carlson will cover Rhode Island, Connecticut and parts of Massachusetts. He will make his headquarters in Providence.

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Dewey & Almy Appointee

John G. Broughton, jr., has been promoted to head midwest sales for the organic chemicals division of Dewey & Almy Chemical Company, Cambridge, Mass. Mr. Broughton will handle sales of all "Darex" organic chemicals to the paint, paper, textile, rubber and chemical industries in the midwest. He will headquarter at Dewey & Almy's plant in Chicago. Prior to joining Dewey & Almy in 1952 as a salesman, Mr. Broughton was a technical sales representative for Shell Chemical Corporation, and before that was with Eastman Kodak Company.

G-E Selects Arnett As Head of New Unit

A unique engineering organization that will be concerned only with the future and will be completely free from current production problems has been established by General Electric Company's laminated and insulating products department in Coshocton, Ohio. Earl F. Arnett, former supervisor of manufacturing engineering, has been named supervisor of the new unit, according to an announcement by Dr. James J. Pyle, manager of engineering for the department.

Called the advance and development engineering unit, Mr. Arnett's organization will devote full attention to the development of future manufacturing processes and new products in the company's line of "G-E Textolite" decorative laminates, industrial laminates and insulating materials. This advance engineering work will be closely co-ordinated with requirements foreseen by the department's marketing organization for the next five years, Dr. Pyle said.

Mr. Arnett joined General Electric as a chemist in the chemical division's new product development laboratory at Pittsfield, Mass., in 1940. He subsequently headed the laboratory's pilot plant operations and went to Coshocton in 1951 as supervisor of manufacturing engineering. Mr. Arnett was formerly with Three Rivers Oil Refining Company in Texas and Standard Oil Company at Baton Rouge, La.

Rayonier, Inc., Constructing Office Building in Jesup, Ga.

Rayonier, Inc., currently constructing a $25,000,000 chemical cellulose plant in Jesup, Ga., is soon to build an office building on Walnut street between Whaley and Wayne streets, according to Russell F. Erickson, vice-president in charge of engineering.

The new building, to house the company's southeast area office, will be single story brick, covering approximately 4,200 square feet, Mr. Erickson said. Architecturally it will follow a design similar to that of the administrative offices located at the plant site. Construction is scheduled to begin about August 1. The new office building will house the purchasing, traffic, industrial relations, and area comptroller's departments for Rayonier's operations in Georgia and Florida.

Kimble Post to Mulford

R. H. Mulford, a vice-president of Owens-Illinois Glass Company, Toledo Ohio, has been elected vice-president and general manager of Kimble Glass Company, a subsidiary. Mr. Mulford, formerly director of Owens-Illinois' department of personnel administration, succeeds S.J. McGiveran whose new responsibilities will be announced at a later date. Mr. Mulford will report to C. R. Megowen, president of Owens-Illinois, who is also chairman and president of Kimble Glass.

Calco Names Alan Kling Assistant Safety Director

Alan L. Kling has been appointed assistant safety director of American Cyanamid Company, New York, it has been announced by H. C. Little, assistant to the president. In his new position, Mr. Kling will assist Stanley F. Spence, the firm's safety director, in the planning and administration of the company's safety and fire prevention program.

Mr. Kling joined Cyanamid in 1951, and was in charge of safety, security and fire protection at the Bridgeville, Pa., plant prior to his new post. He was formerly assistant director of Atlantic Research Associates and at one time was in charge of the laboratory of Zenith Products.

Pennsalt Promotes Baldwin

James G. Baldwin has been appointed district sales manager in charge of the Los Angeles office of Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company of Washington. Mr. Baldwin will be in charge of heavy chemicals in the California area. Since starting with Pennsalt in 1948, Mr. Baldwin has handled a variety of appointments in both technical and sales work.

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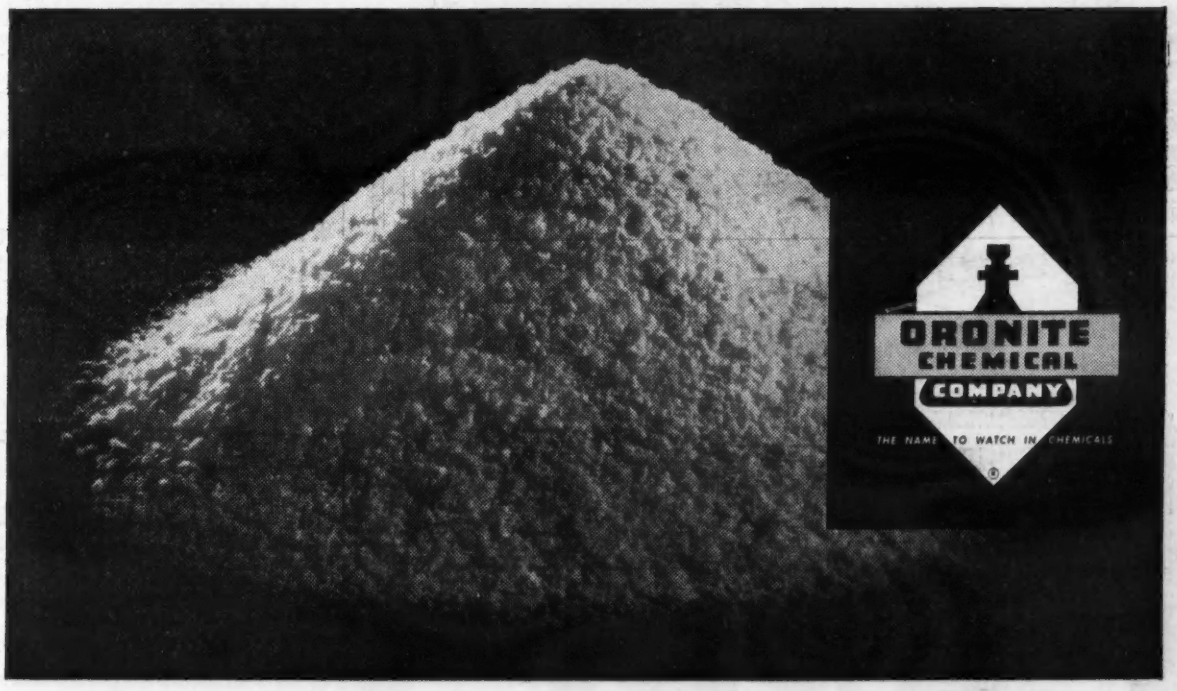

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Detergent for Dry Cleaning Offered by Pennsylvania Salt

"Pennsalt Power-Pak," a new detergent which is said to give unusually high moisture control in dry cleaning charge systems, is being introduced by the dry cleaning and laundry department of Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia.

The product is a new type of detergent formulation designed specifically for use in strong soap or supercharged dry cleaning systems, using either petroleum or synthetic solvents. Because of its unique formulation, one of "Power-Pak's" biggest advantages is in its ability to control moisture, the company states. It breaks down and disperses moisture throughout the system, thus permitting the use of larger amounts of moisture than were previously considered possible.

This action increases the removal of water soluble stains in the washer and thereby materially reduces spotting and, in a number of plants, has virtually eliminated wet cleaning, Pennsalt said. The control of the moisture also eliminates shrinkage, breaking, or water stain, even when the moisture content is increased. Because of the extended moisture control, "Power-Pak" also materially reduces problems of distillation and filtering.

Koppers Co. Establishes District Office in Atlanta

Establishment of a new southern district sales office and appointment of a manager have been announced by C. H. Pottenger, sales manager of the chemical division of Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Leo J. Diamond will be manager of the office, which starts operations August 1 in Room 1029 of the Healey Building, Atlanta, Ga. Koppers has established this new office to give on-the-spot sales coverage and service to its southern customers. Territories serviced from this office include Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, and Louisiana. Mr. Diamond was formerly a sales representative for the division, working out of the New England district sales office.

Warwick Appoints Agent

Warwick Chemical Company, a division of Sun Chemical Corporation, Long Island City, N. Y., has announced the appointment of J. G. Roger Chemical Company, Inc., Baltimore, Md., as sales agent for Warwick's industrial chemicals. The Roger organization will handle Warwick's complete line of surfactants and organic sequestering agents exclusively in Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia, West Virginia, and Virginia.

Cyanamid Southern Regional Office Is Moved to New Location in Mobile

The southern regional office of American Cyanamid Company's paper chemicals department has moved to new offices at 161 St. Michael street, Mobile, Ala., according to an announcement by K. E. Youngchild, manager of the region. A. R. Skelton and John L. Dillon, who handle sales and technical service for the department, are headquartered in the new offices. R. S. Meade and H. P. Bearden will continue to serve customers from the Charlotte, N. C., office.

Diamonds for Industry Use Freed From Quota Curbs

Exports of industrial diamonds and certain items incorporating such industrial stones will be licensed for during the third and fourth quarters 1953 without quota restrictions, the Office of International Trade announced last week. This action does not apply to diamond crushing bort, dust, powder, and grinding compounds.

The improved supply of industrial diamonds has made this relaxation possible, OIT said. They have been under export quota control for the past several years. Although quota restrictions have been removed, validated export licenses will continue to be required for all shipments of industrial diamonds in the third and fourth quarters.

Gallowhur Adds Fleischmann to Bd.

Julius Fleischmann has been elected a director of Gallowhur Chemical Corporation, New York, has been announced by George Gallowhur, president.

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Reagent C.P.
Magnesium Nitrate
Zinc Nitrate - xyls.
Zinc Nitrate - sol.
Litho boiled acid
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Monsanto Appoints Leppert To Engineering Research

George Leppert has been appointed manager of the newly created engineering research section of the general engineering department of Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo. The company has also announced the appointment of Russell L. Miller as production manager of the Merrimac Division, Everett, Mass.

Several sales organization changes in the phosphate division have also been announced. R. H. Baugh, branch manager at Cleveland, Ohio, will become manager of administrative services in the division general offices in St. Louis. E. A. McAdam, resident salesman in Houston, Tex., will become branch manager in Cleveland. This office, which for several years has operated as an independent branch office, now will come under the jurisdiction of the Detroit, Mich., office.

O. L. Ryser of the division's Chicago office will succeed Mr. McAdam at Houston. Mr. Ryser will be succeeded in Chicago by D. E. Witt. H. P. Walmsley, branch manager of the division's Detroit office, will become district manager with supervision over the Detroit, Cleveland and Cincinnati offices and J. R. Harrington will become branch manager of the Cincinnati office.

Davison Industrial Chemicals Div. Sales Offices Set Up

Sales expansion in the industrial chemicals division of Davison Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, Md., has led to the establishment of three new sales offices under the direction of resident field service engineers, it has been announced. Each office is the center of a sales region covering several states.

Representatives with their addresses are:—C. E. Meginnis, 19 South LaSalle street, Chicago; C. Victor Bolles, Davison Chemical Corporation, Lake Charles, La.; and E. Kyle Ruble, Atlas Building, Columbus, Ohio. Territories covered by these representatives were formerly serviced out of Baltimore headquarters.

O-Phenylphenol Development Reported by Dow Chemical

A new grade of o-phenylphenol in the form of white flakes and essentially colorless and odorless is now available for use in the industrial preservative field, according to an announcement by Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich. The new product is called o-phenylphenol, purified. In addition to reducing taste and odor characteristics of the technical grade, the product is a crystalline flake that retains its whiteness.

Gen'l Tire Names Kleinhans

Appointment of J. A. Kleinhans as factory manager of the Mogadore, Ohio, plant of General Tire & Rubber Company's chemical division has been announced by R. B. Wittenberg, general manager of the division. Mr. Kleinhans, a veteran of seventeen years in chemical production and management activities, succeeds Pete Knapp, jr., who has been named industrial relations manager for the plant which General will soon build at Ashtabula, Ohio. Mr. Kleinhans' last position was manager of inorganic production for J. T. Baker Chemical Company, Phillipsburg, N. J., where he had been employed since 1936.

Distillation Products Adds 2

Appointment of William J. Simcox to the Chicago office and Charles B. Collins to the Eastman organic chemicals department has been announced by Graham C. Mees, vice-president in charge of sales, Distillation Products Industries, a division of Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y.

Disque, Drexel Engineering Dean, To Retire; Bowman Successor

Dr. Robert S. Disque, dean of the faculty and since 1933 dean of the College of Engineering of Drexel Institute of Technology, Philadelphia, will retire August 31, and Prof. Harry L. Bowman, head of the department of civil engineering, will succeed him in both posts, according to an announcement last week by Dr. James Creese, institute president. Dr. Creese also announced that the trustees of the institute have named Dr. Disque, who has been associated with the institute since 1919, to be dean emeritus and professor emeritus of electrical engineering.

Lab. Gravity Ovens Redesigned

Blue "M" Electric Company, Chicago, has announced the release of its newly redesigned series of electric utility laboratory gravity ovens for analytical laboratory and general laboratory work in the chemical, medical, and metallurgical field, involving baking, drying, preheating, aging, sterilization, conditioning and tempering.

Chemstrand Chooses Peebles

Appointment of Dr. Leighton H. Peebles, jr., as chemist in the research and development department of Chemstrand Corporation, Decatur, Ala., has been announced. Dr. Peebles had been a research assistant at Massachusetts Institute of Technology and a research chemist with Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc., Murray Hill, N. J.

Trade Briefs

Shell Oil Company has decided on Anacortes, Wash., as the site for its new northwest refinery.

Dr. James H. Wiegand has been named assistant chairman of the department of chemistry and chemical engineering at Southwest Research Institute.

Interchemical Corporation has established a scholarship fund in chemistry and chemical engineering at Illinois Institute of Technology.

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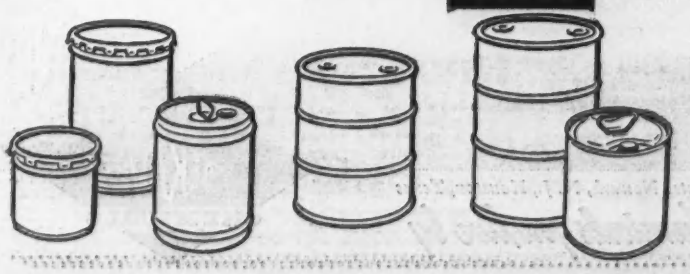

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Agricultural Chemicals

Index advanced slightly last week to 112.11 from 112.08 in the preceding period. Prices were lifted for dried blood in Chicago and for tankage both here and in the midwest. The advances were occasioned by an increased demand from the stockfeed trade. According to trade reports, the prolonged dry weather in many sections has seriously injured forage crops and live stock interests have been required to place more nutrition in their feed supplies. It was pointed out also that production has been cutback by a slowdown in demand for meat as a result of the recent increase in prices. There was a better demand for domestic steamed bone meal but the buying movement was not of sufficient dimensions to increase the price.

Shipments of normal superphosphate are not unusually heavying and are not expected to increase much until the Fall season. There is no scarcity of stocks at present. While contract renewals of potassium muriate were a bit slower this year, it is stated that most of the major producers have their output under contract. Calcium ammonium nitrate was available at $51.25 per ton f.o.b. cars and the trade appeared confident this price would stick. No easement could be noted in the supply of ammonium nitrate. There is some imported ammonium sulphate of foreign make around but domestic is said to be moving out for higher nitrogen mixtures.

Market Trends

Advanced

Blood, dried, Chicago, 25c. per unit of ammonia.
Tankage, 25c. per unit of ammonia.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 25, 1952
112.11	112.08	111.09	113.90

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Fertilizer Materials

Ammonium Sulphate — According to trade reports, no important stocks of coke-oven sulphate were carried over on July 1. Shipments are going forward for high nitrogen mixtures and stocks are not too flush at present. Imported material is available at $47 per ton in bulk, c.i.f. eastern ports.

Bone Meal — Some improvement in stockfeed demand had a steadying effect on prices. Sales of domestic steamed were reported at $60 per ton bagged in carlots, works.

Castor Pomace — Demand continued slow with the price unchanged at $31 per ton for carlots at the works.

Dried Blood—Prices were fractionally higher, in Chicago the market responding to an improved demand for stockfeed use. Sales in the midwest were reported at $5.25 per unit of ammonia. New York remained steady at $5.

Fish Meal—Menhaden not unusually active with sellers maintaining former views. Imports of fish meal for feed and fertilizer during April, 1953, amounted to 11,628 tons compared with 19,529 tons for the same month in 1952, according to the Department of the Interior.

Hoof Meal—Occasional sales were reported for industrial use at $6 per unit of ammonia, Chicago basis. The market closed the week about steady at this figure.

Lime—Sales by producers for agricultural use in April were placed at 39,194 tons by the Bureau of Mines. This amount included 9,675 tons of quicklime and 29,519 of hydrated lime. Total sales for March were 30,253 tons and sales for April last year were 43,334 tons.

Phosphate Rock—Market position remained firm under a seasonal domestic demand. Supply situation has improved somewhat over that of a month ago. No new export sales of importance were reported.

Potassium Muriate—Most of domestic production is now under contract for 1953-54. According to trade reports, renewals were a little slower than usual. Withdrawals are not very heavy at present but are considered about seasonably normal.

Sodium Nitrate—Shipments to farmers in the northern area have continued good regardless of the dry weather. This is said to be the result of irregation installed by many truck farmers. The season in the South is now over. Supply position remained comfortable.

Superphosphate — Domestic production of superphosphate during the month of May totaled 858,077 short tons for normal, 93,917 tons for concentrated, and 1,824 tons for wet-base goods, according to the Bureau of the Census. In comparison with April's output, these figures represent a decrease of 12 percent for normal and an increase of 8 percent for the concentrated grade. Production during the 1953 season (July through May) was 26 percent greater for concentrated and 20 percent less for wet-base goods, while the output of normal superphosphate remained the same as in the 1952 season.

May shipments of normal superphosphate were 39 percent less and concentrated 13 percent less than the amounts shipped in April. However, the May figure for concentrated superphosphate represents an increase of 19 percent over the May, 1952, shipments and that for the normal grade a decrease of 10 percent. During the 11 months of the 1953 season, 1 percent more normal superphosphate and 28 percent more of the concentrated grade were shipped than during the same period of the 1952 season. Shipments of wet-base goods, however, were 9 percent less than the amounts for the corresponding period in 1952.

Stocks on hand at the end of May increased 9 percent for normal to 447,589 tons, 28 percent for concentrated to 77,498 tons, and declined 12 percent for wet-base goods to 9,035 tons. The quantities of normal and concentrated superphosphate held at the end of May, 1953, were, however, slightly lower than the stocks held on May 31, 1952.

Tankage — Market fractionally higher under improvement in consuming demand. Sales in New York were reported at $5.25 per unit of ammonia and at $6 in Chicago. Cutback production was also said to have contributed strength to the market.

Los Angeles Market

Los Angeles.—The local market remained dull over the week with little or no buying interest evidenced. The present slack season was expected to obtain for another four or five weeks. The domestic fish meal market continued firm with first shipments of Alaskan herring meal expected by the end of this month; Canadian herring production has been extremely light with no offerings to date. Price quotations were unchanged over previous listings as follows:—Ammonium nitrate—$28.30 per ton, domestic, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $89.84 per ton, Canadian material, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Ammonium phosphate—$80.14 per ton, in bags, 16/20 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $107.64 per ton, in bags, 11/48 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Both Canadian material.

Pesticides

Boll weevil infestations are heavy in the Carolinas, Virginia, Georgia and Alabama, according to the latest government report. This condition has kept the channel open for insecticides in this area, with demand from other sections spotty and down substantially in the southwest, where the drought is still serious. Prices while a bit steadier were unchanged. Producers reported a good movement of parathion for southeastern use and demand for toxaphene has permitted a substantial reduction of first hand inventories.

Demand for the new synthetic, malathon, is said to be exceeding production. Cryolite held at 10½c. per pound for carlots. Cotton dust was unchanged at 8c. and DDT and BHC were available at former prices. The sodium chlorate weed-control formulations commanded attention for late Summer and Fall shipments. Competitive conditions were still current in 2,4-D.

The Israel Government has announced the successful destruction of the swarms of locusts that invaded the country during the latter part of May. The swarms were scattered over an area of 600,000 donums (4,046 donums=1 acre) during the peak of the invasion, and about 12,000 donums throughout the Western Negev are now strewn with the dead insects, according to the Plant Protection Division of the Ministry of Agriculture. The locusts were checked before inflicting severe damage, although some of them devastated fields, gardens, and trees at some of the communal settlements.

Calcium Arsenate—Production of commercial in May was placed at 216 tons by the Census Bureau. April ouptut was revised to 276 tons and in May last year 442 tons were produced. Lead arsenate production in May was 964 tons of basic and acid, compared with 1,444 in the preceding month and 279 tons in May, 1952.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Meyer Company Formed As Salt Lake City Firm

Formation of Wilson & Geo. Meyer & Co. Intermountain, with head offices in Salt Lake City, Utah, has been announced. The new company will act as distributors for the phosphatic fertilizer products of the plant of Western Phosphates, Inc., which is scheduled for completion at Garfield, Utah, early next year.

John Foster has been named manager of the new firm's Salt Lake City offices, while John N. Hooper succeeds him as manager of the Portland, Ore., offices. Other officers of the new firm include:—Executive vice-president, L. N. West; vice-president and sales manager, Ralph S. Waltz; vice-president, Thomas Harris; secretary, Jeffery W. Meyer and treasurer, Theodoe I. Stone. N. A. Carlsen has been appointed to the Seattle, Wash., staff of the Meyer firm and Thomas R. Cushing has been appointed to the San Francisco office, where he will assist Mr. Waltz, manager of the fertilizer department.

Crystal Urea Booklet Available

A new booklet presenting the chemical and physical properties of crystal urea (carbamide), has been made available to the chemical and plastics industry by the nitrogen division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York. The booklet lists possible new uses of the chemical in addition to present applications. Data on solubility and specific gravity of solutions are also included. Copies of the booklet may be obtained by writing the division at 40 Rector street, New York 6.

Nitrogen Solution Offered By Allied Chemical Unit

A new direct application nitrogen solution, "Sodan," the first to contain nitrate of soda, has been introduced to agriculture, it has been announced by the nitrogen division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York.

The first tank cars of "Sodan" have been shipped to southern and midwestern areas. It will be applied on pastures and small grains and on row crops such as corn, cotton and vegetables. According to the producer, the new solution will afford farmers a safe, easily handled, economical means of applying supplemental nitrogen. "Sodan" is a clear, colorless liquid containing approximately 20 percent nitrogen, in the form of sodium nitrate and ammonium nitrate.

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Consulting Entomologist, Agricultural Technologist

About the author . . .

Dr. de Ong brings to this book a vast knowledge of entomology and the insecticide industry born of 33 years of close association with laboratory and industrial research development. He was in charge of entomology at University Farm, Davis, California, where he taught research and extension work in insect control and insecticides. Then for seven years, he was director of the Insecticide Laboratory of the University of California at Berkeley.

For the past twenty years, during ten of which he acted as Secretary-Treasurer to the Pacific Insecticide Institute, his consulting work for many of the largest companies in the country has kept him in close touch with major problems, research and new developments, and has earned him an outstanding reputation. In addition to his many technical papers and bulletins, his long association with growers, manufacturers and officials, and his establishment of the industry advisory committees among manufacturers throughout the United States for the O.P.A., Dr. de Ong has written many amendments to the laws pertaining to insecticides in the western states.

Written by an outstanding student of entomology and agricultural technology, this book covers all the major insecticidal agents in detail, describing not only their chemical nature and properties, but also their specific action on various types of insects, their methods of application, and their effect on animals and humans.

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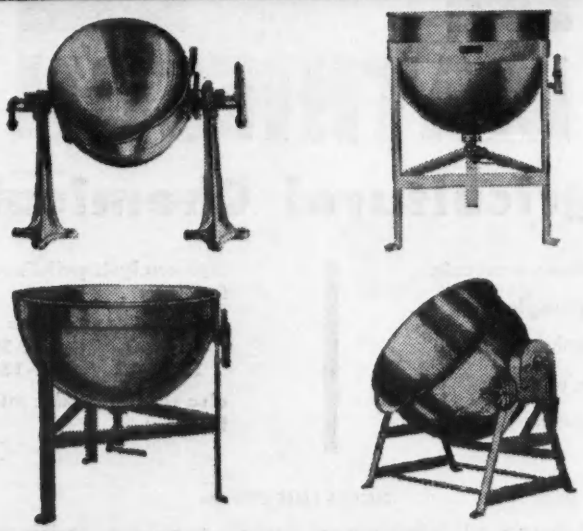

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Petroleum Derivatives

Quotations for most petroleum products remained steady during the week, but there were still some indications of an unsettled price structure. Prices of partial aromatic solvents, while holding at levels generally established three weeks ago, were considered by some producers to be shaky. Others, however, felt that the new prices would stick. Rumblings also took place in the wax market, where some manufacturers were not totally satisfied with the recent boost in paraffin prices. A few feared decreased demand as a result of the rise, maintaining that previous demand was high because customers bought in large volume before prices went up.

There was no change in prices for benzonitrile, thiophene, petrolatum, petroleum sulphonate, or white mineral oil. Producers evidence a wide range of uncertainty as to how soon they would pass along increased raw materials costs to the consumer. Most admitted that margins had narrowed, but that the industry was currently able to absorb the June crude oil advance, as far as it affected these items.

Supply problems continued to be the main feature of the toluol, xylol, and paraffin markets. Nearly all toluol production was taken by the government, leaving consumers in civilian industries with almost no stocks. The supply position was not expected to improve for a long time. Xylol stocks were still in shortage, as refinery facilities went on manufacturing toluol at emergency capacity. Some relief was expected in the distant future, due to completion of new works. Crude scale paraffin output was judged to be negligible, due to lack of basic lube stocks. Fully refined grades were in slightly better supply. To some makers, the wax situation looked better than it had previously.

Solvents and Diluents

Cleaner's Naphtha — Consumption was said to be satisfactory. Orders were being promptly filled by the industry. Present quotations were expected to continue unchanged for the time being.

High Solvency Naphtha—Prices continued at unchanging levels during the week. Nevertheless, a few producers manifested indecision concerning the recent price rises. Some were willing to keep pace with set price levels, while others were content to wait for future development. Production was reported being maintained at a good rate, in order that manufacturers could readily furnish supplies to consumers.

Mineral Spirits—Prices remained the same during the week. No decision was reached concerning raising prices for specially refined types. Good demand prevailed. Refiners were able to supply consumers without difficulty.

Rubber Solvent—Rubber industry demand, particularly for use in dissolving natural, butyl, and Gr-s rubbers, continued on a large volume basis. Supplies were ample, and refiners saw no imminent price changes.

Solvent Naphtha—Prices remained the same for both the 100 and the 150 degree flash types. One producer stated that a recent plant shutdown was necessary in order to repair equipment. However, it was pointed out that unless unusually large demand depleted existing reserves, there was very little likelihood of short supply. Full resumption of manufacture was expected in a few days.

Toluol—Civilians went on facing an almost total lack of supply, as the government still took nearly all production for its ordnance works, and for the refining of aviation gasoline. One source surmised that even if the air force switched entirely over to jet engines, in which toluol-spiked gasoline cannot be used, most of the existing output would still go for trinitrotoluene, currently being turned out in large volume by federal arsenals. It was recently estimated that some 70 percent of government toluol requirement was being used for nitration purposes. Refiners concurred that civilian users would have to make allowances for scanty supplies either by curtailing use, or switching to other solvents as substitutes in order to continue production.

VM&P Naphtha—The general market situation continued unchanged last week. Demand for large quantities was steadily maintained. Enough material was being manufactured to immediately supply consumers. No changes in price were expected by the industry.

Xylol—Consumers found rough going trying to get enough to satisfy their needs. Stocks continued to be scarce due to cutbacks in production. Toluol runs continued to eat into the time allowed for xylol refining. One source speculated that perhaps supplies will be more plentiful in the next six to eight months, when new refineries will be completed. However, no relief was indicated for the near future.

Market Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 28, 1952
105.38	105.38	104.40	107.08

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended July 11 totaled 279,813,000 barrels, according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 282,022,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents a decrease of 2,209,000 barrels comprising a decrease of 1,661,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 548,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

Lighter Fractions

LPG's—Underground storage of large quantities of propane and butane continued to be the primary factor in avoiding a serious summer slump. Although most sources agreed that the market was soft, it was pointed out that no further reduction in contract prices for propane and butane was contemplated. There were some indications of continuing distress selling at a wide range of prices, but such spot sales were held to be at a minimum.

Waxes

Microcrystalline — Domestic demand was good throughout the week. The market was judged by most observers to be close to balance. Price structure remained the same, with no imminent changes anticipated.

Paraffin—Crude scale was still relatively unavailable. Fully refined grades remained in very short supply. With existing large volume demand, producers found themselves hard-pressed to meet consumer needs. While prices were unchanged, the market undertone was considered to be unsettled, due to the reluctance of some manufacturers to go along with present quotations.

Miscellaneous

Aliphatics—Demand was reported holding steady for heptane, hexane, octane, and pentane. Sizable amounts of heptane and hexane were being used by the soybean and peanut oil extraction industry. Manufacturers said that little call existed for octane as such, but rather as a substitute for other aliphatics. One source pointed out the widespread use of these solvents in cellophane tape manufacture. Most sources evidenced satisfaction at the continued growth of this specialized market.

Crude Oil—The Texas Railroad Commission last week announced state quotas for August. It was decided that output for the month will be 3,146,920 barrels per day. This figure represents an increase of 10,180 barrels per day over levels permitted for July. In most cases, the commission allowed fields to produce for 21 days, with 18 days allotted to East Texas fields, and 11 production days for fields with gas line connections.

According to the Monthly Review of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, California has become dependent upon imports of crude oil. Formerly, the state was a major surplus producer and exporter of petroleum products. One industry source, when viewing the transition, stated, "Perhaps it should be made clear . . . that California is short of crude because it processes for and supplies all of

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

the West Coast, Alaska, and Hawaii, and there is actually enough supply for California alone." The approaching completion of a trans-mountain pipeline was expected to alleviate shortages in the near future. Producers estimated that when the pipeline was completed, some 300,000 barrels per day of crude would flow from Canadian fields to California refineries.

Petrolatum—There was as yet no indication of increased prices, despite recently advanced raw materials costs. Plentiful stocks were said to be moving to a large volume demand.

Petroleum Sulphonate — The industry considered the market a little closer to balance than previously, due to improved demand. One source felt that the advanced price of crude oil would have little or no effect on prices. Furthermore, it was pointed out that companies were still able to absorb prevailing costs of maintenance, necessary due to a high rate of corrosion encountered in the refining process.

White Mineral Oil—One producer announced that, while consumer listings remain unaffected by the rise in cost of crude oil, prices of some material within the industry have changed. There was no indication as to how soon the market would reflect increases. Demand was considered good. There were plenty of stocks on hand to fill customer needs.

Caribbean Refining Plans New Puerto Rican Facility

Caribbean Refining Company has announced that it will construct in San Juan the first Puerto Rican petroleum refinery. The facility will have a capacity of 10,000 barrels per day and will cost more than $10,000,000. In a simultaneous announcement from San Juan, the Puerto Rico Water Resources Authority said that it had awarded to the company a contract for all of its fuel oil requirements during the next ten years.

The refinery will produce gasoline, fuel oil, distillates, and liquefied petroleum gases. It will have fluid catalytic cracking facilities, a catalytic polymerization unit, a gas recovery unit, and crude and vacuum distillation equipment. Construction plans for the refinery are complete and it is estimated that it will be in operation by January, 1955.

The refinery will be built by Fluor Corporation, Ltd., Los Angeles, and will operate under licenses from Universal Oil Products Company, according to Edwin Singer, president of Caribbean Refining and of Pontiac Refining Company, Corpus Christi, Texas.

Catalytic Reforming Unit Planned by Pan American

L. William Moore, president of Pan American Refining Corporation, New York, has announced that M. W. Kellogg Company has been authorized to construct a catalytic reforming unit at Pan American's Texas City, Tex., refinery.

This unit is the final step in the present expansion program at the Texas City refinery, which includes an expansion of the alkylation unit, a new combination catalytic cracking and polymerization unit, some revisions to present thermal equipment and substantial increases in office, engineering, research and development buildings. The new catalytic reforming unit will have a capacity of 21,000 barrels a stream day and will use a process developed jointly with Standard Oil Company (Indiana). It is expected that the new unit will be completed and in operation in the fall of 1954.

Ware Retiring From Socony

Walter H. Ware, manager of the Lubrite marketing division of Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, will retire July 31. J. Harold Meyers, Lubrite division sales manager, will succeed Mr. Ware, who started his career in the oil business in 1923 with the Lubrite Refining Corporation, which later became part of the Socony-Vacuum organization. He assumed his present position in 1947. Mr. Meyers has twenty-four years of service with the company.

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Esso Standard to Buy 846 Acres in Virginia

Esso Standard Oil Company, New York, has announced that it proposed purchasing approximately 846 acres on the west side of the Elizabeth River between Craney Island and West Norfolk in Norfolk County, Va., on which the company has held options for more than a year.

The property is being acquired as a site for an oil refinery should the company decide to build a new plant on the east coast. This a part of a long-range expansion program and it is not contemplated that construction will be undertaken until existing refineries have been enlarged.

The company also has had under consideration a site in the Goodwin Neck section of York County. After extended studies of the two locations the company said it had selected the West Norfolk site because of physical and economic factors.

Sun Oil Co. Appoints Meador to Traffic Post

Appointment of Lee T. Meador as assistant traffic manager of the southwest production division of Sun Oil Company, Thomas G. Rabbitt, general traffic manager. Mr. Meador had been first assistant in the Dallas, Tex., office traffic department.

The appointee succeeds E N. Earle who retired July 1 after twenty-eight years with the company. Since joining Sun in 1941, Mr. Meador worked in the Dallas office traffic department, except for a year during World War II when he was in New Orleans, La., in connection with wartime shipment of oil by tank cars while tankers were in short supply. Prior to joining Sun he had previous traffic experience with several railroads.

Trade Briefs

Frank J. Karmelich has become head of the geological department of Westates Petroleum Company.

Standard Oil Company (Indiana) has retained seven scientists and engineers from the faculties of midwest universities as summer consultants.

A. L. Nickerson, vice-president in charge of foreign operations of Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, has been elected a director of American Management Association.

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Coal Chemicals

One grade of natural phenol was reduced last week. The 82 percent material came down ½ cent making a differential between that grade and 90 percent phenol. No other changes in schedules were noted in coal chemicals.

The demand levels of most of the materials in this market were not substantially different from previous week. Producers of intermediates said that business has held up quite well considering the season. There has been a slight drop in buying with the vacation periods and shutdowns in industry. However, the decrease in activity for most items was not as much as might ordinarily be expected, it was said. Anilin, anthraquinone, and betanaphthol have kept to a fairly active level. Paraphenyl phenol was still enjoying a good demand. The supply position of this material was much improved. Producers were able to ship against moderate-sized orders.

Pentachlorophenol has been moving at a steady pace. Phthalic anhydride was still in tight supply. But new production coming into operation indicated that the market would not remain extremely tight for an extended period. Current demand for styrene monomer was quite steady, outside of some loss due to the vacation shutdowns.

The markets for the light oils were still quite strong. Demand for benzol was sturdy, although there was less pressure for deliveries. Toluol requirements of the government were expected to keep this market in tight supply for a while longer. Prices of this aromatic and xylol remained unchanged last week. The tar acids moved reasonably well. Some of the higher boiling fractions of cresylic acid and cresols were selling well. One source said that orthocresols were on the slow side. Crude naphthalene was still slow. Industrial refined naphthalene was moving normally well. Pyridin was a bit loose.

The American Iron and Steel Institute announced that the operating for the week ending July 25 was scheduled to be 96.8 percent of capacity. This was equivalent to 2,183,000 tons, compared with 2,134,000 tons the previous week, and 317,000 tons one year ago.

Market Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

Phenol, 82-84%; ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 25, 1952
114.56	114.56	114.10	113.72

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Basic Products

Benzol—No changes were noted in the current demand. Producers continued to move all of their output without any great difficulty. A source said that much of the pressure was off benzol. Consumers were not calling up urgently pressing for benzol the way they had been doing when the market was tighter. There was enough demand, however, to keep output moving at a steady pace. A source said that they were fairly well assured that the situation will not be changed in next month or so. Orders have already been taken which cover August output. However, the picture much beyond that point is not altogether clear.

A cutback in the national rubber stockpile program is expected to decrease output of styrene used in rubber manufacture, it was said. Thus, the benzol normally used to make this styrene will also be cut back. Further, current consumption levels in some other important benzol uses, such as monochlorobenzene and DDT, have not been going too well lately. Demand from synthetic phenol has not been too strong in the past month or so.

Creosote—The market for this material was unchanged in the past week. Producers continued to move a fair proportion of their output, however there was still some creosote left, waiting to be sold, it was said. Prices have held to their previously established levels.

Cresols—Demand for cresols has held up just the way it was expected, a source said. Metaparacresol was moving quite well, while some orthocresol was still available. A producer reported that it had less ortho inventory on July 1 than it did on January 1. Another producer said that it has accumulated some inventories of light cresols, which were high in ortho content, that it was unable to move.

Some fractions of the higher boil tar acids and mixed meta-para isomers of low ortho content were said to be in short supply. Prices were steady for all of the cresols. No price changes were anticipated in the schedules at this time.

Cresylic Acid—There was no change in the amount of activity in this market. Domestic producers moved a fair amount of material, with the higher boiling acids showing a little better activity than the lower fractions. Some grades of coaltar and petroleum acid were a bit short.

Sales in the market for ADF cresylic acid held to the same levels. Some importers were doing a fair amount of business, while others were reporting slow sales. Much of the talk about cresylic acid in the imported market centered around the potentialities of the TCP outlet in the gasoline additive field. Importers, and producers of domestic acid as well, look for a large outlet for cresylic acid if the use of tricresyl phosphate in automotive fuel becomes a universal trend.

Naphthalene—There was no change in this market during the past week. Producers said that demand for crude material was quite slow. The loss of demand from a major phthalic producer, which has been kept out of the naphthalene buying market by a labor dispute shutdown, has added to an already slow market situation. Crude naphthalene sales were not up to production capacities before the long strike started. The strike merely aggravated the situation. Domestic naphthalene production capacities have been greatly increased in recent years and the demand so far this year has been inadequate to keep plants up to production capacity.

Another factor figuring in the picture of an inactive market was the large volume of imported crude naphthalene which has entered the country all along. A good amount of crude hot-pressed material kept coming in even though prices dipped to a low level. Imported 78-degree naphthalene came down to 3¼c. per pound, where it has remained for several weeks. Some shading of this price was reported, but the volume of material moved at less than 3¼c. was believed to be insignificant in relation to the rest of the market. The fact was, that very little material was moving at all. Some importers felt that much of the naphthalene at the primary source was going into production of phthalic anhydride to be exported to this market. However, the volume of phthalic imports, doesn't seem to justify this conclusion, it was said, unless a good volume of phthalic has not been shipped yet.

Domestic producers of industrial refined naphthalene reported that demand has been very normal. Activity here has been fairly good, it was said. Dyestuff producers were not buying as much refined as they might, but increases from other outlets have taken up the slack, it was said. The result has been a steady demand. Supplies were adequate to meet practically any demand level since the production capacity of crude is so great.

Phenol—Producers reduced the price schedule of 82 percent natural phenol by ½c. The drop made a differential of ½c. per pound between the 82-84 percent grade and the 90-92 percent phenol. Current quotations for the 82 percent material were at 15½c. per pound in tankcars, 17¼c. per pound in carlots of non-returnable drums, and 18c. per pound for less than carlots of non-returnable drums. Returnable drums were quoted at 16½c. per pound in carlots, and 17c. per pound for l.c.l. quantities.

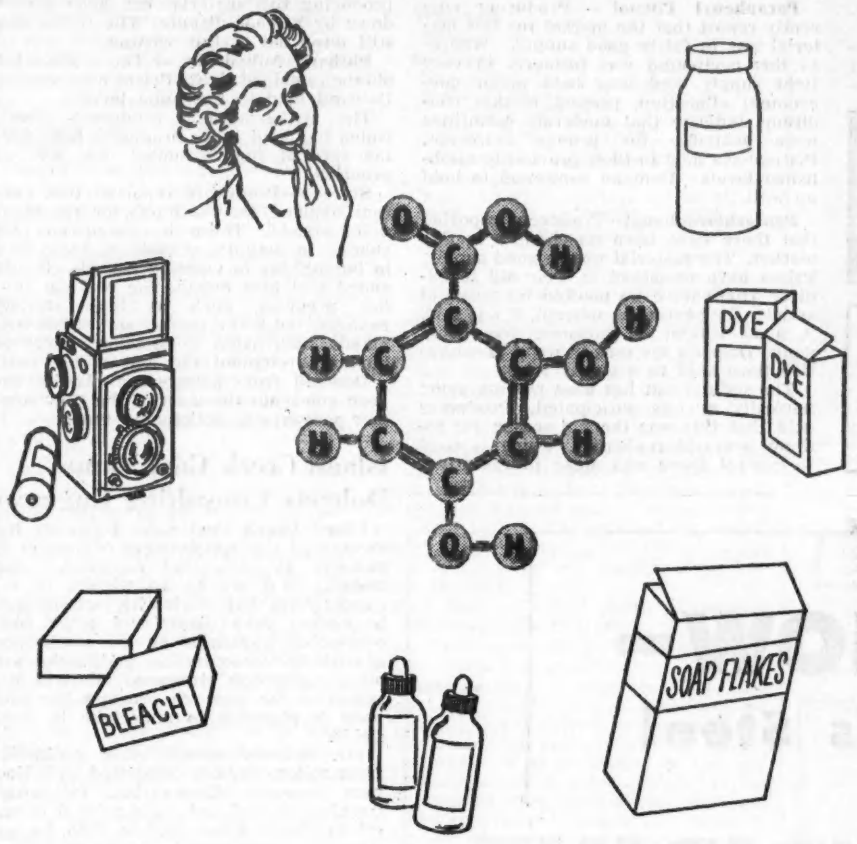
The decline was the second reduction

Production Estimate

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operation during the week ending July 25, was as follows:—

Ammonium liquid, NH_3	lbs.	1,020,283
Ammonium sulphate	lbs.	36,875,939
Benzol	gals.	3,527,264
Coaltar	gals.	16,178,772
Creosote oil	gals.	903,679
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	2,492,405
Pyridin, refined	lbs.	26,236
Toluol	gals.	693,792
Xylol	gals.	185,108

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4



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in several weeks for this grade. Both 90 percent and 82 percent phenol came down to the 16c. tankcar level at the beginning of July, increasing the differential between natural and synthetic phenol. The second decrease of 82 percent phenol not only increased the spread between natural and synthetic material, but also re-instituted a ½c. differential between the 90 percent grade and the higher orthocresol content, 82 percent grade.

One source stated that it had not noticed any increase in buying of natural phenol through the reductions, while another producer felt that natural material was beginning to catch on. A pickup in activity was expected to be a slow process, a source added, since some inventories of synthetic phenol were held by consumers who might buy more natural phenol with a price gap between the two type materials. Another source felt that price decrease would not materially change the buying levels. The source added that it was selling its phenol output as it was produced without any buildup of inventories.

Pyridin—There has been no significant change in this market during the past few weeks. Producers said that the supply position was still a bit on the loose side. Some sources felt a decrease in demand when a large consumer dropped out of the market.

A source stated that consumers were using their inventories right down to the last drum. There was much careful buying going on in the market today, which in itself is an unusual feature for pyridin. Consumers no longer were buying all of the refined material that they could get their hands on. Buyers made current purchases with one eye on their own inventory position. They bought enough for their own output. But, they did not want any excess material on hand in the event that prices dropped.

On the subject of prices, one source said that it was not impossible that prices would come down. However, producers who have to rely on purchased crudes for their tar base production, must necessarily base the price of pyridin on the crude price. Unless the crude price was reduced, there was little likelihood of lower refined 2-degree pyridin prices, it was felt, unless such a move came from sources which did not rely on purchased crudes for raw materials.

It has been said many times that new potential uses for refined pyridin had been considered in the past and shelved because of the lack of availability of the tar base. The same statement was repeated last week, with a source adding that the potential consumers would probably re-appraise the market, carefully considering the present availability, the price, and the new products. If no new uses were to come into the field, it was felt that present consumers would be able to get all of the material they needed or wanted.

Toluol—There have been no new developments in this market last week. Prices held the line, although there was still some speculation that they might go up with petroleum source material August 1.

The market continued to be in a very tight supply position due to the continued government requirements. Defense uses were taking about 70 percent of the coaltar output, and a larger percentage of petroleum production.

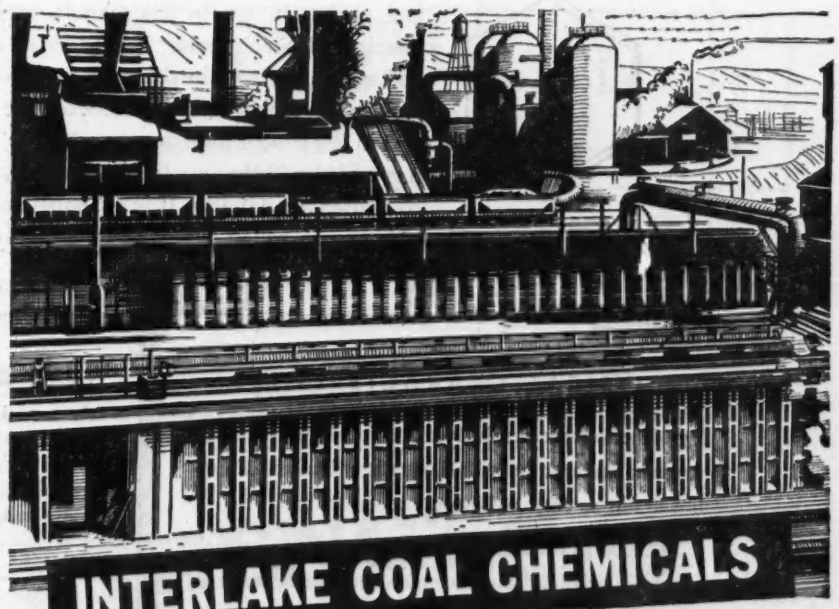
Xylol—Sources reported that the market for this light oil was still rather tight. Industrial demand for xylol remained quite good in the face of such a tight situation for toluol. Prices were steady last week, but many trade members continued to watch for a sign of an increase here too. Petroleum contract prices are scheduled to go up August 1, and some felt that coaltar toluol and xylol prices might also move at that time.

Intermediates

Anilin—Activity in this market continued to be reasonably good. Some sources stated that they were still in tight supply position. There was a slight drop off in buying levels when the new price went into effect, a source said. However, the decrease in purchases have not been as much as might have been expected.

Anthraquinone—There has been a slight decrease in buying activity in this market, as the seasonal drop-off in demand was evident in consuming industries. Demand was not considered to be too bad, though. Prices were unchanged.

Producers said that they were not having any difficulties in keeping up with orders due to a shortage of raw materials. Phthalic anhydride is used in the production of anthraquinone, and the long labor strike at one phthalic producer's plant



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was at one time considered a potential danger to the supply status of anthraquinone. Phthalic producers have been able to take care of the need fairly well, although that market has gotten quite tight. Domestic production of phthalic and imports have pretty well avoided the threat to this material.

Betanaphthol—Producers said that demand for this intermediate was sustained at a fairly good level. The material continued to move well. Demand was not heavy, but it was steady and satisfactory. Buying interest for this, and most other intermediates decreased with the summer vacation shutdowns in the industry and consuming industries. However, the change was neither abrupt, nor severe. Prices held steady at their old levels.

Methylphenylpyrazolone—Producers reported that this intermediate was in good supply. Demand has not been particularly strong, although there is still some call for it. One producer's plant has been closed down due to a labor strike for many weeks. However, other suppliers' facilities have been sufficient to carry the current demand.

Paraphenyl Phenol — Producers currently report that the market for this material was in fairly good supply. Whereas this compound was formerly in very tight supply, and long held under government allocation, present market conditions indicate that moderate quantities were available for prompt shipment. Prices have held to their previously established levels. Demand continued to hold up well.

Pentachlorophenol—Producers reported that there have been no changes in this market. The material was in good supply. Prices have remained at their old schedules. There were no marked increases in activity for pentachlorophenol, it was said. A good volume of business was being done. Demand for uses in wood preservation have held to a steady level.

The sodium salt has been moving along normally as was anticipated. Producers said that this was the big season for sodium pentachlorophenate, which is used to control slime and algae in the paper mills. It was added that the hot weather brought on the slime. Other uses which have kept this market active were in agricultural herbicides and some uses in rubber latex paints.

Phenylcarbethoxypyrazolone—The plant producing this material has been closed down by a labor dispute. The strike was still unsettled at this writing.

Phthalic Anhydride — The market for phtalic remained tight. Prices were steady. Demand held to the same levels.

The strike at one producer's plant, which has kept other producers busy taking care of the customers, was still in progress.

Styrene—Producers reported that current demand for the monomer remained quite steady. There has been no real change in activity, outside of some loss in buying due to vacation periods. It was added that uses outside the national rubber program, such as high styrene rubbers, polyester resins, and styrenated alkyds anticipated a sustained level of buying throughout the rest of the year.

Demand from polystyrene plastics has been good, but the start of the slow summer season was anticipated soon.

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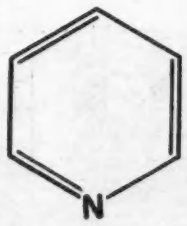

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Island Creek Coal Names Doherty Consulting Engineer

Island Creek Coal Sales Company has announced the appointment of Joseph D. Doherty as consulting engineer. Mr. Doherty will act as an advisor to the company and will work with metallurgical by-product coke plants and other coal-consuming industries on the application of coals for carbonization, gasification and other conversion processes. He will also supervise the research program the company is planning to undertake in these fields.

Mr. Doherty shortly after graduation from college became associated with Koppers Research Corporation, Pittsburgh, working on coal, coke and related chemical problems. From 1932 to 1945, he was with the Koppers coal division of Eastern Gas & Fuel Associates as research engineer, concerned chiefly with the selection, preparation and application of coals for by-product coke plants, gas plants and domestic stokers.

In 1945, Mr. Doherty became associated with the Bureau of Mines in the synthetic liquid fuels program. Since 1951, he had been acting chief of the synthetic liquids fuels branch with responsibility for planning and directing the synthetic fuels program at the government's six laboratories and demonstration plants for the production of oil and gasoline from coal and oil shale.

Allied Appoints Dr. Schmidt

Dr. Lawrence D. Schmidt has been appointed director of research for the Semet-Solvay and Wilputte cokeoven divisions of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York.

Trade Briefs

Dr. Farrington Daniels, president of the American Chemical Society, has been elected to honorary membership in Phi Lambda Upsilon.

Robert Reed Denison has been named a full research metallurgist at Armour Research Foundation of Illinois Institute of Technology.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Quiet demand and keen competition kept some sizing materials unsettled and price declines occurred again in potato starch, sago flour and Java tapioca flour. Potato starch was reduced fractionally in Maine and for spot delivery, due partly to the lower cost of imported starch. Business was slow. Steady decline of Maine starch of late has brought the price of shipments close to if not at the bottom, was the consensus of trade sources. Javanese tapioca flour on spot was easy and lowered fractionally. However, Brazilian tapioca flour continued firm and limited stocks on spot were closely held at prevailing prices. Sago flour also was unsettled and slightly lower. Prices of flake egg albumen was dropped 4 cents per pound in some quarters, while other grades were held at former levels. While demand for corn dextrin and starch continued light, prices were maintained at current levels.

More calfskins, but fewer cattle hides, kipskins and cattle-hide parts were licensed for export in the second quarter in 1953 than during the first quarter, according to the Office of International Trade. Wet calfskins exports during the second quarter totaled 97,355 compared to 89,330 in the first quarter; wet cattle hides dropped from 338,156 to 322,055; wet kipskins, from 156,120 to 105,278 and cattle hide parts from 4,122,045 pounds to 3,774,053 pounds.

Cattle hide leather production in May was estimated at 2,128,000 hides, compared with 2,133,000 in April, according to Tanners Council. Totals for other skins were as follows:—Calf and whole kip, 842,000 against 871,000; goat and kid skins, 2,928,000 against 2,979,000 and sheep and lamb skins, 2,618,000 against 2,435,000.

Shipments rayon and acetate yarns and staple fibers by United States producers in June totaled 108,500,000 pounds, a decline of 0.5 percent from May, but an increase of 4.5 percent over June, 1952, it was reported by Textile Economics Bureau. Total shipments for the first six months of this year amounted to 619,000,000 pounds or 17.5 percent more than was shipped during the same period last year. Production in June totaled 111,100,000 pounds and stocks of rayon and acetate stocks held by manufacturers were slightly larger at the end of June.

Chemicals

Acetic Anhydride — Market was unchanged at prevailing quotations. Business was light, restricted to actual needs.

Bichromates—Withdrawals against contracts were materially reduced, which is usual at this season. Market, however, remained firm at unchanged quotations. Production of sodium bichromate and chromate in May was reported at 10,534 tons by the Census Bureau, against 9,234 tons in April and 6,745 tons, May last year.

Sodium Acetate—Quietness prevailed in this market. Prices were without change and steady.

Sodium Hydrosulphite — Business was limited to actual needs. Prices were held at former levels. Production in May was reported at 2,040 tons, by the Census Bureau, compared with 2,308 tons, in April and 1,705 tons, May 1952.

Sulphonated Oils — Demand was confined to small lots for actual needs. Quotations were held at former levels, except sulphonated castor, which was easier with the lower cost of the oil.

Sizing Materials

Blood Albumin — Active seasonal demand featured this marketsizable lots moved for prompt delivery. Stocks were ample. Prices ruled steady at 65c per pound, in drums quantities and up 80c for smaller lots.

Corn Dextrin—Fair volume of business was reported for immediate needs. All grades were quotably unchanged and steady. Gum was quoted at $8.95 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York delivery; canary, $8.69; dark, $8.79, and white, 8.53, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. per 100 pounds more.

Corn Starch—Consumers absorbed small lots for immediate delivery. Prices were held at former levels. Pearl was quoted at $7.14 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, and powder $7.26, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. per 100 pounds higher. Visible corn supply was lower, declining 1,136,000 bushels to 10,883,000 bushels for the week ended July 17, compared with 22,198,000 bushels for the same time last year, according to Chicago Board of Trade.

Market Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

Egg Albumen, flake, 4c. per lb.
Potato starch, domestic, ¼c. per lb.
imp., ¼c. per lb.
Sago flour, ¼c. per lb.
Tapioca, Java, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 26, 1952
99.57	†99.59	100.76	106.00

†Revised.

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Egg Albumen—Flake was unsettled and quotations were reduced 4c per pound in some quarters to $2.41 to $2.45 per pound, as to quantity and seller. Business was reported light, and confined to actual needs. Technical was quiet and unchanged at $1.05 to $1.07 per pound, depending upon quantity.

Egg Yolk — This market remained steady, despite quiet trading. Spot stocks were maintained at $1.15 to $1.17 per pound, according to quantity.

Potato Starch — Market in Maine was easier and lower. Carlots were reduced ¼c. and offered at 6¼c. per pound, f.o.b. mills. Business continued light and spotty. Idaho starch was unchanged at 7c. per pound, carlots f.o.b. mills. Stocks on the spot were in slow demand and declined to 8¼c. to 8¾c. per pound, exwarehouse, according to quantity. Danish was nominal at 7¼c. per pound, carlots, exdock, duty paid, with recent business reported thereat.

Sago Flour—Trading was quiet. Market was unsettled and stocks on spot were off ¼c. per pound. Raw was reduced to 7c. to 7½c. per pound, and refined, 8.60c. to 8.90c. per pound, exwarehouse, depending upon quantity.

Tapioca Flour—Javanese flour continued unsettled and spot stocks were reduced ¼c. per pound, while Brazilian remained unchanged and steady. Javanese triple AAA was lower at 8¼c. to 9c. and AA at 7.85c. to 8¼c. per pound, exwarehouse, according to quantity. Trading continued slow. Brazilian flour was unchanged and firm, ranging from 14½c to 17c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity.

Tanning Materials

Shoe and slipper production in May was estimated at 42,000,000 pairs, slightly higher than for May last year, according to the Census Bureau. Output in April 1953 was indicated at 45,000,000 pairs, 7 percent above May.

Chestnut Extract—Business was slow, reflecting vacation shutdowns of many tanneries. Prices were without change and steady. Liquid extract, 25 percent tannin, was quoted 4.40c. per pound, tankcars; 5.3c. per pound, barrels, carlots and 5.65c. barrels less carlots, f.o.b. works. Powdered extract, 60 percent, tannin, 11.28c. per pound, bags, carlots and 12c. for smaller quantities, f.o.b. works.

Cutch—Trading was inactive due to scarcity of offers for shipment. Market was unchanged at 8¼c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Mangrove Bark—Buying interest continued inactive. Shipments were unchanged and more or less nominal. East African was quoted at $77 to $78 per ton, exdock; Colombian, $59 per ton, and Ecuadorian, $57.50 per ton, same basis.

Myrobalans—Business was slow. Replacements were available at former levels. Shipments of crushed were offered at $63 per ton exdock. JI's were unchanged at $45 per ton and assorted at $48 per ton. Indian extract was held at 7¼c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Quebracho Extract—Consumer inquiry was light and limited to immediate needs. Market was steady at prevailing prices. Solid ordinary was quoted 11 31/64c. per pound, carlots, exdock, and clarified 12 3/16c. same basis plus duty.

Wattle—Interest in replacements continued to lag. Shipments were unchanged and steady. South African and East African extract, 60 percent tannin, were held at 10c. per pound, exdock, plus duty. Fair average bark was quoted at $100 per ton and merchantable at $98 per ton, exdock.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Cortisone acetate, N.N.R., is being offered in bulk and with this issue, market quotations will be initiated. Chlorophyllin quotations on the more concentrated grades have, in effect, been cut $15 per pound. This lower priced material has been offered to the trade by a relatively new processor of crude chlorophyll. To date, major chlorophyll producers have made no move to meet the lower price.

Anhydrous citric acid has been recognized by the U. S. Pharmacopoeia and will bear the USP designation henceforth, it was announced. Citric acid, USP, becomes USP, hydrous in the nomenclature.

Recurrent rumors of an advance in the price of aspirin had not materialized, as of last week. An advance in the price of acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin) has been overdue, according to some trade sources. Most salicylic acid derivatives, in addition to the acid itself, underwent price advances some months ago. Manufacturing costs of aspirin were said to have gone up and an advance was felt to be in line.

Argols continued in very poor demand. Prices were entirely nominal although the most recent quotation heard reflected the considerable price drop taken by this tartrate raw material in the past year. Domestic producers of tartrates reported that demand was at good levels despite the presence of low cost imported materials in the market. Bismuth and mercurial salts were said to be in fair demand with some producers reporting poor inquiry. The antibiotics and other organic compounds have cut into the former outlets for these salts to a considerable degree. Bismuth salt usage is currently small in comparison to its former volume and some observers foresaw a declining usage of these and mercurial compounds as newer drugs come to the fore.

Producers of iodides have not reflected the severe price cut in crude iodine which occurred last month. Some trade sources did not expect the price cut in iodide schedules to fully mirror the drop in crude costs since it was said that producers would want to retain advances gained not long ago when iodide prices were boosted.

The Department of Commerce reported wholesale drug sales for the month of May, 1953, as exceeding those in the corresponding month last year by 3 percent. Sales for the first five months of 1953 were up 5 percent over the corresponding period in 1952. Retail drug sales were up 1 percent in May, 1953, over those in May, 1952.

Acetophenetidin — Demand for this analgesic compound was running at steady but not spectacular levels, according to producers. Supplies were ample for current inquiry and prices unchanged. Consumption was currently seasonally depressed and was expected to increase in coming months.

Alcohol—Demand for ethyl alcohol continued at a good level for the Summer months. Most producers foresaw a continued steady demand for the balance of the quarter. Prices were firm and not expected to change in the immediate future. With blackstrap molasses producers becoming less dependent upon fermentation alcohol producers taking a large share of the blackstrap crop, as a result of more molasses going into feed usage, fermentation producers may be forced to pay higher prices for molasses, according to some sources. Cuban blackstrap production has been cut back substantially in order to strengthen the market position. Additional synthetic alcohol production is slated to come on stream in the near future and is expected to foster added competition between the synthetic and the natural material, it was said.

Argols—Prices on this material remained entirely nominal since there has been virtually no demand. The last nominal prices heard was around $15 per 100 kilos, according to some sources.

Ascorbic Acid — Demand for ascorbic acid was at good levels. Increasing quantities of this vitamin were reportedly going into the processing of frozen foods. Supplies were adequate to accommodate current requirements and production capacity was said to be ample to handle future needs. Prices were unchanged.

Barium Sulphate—Demand for barium sulphate was steady with supplies ample for current inquiry. Prices were unchanged.

Benzoic Acid—Demand for this acid was moving at good levels, according to trade sources. The food and beverage industries have been stepping up their consumption of the food grade material with peak consumption expected next month when operations are expected to run at very high levels. Prices remained unchanged and were expected to continue so in the immediate future.

Bismuth Salts—The market for bismuth salts has decreased appreciably in recent years, according to some reports, with the result that current demand is steady but small in comparison to that of previous years. Supplies were ample for current inquiry and prices were unchanged.

Butadiene — Butadiene requirements continued to exceed production, it was reported. As a result butadiene was said to be running short. Prices were unchanged but price rises were regarded likely whenever government owned butadiene plants, currently operated by private companies, are sold to private interests. The disposal of these facilities, however, bids fair to become a political football, if not acted upon soon, some observers noted.

Under government operation, butadiene costs are much lower than they would be under private ownership since no taxes or development expenses are entailed. Under private ownership, these items in addition to profit margins will have to be considered, it was said.

Castor Oil—Arrivals of beans at Philadelphia and New York ports last week amounted to 1,473,000 pounds, as compared with 512,250 pounds the previous week, and 842,100 pounds during the corresponding week of last year. Imports of castor oil at these ports last week totaled 3,186,000 pounds as against 982,000 pounds brought in during the previous week, and the 656,000 pounds landed during the corresponding week of 1952.

Total imports of beans so far this year at Philadelphia and New York amounted to 64,762,000 pounds, compared with 84,650,300 pounds during the corresponding period in 1952. Total oil imports at these ports so far this year amounted to 73,767,900 pounds, as against the 46,081,450 pounds brought in during the same period last year.

Chlorophyll—Demand for chlorophyll continued slow, on the whole. Consumption of chlorophyll is currently restricted principally to a handful of large users and it was said that apparently this situation will probably continue unless some new and efficient uses for chlorophyll come into being in the near future. Considerable research on chlorophyll has been pushed along medical lines and some observers feel that possibly the greatest potential for chlorophyll lies in that field. Meanwhile, the large producers have been marking time. Prices have not changed since last year when there was a downward flurry. Since then a new processor has entered the market with lower price quotations on the higher concentrated grades of chlorophyll. The current price schedule in the market on the 75 to 100 percent grades ranged from $45 to $60 per pound, on a 100 percent basis.

How long the price spread will stand was a matter for conjecture. With business as slow as it has been, most producers feel that dropping their price schedules would not affect business to any great degree, one way or the other.

Citric Acid—Demand for citric acid was reportedly running at excellent rates. Both the frozen food and beverage industries have been consuming substantial amounts of citric acid as Summer consumption heads into its peak. Despite the heavy demand, current production has been keeping up with demand, it was said. Prices were firm.

Anhydrous citric acid has been recognized by the U.S. Pharmacopoeia and will bear the USP designation henceforth, it was recently announced. The anhydrous material differs from hydrous, USP, citric

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 25, 1952
89.33	89.30	89.30	96.07

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

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Cortisone Acetate — Cortisone acetate, N.N.R., has been offered in bulk. With this issue, the bulk price listing on this material will be found in the Prices Current section of OPD. The current price for cortisone acetate was $5 per gram.

Digitoxin—Demand for this compound was said to be fair. Supplies were ample for current inquiry and prices ranged from $5.50 to $6.50 per gram.

Formaldehyde—Demand for formaldehyde was reportedly running at high levels. Supplies were generally on the tight side with consumers being held to contract quantities in some instances. The heavy consumption of formaldehyde has been coming from several industries. On the west coast and in the Northwest, the plywood industry has been consuming substantial quantities of formaldehyde through the accelerated use of urea-formaldehyde adhesives used in plywood manufacture.

The plastics industry has been in full production under the impetus of increasing civilian and military uses for plastics. Consumption in this field has probably shown the greatest individual spurt in formaldehyde use in recent years, according to some trade sources. The outlook for the plastics industry is considered very bright and as a result consumption of formaldehyde in this field was expected to continue its climb.

Another source of heavy formaldehyde consumption has been in the manufacture of pentaerythritol. Consumption of pentaerythritol has been considerable over the past several months and from all indications may be expected to continue. The overall outlook for formaldehyde in coming months is for a continued restricted supply situation.

Gluconates—Demand for the gluconates was said to be good. Supplies were ample for current inquiry and prices were firm.

Glycerine—Demand for refined grades was reportedly continuing at steady levels. Prices of both crude and refined glycerine continued relatively unchanged and are expected to remain at present levels for the next few months. Stocks at the end of June could either go up or down to a moderate degree since the deciding factors (consumption vs. production and imports) appear to be pretty much in balance. However, July, and possibly August, will most likely show a drop in ending stocks as consumption exceeds the net of production and imports.

Iodine—With the crude price now stabilized, observers were waiting to see whether the severe price slash in crude iodine of last month would be reflected in lower iodine salt prices. Iodide prices were advanced not too long ago in the first price change since the price freeze was imposed early in 1951. The advance reflected increased manufacturing costs including higher crude prices. Iodide producers were not deemed as being overly anxious to cut price schedules to the same degree as the cut in crude iodine. It was expected that some adjustment in price schedules would be made but how far this will reflect the lowered crude costs remained a matter for conjecture. Consumer demand will most likely be a cogent factor in this consideration, it was said. Demand for iodides was currently fair.

Isopropyl Alcohol—Demand for isopropyl alcohol was reported as good, generally speaking. The principal use for isopropanol is in the manufacture of acetone. In addition to the isopropyl alcohol consumed in acetone manufacture other outlets include antifreeze, dehydrating agents, pharmaceuticals and solvents. The latter use has been reportedly stepping up its bite of current production. In regards to its use in acetone manufacture, it was expected that the phenol-cumene process which has acetone as a side product might decrease the demand for isopropanol for this use. Some estimates figure acetone production as consuming approximately two-thirds of current production. Whether the phenol-cumene process will cut in on isopropanol's position remained a matter for conjecture but was based on two prin-

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al considerations. Primarily, the future mpetitive position of the phenol-cumene ocess and the relative growth rates of enol and acetone. The amount of isopro-nol needed in its other uses may in-ease, however, lessening the import of loss of some of the acetone market.

Lanolin—Demand for lanolin was at r levels, generally. The supply situa-n has improved substantially over re-nt months and producers were in a posi-n to meet consumer requirements. ces were basically unchanged.

Mercurials—Demand for mercurials was r. The antibiotics and newer drugs re said to have usurped many of the rmer uses for these compounds. Sup-es were reported to be ample for cur-t inquiry and prices unchanged.

Methanol—The Tariff Commission re-rted that production of natural meth-ol (100 percent CH_3OH) totaled 204,000 llons during May this year compared 192,000 gallons turned out in April and 201,000 gallons produced during May t year.

Milk Powder—The market in nonfat milk solids was unsettled with offer-gs more than ample for fair demand. e undertone was steady with prices stly unchanged to slightly higher. Pur-ases by the CCC totaled 11,351,474 unds during the week ended July 15. rchases of roller process in the same riod aggregated 3,441,107 pounds at . Total purchases since April 1, 1953, ounted to 185,722,820 pounds of spray ocess and 52,002,613 pounds of roller ed material.

n dry wholemilk powder, offerings re more than ample against a light de-nd.

Molasses — Cane blackstrap feed mo-ses were 10½c. per gallon at New Or-ns with demand moderate and supplies equate. On the east coast, prices at w York, Philadelphia and Baltimore re at 11½c. per gallon with Albany re-rting 15½c. Blackstrap prices were atively steady at most points during week ended July 14, 1953, but with a ght strengthening in demand and prices the Gulf area. Mobile and Savannah orted demand as moderate with sup-es adequate. Blackstrap was quoted 10½c. at Mobile and 11c. per gallon at vannah.

Reports from New England areas indi-ed some increase in formula feeding available pastures begin to decrease. ne blackstrap was quoted at 12c. at ston with supplies adequate to liberal.

Production of 1953 crop molasses in the minican Republic amounted to 30,800,-) gallons as of May 31, 1953, according official sources from that country. Of s amount some 24,000,000 gallons had n exported to the United States.

Demand for beet and citrus molasses s generally seasonally slow. Beet mo-ses was quoted at 17½c. in Colorado, oming and Montana, on an f.o.b. basis. pplies were limited. Citrus molasses s quoted at 8.7c. per gallon at most rida points with demand varied from w to moderate.

Nicotinic Acid—This vitamin material s said to be moving steady. Supplies re ample for current inquiry and ex-ted to continue adequate in the imme-te future.

Saccharin — Demand for this material s at steady levels, according to reports the trade. Supplies were adequate to ommodate current demand and were pected to continue ample in the imme-te future. Prices were unchanged.

Silver Nitrate — Production of silver rate (100 percent AgNO3) totaled 5,-),000 ounces during May, 1953, com-ed to 5,540,000 ounces produced in ril this year. Production during May t year aggregated 4,904,000 ounces, ac-ding to the Tariff Commission.

Sodium Benzoate—Demand for this salt tinued at strong levels. Supplies were ut in balance with inquiry although re were some reported delays in de-ery due to the seasonal crush of or-rs. Prices were unchanged and firm. e beverage and food industries were pected to hit their peak in consumption t month concurrent with the increase canning operations, it was said.

Streptomycin—Demand for this antibi-c was said to be fair. Prices have bilized following the disastrous price ting tactics of last year and continued changed. Supplies were ample or cur-t needs. Export demand, particularly m South America, has continued to rt. More and more producers, how-r, due to various restrictions placed on lar trade by South American govern-nts, are resorting to the construction production facilities in countries south the border. Some trade sources feel t, in the future, while American pro-cers will reap profits from the South erican market, much of the strepto-cin and other antibiotics used will come from subsidiary plants constructed by them in those countries.

Tartrates — Demand for the tartrates was reportedly moving well despite competition of lower priced imports. The use of tartaric acid in the beverage industry has been accelerated as a result of seasonal influences. Supplies were ample for current requirements and prices unchanged.

Acrylonitrile Plant Work Begun by B.F. Goodrich

Construction has been started on a new $8,500,000 chemical plant at Calvert City, Ky., it has been announced by John R. Hoover, president of B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

The new facility, near Paducah, is adjacent to a $6,000,000 vinyl chloride monomer plant recently opened by BFG. When completed in the fall of 1954 the new plant will have an annual capacity of 24,000,000 pounds of acrylonitrile. Development of the manufacturing process for the chemical was perfected at the company's Avon Lake experimental station after initial research at the Goodrich research center in Brecksville, Ohio.

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Bristol Pharmaceutical Post Goes to Edgar Zimmerman

Edgar C. Zimmermann has recently been promoted to manager of pharmaceutical production at Bristol Laboratories, Inc., Syracuse, N. Y., according to an announcement by J. D. McNitt, vice-president in charge of manufacturing.

Mr. Zimmermann will be in charge of all pharmaceutical production and will supervise the activities of the planning, sterile operations and bulk preparations, and packaging and filling departments. William H. Schmidt has been named head of the filling and packaging department and replaces Mr. Zimmermann in this capacity.

Mr. Zimmermann joined the Bristol-Myers Company in 1934 and has been associated with Bristol Laboratories since 1946, serving as production engineer and as head of the filling and packaging department. Mr. Schmidt was formerly operations manager of Schenley Laboratories, Lawrenceburg, Ind.

Fiberglas Tubing, Sleeving In Improved Line Available

An improved line of class H fiberglas tubing and sleeving that has unusual dielectric strength and keeps its flexibility throughout the life of electrical equipment to which it is applied is now available as a result of the recent introduction of "SE-100" silicone rubber coating compound by the General Electric Company's silicone products department, Waterford, N. Y.,

Called "BH 1151," this new insulation is produced in twenty-seven sizes by Bentley, Harris Manufacturing Company, Conshohocken, Pa., from braided fiberglas coated with the heat resistant silicone rubber. Its electrical and physical properties are unaffected by continuous operation through a temperature range of minus 90 to 400 degrees Fahrenheit. It will also withstand 450 degrees Fahrenheint for ninety-six hours, 500 degrees Fahrenheit for four hours and 600 degrees Fahrenheit for fifteen minutes.

Chemical Club of New England Holds Annual Baseball Party Wed.

The fifth annual baseball party of the chemical Club of New England will be held July 29 at Fenway Park, Boston. Members and guests will watch the Boston Red Sox-Chicago White Sox game and will gather afterwards at the Somerset hotel for dinner.

The club each year invites members of the ball teams and at this party will hear short talks by Paul Richards, manager of the White Sox, and Lou Boudreau of the Red Sox. The event is in charge of the entertainment committee with James Johnson, chairman; Gordon Mulligan and Richard Nippes.

Buffalo Drug Club Outing Set

The Greater Buffalo Drug Club, Buffalo, N. Y., will hold its annual stag outing at the Buffalo Trap and Field Club August 6. Harry Gillman is general chairman.

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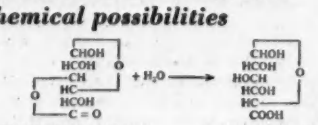

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GLUCURONIC ACID (D-glucopyranuronic acid)

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NSF Announces Awards Of $208,000 for Research

The National Science Foundation has announced thirty-four awards totaling about $208,000 for research in the biological and the physical sciences, and to support studies and conferences on science, scientific information exchange, compilation of scientific personnel information, and travel of American scientists to international scientific meetings.

This is the final group of awards to be made during fiscal year 1953 by the foundation, for the support of basic research and related matters. During the year, the foundation made 292 awards totaling more than $2,151,000 in support of scientific activities. Since the beginning of the program in 1950 over 400 such awards have been made totaling about $3,635,000. Additional proposals are being evaluated by the staff of the foundation with the help of advisory panels of American scientists.

Grants announced today were made to scientists and institutions in Arizona, California, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Illinois, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee and Wisconsin. The fields included are chemistry, earth sciences, environmental biology, genetic biology, molecular biology, regulatory biology, systematic biology, scientific information, scientific personnel information, and special studies in science.

The duration of research grants in this group ranges from one to two years, with an average length of 1.3 years. The research grants were approved by the National Science Board upon the recommendation of Dr. Alan T. Waterman, director of the foundation.

Borden Appoints Mook To Research Lab Post

Appointment of Donald E. Mook as director of the Borden Company's new products research laboratory has been announced by Harry A. Ross, vice-president. Mr. Mook succeeds Dr. Frank L. Seymour-Jones, who died July 2.

Mr. Mook joined Borden's in 1928 as director of a milk plant laboratory in Detroit, Mich. Subsequently, he was transferred to the company's engineering development laboratory at Syracuse, N. Y., and in 1936 was appointed director of the research laboratory for Borden's Pioneer Ice Cream Division in Brooklyn, N. Y. Later he worked on product development for other company divisions, and in 1940 was named assistant superintendent of Bordens' powdered milk plant at Perry, N. Y. Mr. Mook joined the new products research Laboratory in New York upon its formation in 1941. He was appointed assistant director in 1945.

Stanford Research Reports Return of Carsten Steffens

Dr. Carsten C. Steffens, assistant director of Stanford Research Institute, Stanford, Calif., from 1947 to 1949, has returned to the institute as technical coordinator of the research divisions. For the past four years Dr. Steffens had been associate professor of chemistry at the University of New Mexico.

In his new position Dr. Steffens will follow progress of all research groups and act as technical advisor on certain industrial projects. A specialist in physics of the atmosphere, Dr. Steffens in 1947 helped initiate SRI's study of smog in Los Angeles. During the years he spent at the University of New Mexico he continued to serve as technical consultant to the Institute's air research laboratories. He developed a photometric photometer for measurement of haze particles in the atmosphere and also helped develop physical methods for investigating atmospheric impurities.

American Cyanamid Company Adds Twenty College Graduates to Staff

American Cyanamid Company, New York, has announced the addition of twenty recent college graduates to its staff.

Joining the industrial chemicals division are:—R. J. Altier, Syracuse University; R. O. Aucoin, Northeastern University; H. H. Chappell, Princeton University; H. C. Gaffney, Newark College of Engineering; R. P. Huckman, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute; G. G. Jones, Tufts College; P. J. Fitzpatrick, Columbia University; L. W. Kepler, Stevens Institute of Technology, R. H. Munster, Hofstra College: J. J. Rowan, Creighton University; R. T. Schoepflin, Lehigh University; C. W. Slade, Princeton University; R. P. White, Hofstra College, and W. S. Wolf, Lehigh University.

Added to the plastics and resins division are: J. M. Losito, Stevens Institute of Technology, J. E. Lynch, University of Louisville; R. R. Miron, Middlebury College; T. V. Sullivan, Holy Cross College, and D. J. Torres, Boston College. B. L. Wingert, Pennsylvania State College, has joined the agricultural chemicals division.

Pitman-Moore Names Weaver

Dr. Lawrence C. Weaver, research pharmacologist, has been added to the Pitman-Moore Company research staff, according to an announcement made by K. F. Valentine, president of the Indianapolis, Ind., company.

Dr. Weaver had worked under the Foxvilt Fellowship in the College of Pharmacy, doing primary library research in the field of insecticides, and for three years had been a research assistant in the university's College of Medicine, principally working in the field of anti-convulsants. For three years he was a graduate assistant in the College of Pharmacy's department of pharmacology and pharmacognacy.

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'Bicillin' Compound Mixture Available From Wyeth Labs

"Bicillin," the long-acting penicillin which has been found safe and effective as a one-shot treatment of syphilis and many streptococcic infections, is now available to physicians in a new compound mixture, it has been announced by Wyeth Laboratories, Philadelphia.

Called "Bicillin Compound Repository," or "Bicillin C-R" for short, the new mixture contains equal parts of "Bicillin" (N-N'dibenzylethylenediamine dipenicillin G) and procaine penicillin G, to provide a strong initial "knock-out punch" together with the long-term qualities of "Bicillin".

Patients suffering with penicillin-susceptible infections respond within a few hours after administration of "Bicillin C-R," and continue to benefit from the long-term "Bicillin" for a week or more, it was reported by Dr. Edward F. Roberts, director of clinical investigation for the manufacturer. The product is designed for deep intramuscular injection only, and is not available in tablet or liquid form. It is supplied in Tubex dose units of one cubic centimeter, containing 600,000 units of the two penicillins, and requires no mixing by the physician.

Squibb to Erect Building For Kansas City Branch

Plans for a new 20,000 square-foot building to be erected on the southwest corner of West Pennway and West 25th street, Kansas City, Mo., have been announced by E. R. Squibb & Sons, New York, a division of Mathieson Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, Md.

The new building will house the Kansas City branch of Squibb, which for the past thirty-five years has provided service to the medical and pharmaceutical professions of Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Missouri. The company plans to occupy the new building January 1, 1954. Marvin A. Fortner, division manager; John A. Burch, district manager, and Sam McQuaid, branch manager, will head the staff of sales representatives and branch employees.

Maltbie Has Peptic Ulcer Drug

A new therapy for management of peptic ulcer and gastrointestinal spasm has been announced by Maltbie Laboratories, Inc., Newark, N. J. The product is 'Malcotran'—the Maltbie trade name for New Drug dosage of homatropine methylbromide. It is a potent anticholinergic and ganglionic blocking agent that provides a high degree of selectivity for the gastrointestinal tract, Maltbie said.

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Battelle Adds Specialists In Information Systems

Three specialists in the development of information systems have joined the staff of Battelle Institute, Columbus, Ohio. The new staff members—James W. Perry, Madeline Berry, and Allen Kent—have been assigned to Battelle's expanding technological information service.

Working as a team at Massachusetts Institute of Technology under the direction of Mr. Perry, the three scientists pioneered in the developments of more efficient methods for storing and sorting technical information. They have been particularly interested in the development of coordinate indexing, semantic factoring of terminology, and other specialized techniques for information systems employing manual devices and automatic machines.

Before entering the documentation field, Mr. Perry was engaged in research in detergents and explosives with Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation and Aberdeen Proving Ground. Mr. Kent's experience has been principally in the field of indexing, editing, and abstracting at Interscience Publishers. Miss Berry has become the group's expert in chemical nomenclature problems.

Dried Yeast Conference Date Advanced by USP

The United States Pharmacopeia open conference on dried yeast, recently announced for August 6, has been postponed to October 16 at the request of interested parties desiring to present the results of surveys and experiments now in progress but which cannot be completed by the date originally set.

The postponement is consistent with the objective of making available to the USP committee of revision and its advisers all relevant data which may be of value in reaching a decision on the pharmacopeial questions involved, it was said. The conference will provide an opportunity for the presentation of formal reports. To allow for an orderly discussion it has been requested that all persons planning to offer such reports notify the USP office of this intention and indicate the approximate time required.

Maher Leaves U. of Illinois To Take Mayo Clinic Post

Dr. Frank T. Maher, assistant dean of the University of Illinois College of Pharmacy, has accepted an appointment to the staff of the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn., effective September 1.

At Mayo, Dr. Maher will serve in the division of laboratories, under the direction of Dr. T. B. Magath. He will be assigned to a section headed by Dr. J. L. Bollman. Dr. Maher has held the rank of professor of pharmacognosy and pharmacology and head of the department at the University of Illinois college since 1948. He has been assistant dean of the college since 1949, and previously had served as a research associate at the Mayo Clinic during 1947-48.

Franklin Inst. Names Frank

Wallace E. Frank, formerly senior staff engineer in the chemistry and physics division of the Franklin Institute Laboratories for Research and Development, Philadelphia, has been appointed chief of the bioengineering section of that division, Dr. Nicol H. Smith, director of the laboratories, has announced. In his new position, Mr. Frank will direct a group of engineers and physicists in applying the technics of their professions to problems in such fields as surgical instruments, prosthetic devices, and, in general, problems in medicine and biology.

Parke, Davis Appoints Hewitt

Parke, Davis & Company, Detroit, Mich., has announced the appointment of Dr. Marshall I. Hewitt as editor of professional literature. Dr. Hewitt's chief responsibility will be the preparation and revision of basic literature on Parke, Davis products. Dr. Hewitt joined Parke-Davis last December as a member of the professional promotion department. Prior to his Parke, Davis association, Dr. Hewitt practiced internal medicine in South Bend, Ind.

PVP Ordered by Armed Forces

Five hundred thousand pints of polyvinylpyrrolidone (PVP) solution are being ordered by the Armed Forces from Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago. The basic PVP powder is supplied by General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York. The PVP will be stockpiled for emergency use as a blood volume expander in the treatment of shock. With this procurement the federal Civil Defense Agency and the armed forces have now purchased nearly 1,700,000 pints of PVP solution.

Lilly Press Position to Newell

Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., has announced that Robert W. Newell has been named chief of its press relations section. Mr. Newell replaces Fred D. Randall, who will be absent from the company for the next year to do advanced study at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Trade Briefs

Stanford Research Institute has elected Dr. Herbert T. Kalmus to the board of directors.

Gordon Dean, former chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, has become associated with the New York investment banking firm of Lehman Brothers.

Herbert C. Stoeker will serve for the second year as chairman of the chemical division of the Sister Elizabeth Kenny Foundation fund-raising campaign.

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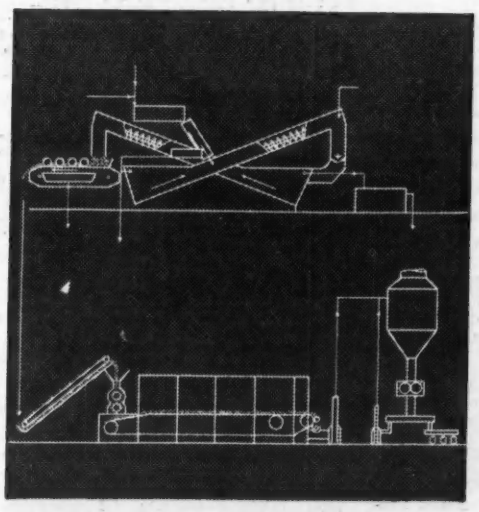

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50 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Port Sudan
100 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Port Sudan
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ASBESTOS FIBER—4,100 bgs, Union Asbestos & Rubber Co, Lourenco Marques
2,300 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Lourenco Marques
ATROPINE SULPHATE—2 cs, Commercial Bank of Australia, Melbourne
BEESWAX—183 blks, Wm Diehl & Co, Djibouti
21 bgs, Robinson Wagner Co, Port Au Prince
25 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Ciudad Trujillo
74 bgs, Santiago
BENZOIN GUM—46 bdls, S B Penick & Co, Singapore
BERYL ORE—900 bgs, Watson Geach, Capetown
1,016 bgs, Wm H Muller, Vitoria
BETAOXYNAPHTHOIC ACID—40 dms, Nova Chemical Corp, Genoa
BISMUTH—37 bxs, Cerro de Pasco Corp, Callao
ORE—383 bgs, Overseas Metal & Ore Corp, Antofagasta
BUCHU LEAVES—79 bls, National City Bank, Capetown
BUTTONLAC—100 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Calcutta
CADMIUM—13 bxs, Cerro de Pasco Corp, Callao
20 cs, Chemical Bank, Yokohama
40 cs, F E Wallace & Co, Yokohama
134 cs, industrial Sales Corp, Antwerp
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, Wm M Allison, Rotterdam
CARDAMOMS—14 cs, Kellys America Ltd, Tuticorin
10 cs, C Czarinkow, Colombo
CARNAUBA WAX—56 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch, Rio de Janeiro
CASEIN—1,300 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Buenos Aires
CASHEW NUT SHELL LIQUID—97 tons, Irvington Varnish & Insulator Co, Cochin
258 dms, Jacques Missir, Cochin
CASTOR BEANS—2,410 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Bangkok
624 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Manta
1,400 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Manta
789 bgs, Chase National Bank, Lobito
2,797 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Durban
800 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Port de Paix
1,000 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Cap Haitien
OIL—171 tons, Chase National Bank, Lobito
250 tons, National City Bank, Marseilles
CELERY SEED—169 bgs, P H Petry, Bombay
46 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Marseilles
CHILLIES—300 bgs, Public National Bank, Massawa
84 bgs, Zanzibar
CHLOROPHYLL—3 dms, Fallek Products Co, London
CINCHONA PRODUCTS—22 cs, R W Greeff & Co, Rotterdam
11 kgs, R W Greeff & Co, Rotterdam
CITRONELLA OIL—61 dms, Volkart Bros, Colombo
CLOVES—100 bls, George Uhe Co, Zanzibar
100 bls, Zanzibar
COD OIL—200 dms, Olso
COLUMBITE—211 bgs, Watson Geach, Lagos
1,009 bgs, Union Carbide & Carbon Corp, Lagos
COPAL GUM—35 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
115 bkts, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Macassar
117 bkts, S Winterbourne & Co, Macassar
600 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Matadi
200 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Matadi
719 bgs, U S Industrial Chemicals, Matadi
60 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Matadi
59 bkts, O G Innes Corp, Macassar
32 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, London
COTTON LINTERS—22 bls, G R Ziegler & Co, Hamburg
151 bls, Riverside Mills, Recife
CRESYLIC ACID—100 dms, Glasgow
CUMIN SEED—95 bgs, Curacao Trading Co, Istanbul
DAMMAR GUM—497 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Singapore
100 cs, Chase National Bank, Bangkok
DEXTRIN—100 bgs, Paisley Products, Rotterdam
150 bgs, Bank of Manhattan Co, Rotterdam
DICALCIUM PHOSPHATE—1,250 bgs, N A Grain & Feed Corp, Antwerp
EPSOM SALT—30 dms, Hudson Shpg Co, London
EUCALYPTUS OIL—11 dms, Commercial Banking Co of Sydney, Melbourne
11 dms, Guaranty Trust Co, Melbourne
EUPHORBIA—75 bls, Universal Trans-Continental Foreign Service, Colombo
FISHLIVER OIL—7 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
2 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama
3 dms, Interocean Chemical & Mineral Corp, Yokohama
FUEL OIL—43,887 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Curacao
104,356 bbls, Hess Inc, Punta Cardon
104,356 bbls, Hess, Inc, Punta Cardon
90,714 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Tampico
71,340 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Curacao
10,000 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
GALL, OX—1 bbl, Tupman Thurlow, Havana
GALLIC ACID—20 dms, American Dyewood Co, London
GELATIN—200 dms, A Murphy, Antwerp
800 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Havre
26 bbls, Coignet Chemical Co, Antwerp
GERANIUM OIL—1 cs, Van Ameringen Haebler Genoa
GERMANIUM DIOXIDE—3 cs, D J Ambersio, Antwerp
GHATTI GUM—114 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
GLANDS—74 bbls, Van Gelder Fanto Corp, Gdynia
GLUE—306 bgs, Rotterdam
STOCK—549 bdls, John Gorvers, Barranquilla
GLYCERIN—26 dms, Colgate Palmolive Peet Co, London
199 tons, Buenos Aires
GRAPHITE—1,750 bgs, C Pettinoss, Durban
GYPSUM—10,234 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
2,725 tons, Newark Plaster Co, Walton
IODINE, CRUDE—100 kgs, International Fertilizer & Chemical Corp, Yokohama
IPECAC ROOT—10 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Cristobal
IRON CHLORIDE—52 dms, P A Hunt Co, Rotterdam
OXIDE—22 bgs, Rotterdam
ISONICOTINIC ACID HYDRAZIDE—6 cs, Gyma Lab, Genoa
JAPAN WAX—100 cs, Rosenthal Bercow, Kobe
50 cs, Fleischman Burd & Co, Kobe
34 cs, Strohymeyer & Arpe, Kobe
KARAYA GUM—120 bgs, Thurston & Braidich, Bombay
573 bgs, Block Drug Co, Bombay
307 bgs, Jacques Wolf & Co, Bombay
87 bgs, Orbis Products Co, Bombay
LAVENDER OIL—2 dms, Naugatuck Aromatics, Marseille
LEMONGRASS OIL—6 dms, Felton Chemical Co, Cochin
LIME OIL—3 dms, L A Champon & Co, Port au Prince
LIVERMEAL—515 bgs, National City Bank, Buenos Aires
654 bgs, Wessel Duval Co, Montevideo
1,000 bgs, Montevideo
LOCUST BEAN GUM—1,509 bgs, J L Quesada, Valencia
448 bgs, Genoa
MACE—30 cs, Catz American Co, Macassar
44 cs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Macassar
28 cs, Far Eastern Commodities Corp, Macassar
40 cs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Semarang
13 cs, Wm E Martin, Macassar
MANGANESE ORE—672 bgs, Union Carbide & Carbon Corp, London
MANGROVE EXTRACT—3,000 bgs, Saxe Cutch Corp, Sandakan
MANIOC FLOUR—1,000 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Marseille
MARJORAM—8 bgs, Marichal-Kenez, Ciudad Trujillo
MOLASSES—450 tons, W R Grace & Co, Salaverry
240,000 gals, American Molasses Co, Bridgetown
MONOCHLOROACETIC ACID—1 cs, International Selling Corp, Rotterdam
77 dms, International Selling Corp, Marseille
MUSTARD SEED—128 bgs, Duncan Fox & Co, Coquimbo
112 bgs, C Gluden, Coquimbo
MYRISTYL ALCOHOL—2 dms, Humphrey-Wilkenson Inc, Antwerp
MYROBALANS—1,391 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Calcutta
MYRRH GUM—48 bgs, Aden
NAPHTOL—40 dms, Nova Chemical Corp, Genoa
NIGER SEED—177 bgs, Corn Exchange Bank, Massawa
118 bgs, Marine Midland Trust Co, Massawa
NUTMEGS—94 bgs, Catz American Co, Macassar
40 bgs, Far Eastern Commodities Corp, Macassar
250 bgs, Dodge & Olcott, Padang
250 bgs, Fuerst Bros, Padang
OCHRE—896 bgs, Mossel Bay
OLIBANUM GUM—240 bgs, Mfrs Trust Co, Aden
OLIVE OIL—148 dms, Credit Sussie, Seville
50 dms, Irving Trust Co, Seville
25 dms, Mfrs Trust Co, Seville
325 dms, Hanover Bank, Malaga
50 dms, National City Bank, Malaga
200 dms, Credit Sussie, Malaga
99 dms, Chase National Bank, Seville
10 dms, Palermo
OURICURY WAX—55 bgs, Public National Bank, Salvador
625 bgs, D Levin, Bahia
806 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Bahia
110 bgs, Wm Diehl & Co, Salvador
PALM OIL—600 tons Balfour Guthrie, Boma
203 tons, Procter & Gamble, Matadi
326 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Quepos
PAPAIN—10 cs, Wm E Martin, Mombasa
6 cs, W R Babcock & Co, Dar es Salaam
17 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Dar es Salaam
38 cs, Colombo
PAPRIKA—250 bgs, M Rotschild, Alicante
PATCHOULI OIL—23 dms, Manhattan Soap Co, Tandjong Priok
PEATMOSS—2,400 bls, Bruco Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK—305 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Oosthaven
80 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Cochin
80 bgs, Volkart Bros, Cochin
80 bgs, East India Trading Co, Cochin
80 bgs, Eastern Commodity Corp, Hamburg.
48 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Rotterdam
48 bgs, Rotterdam
WHITE—15 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Pangkal Pinang
128 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Pangkal
PETITGRAIN OIL—25 dms, Ungerer & Co, Buenos Aires
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—217,723 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Cartagena
200,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
110,000 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE—1 cs, Mondial Trdg Corp, Havre
POLLACKLIVER OIL—100 dms, Transocean Commerce Inc, Yokohama
185 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
53 dms, Interocean Chemical & Mineral Corp, Yokohama
20 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
50 dms, Wilbur Ellis Co, Yokohama
POLYVINYL CHLORIDE—4,000 bgs, Naples
POPPY SEED—100 bgs, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
150 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Louis Furth, Rotterdam
POTASH, MURIATE—453 tons, French Potash & Import Co, Antwerp
POTASSIUM CHLORATE—1 dm, Duff Chemical Co, Havre
POTATO STARCH—100 bgs, B Westergaard & Co, Rotterdam
PROPYLENEGLYCOL MONOLAURATE—7 dms, W J Byrnes, Cartagena
PSYLLIUM SEED—152 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Bombay
161 bgs, Brown Bros, Bombay
420 bgs, Parke Davis & Co, Bombay
PYRITES—200 cks, American Metal Co, Leixoes
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—966 bgs, River Plate Corp, Buenos Aires
1,126 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Buenos Aires
QUICKSILVER—300 flks, Lo Curto & Funk, Tampico
100 flks, Chase National Bank, Tampico
176 flks, L H Keller & Co, Tampico
50 flks, Trade Bank & Trust Co, Singapore
QUININE SULPHATE—20 cs, River Plate Corp, Kobe
14 cs, Rosenthal Bercow, Kobe
RADIUM ELEMENT—1 cs, Radium Chemical Co, Antwerp
RAFEALITE—63 kgs, C A Redden, London
RAPESEED—500 bgs, Rotterdam
RESIN, SYNTHETIC—82 bls, F L Kraemer, London
40 bgs, F L Kraemer, London
ROSEMARY LEAVES—21 bgs, R E Bier Co, Alicante
RUTIN—15 bgs, Sydney
SACCHARIN SODIUM—8 cs, River Plate Corp, Bremen
SAFFRON—4 cs, Meer Corp, Leixoes
SAGO FLOUR—530 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Singapore
2,957 bgs, Chase National Bank, Singapore
SCHEELITE—221 bgs, Penson & Co, Leixoes
143 bgs, Rotterdam
SEEDLAC—250 bgs, C H Timm, Calcutta
1,100 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Calcutta
400 bgs, Haeuser Shellac Co, Calcutta
200 bgs, Schwab Bros, Calcutta
500 bgs, Mac-Lac Co, Calcutta
200 bgs, Capital Shellac Co, Calcutta
200 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Calcutta
110 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Bangkok
500 bgs, United Shellac Corp, Bangkok
SEEDLAC—450 bgs, Ralli Bros, Calcutta
250 bgs, Bangkok
SENNA LEAVES—300 bls, Sterling Drug Inc, Tuticorin
25 bls, Lo Curto & Funk Tuticorin
290 bls, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Tuticorin
50 bls, Port Sudan
SERPENTARIA ROOT—35 cs, Ciba Pharmaceutical Products Co, Bombay
SESAME SEED—560 bgs, Louis Furth, Puerto Barrios
224 bgs, Meyer Seed Co, Puerto Barrios
560 bgs, A Sahadi & Co, Puerto Barrios
SHARKLIVER OIL—100 dms, Maxim Oil & Emulsion Corp, Yokohama
SHELLAC—100 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
15 bbls, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Rotterdam
SILICON CARBIDE—455 bgs, American Refractories & Crucible Corp, Rotterdam
SODIUM CACODYLATE—1 cs, Rhodia Inc, Havre
GENTISATE—2 dms, Rhodia Inc, Havre
PERBORATE—100 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, London
PHOSPHATE—3 cs, F L Kraemer & Co, Rotterdam
2 dms, F L Kraemer & Co, Rotterdam
SULPHATE, ANHYDROUS—2,000 bgs, Rotterdam
SOY BEAN OIL—991 tons, Cornelius Bros, Toronto
STARCH—2,000 bgs, Haberland Mfg Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Rotterdam
TAPIOCA—153 bgs, Far Eastern Commodities Corp, Djakarta
FLOUR—2,800 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bangkok
50 bgs, American Key Products, Bangkok
282 bgs, Harry F R Dolan, Bangkok
508 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Tandjong Priok
1,667 bgs, Geismar & Co, Itajai
6,000 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Itajai
613 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Tandjong Priok
700 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Itajai
TARA SEED—200 bgs, Callao
417 bgs, Salaverry
TARTAR—2,464 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials, Algiers
TARTARIC ACID—100 bbls, Brauner & Co, Barcelona
THEOPHYLLINE ANHYDROUS—40 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, London
THYME LEAVES—11 bgs, R E Bier Co, Alicante
TOLU BALSAM—3 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Puerto Barrios
UREA—1,000 bgs, Copenhagen
2,000 bgs, Rotterdam
VANADIUM CONCENTRATES—800 bgs, Vanadium Corp of America, Callao
VANILLA BEANS—45 cs, R L Oppenheimer, Papeete
29 cs, Gillespie & Co, Marseille
51 cs, George Uhe Co, Marseille
81 cs, J Elwell, Marseille
VETIVER OIL—2 dms, L A Champon & Co, Port au Prince
3 dms, Internatio Rotterdam, Tandjong Priok
WATTLE BARK—546 bls, Durban
EXTRACT—1,508 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Mombasa
500 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Mombasa
1,673 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Durban
325 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Durban
WHITING—800 bgs, Sterling Drug Inc, London
1,140 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp
3,900 bgs, N H Weitzner, Antwerp
WOLFRAM CONCENTRATES—1,536 bgs, National City Bank, Penang
1,600 bgs, Bank of India, Australia & China, Penang
136 bgs, Derby & Co, Penang
ORE—156 bgs, W E Mousdale, Penang
58 bgs, Wah Chang Corp, Penang
67 dms, Callao
176 bgs, Penson & Co, Bangkok
WOOL GREASE—257 dms, Botany Mills Inc, Kobe

Baltimore

DAMMAR GUM—210 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Singapore
GLUE—350 bgs, D C Andrews & Co, London
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—3,039 bgs, Buenos Aires

Los Angeles

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—696 bgs, C M C Chemicals, Manchester
CALCIUM CHLORIDE—400 bgs, C M C Chemicals, Manchester
CASEIN—200 bgs, Tupman Thurlow Co, Buenos Aires
CASTOR BEANS—362 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manta
700 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manta
COPRA—500 long tons, American Trust Co, Siain
CAKE—6,000 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
2,240 bgs, Balfour Guthrie & Co, Manila
6,720 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Manila
2,000 bgs, American Trust Co, Cebu
2,000 bgs, Balfour Guthrie & Co, Cebu
1,120 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Zamboanga
EARTH COLOR—50 bgs, L H Butcher Co, Manchester
FISH MEAL—1,767 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Buenos Aires
2,308 bgs, Alfred C Toepfer Co, Talcahuano
847 bgs, Nederlandshe Handle, Callao
1,526 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Callao
803 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Chimbote
805 bgs, Lindfors Chemical Co, Chimbote
2,174 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Chimbote
MOLASSES—928,622 kilos, The Pacific Molasses Co, Topolobampo
10,000,000 bgs, The National Molasses Corp, Kaohsing
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—23,002 long tons, The Texas Co, Sungai Pakning
POLLACKLIVER OIL—70 dms, Van Camp Sea Food Co, Yokohama
50 dms, Yokohama
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—602 bgs, Harold J Schulter, Buenos Aires
SODIUM BICARBONATE—647 bgs, C M C Chemicals, Manchester
1,496 bgs, C M C Chemicals, Liverpool
SILICO FLUORIDE—300 bgs, C M C Chemicals, Liverpool
SULPHITE—75 dms, Irving M Sobin, Liverpool
TRICHLORETHYLENE—60 dms, C M C Chemicals, Manchester
UREA—881 bgs, Antwerp
SYNTHETIC—3,000 bgs, C M C Chemicals, Liverpool
2,000 bgs, C M C Chemicals, Glasgow
WHITING—2,400 bgs, Antwerp
WOOL GREASE—550 dms, N I Malmstrom & Co, Manchester

Philadelphia

ANTIMONY ORE—716 bgs, Antofagasta
ASBESTOS FIBER—320 bgs, Durban
1,850 bgs, Lourenco Marques
1,680 bgs, Keasby & Mattison, Beira
BERYL ORE—3,920 bgs, Bombay
200 bgs, Lisbon
1,780 bgs, Vitoria
903 bgs, Beira
416 bgs, Capetown
BERYLLIUM ORE—9,356 bgs, Buenos Aires
BONEMEAL—6,114 bgs, Karachi
3,095 bgs, Calcutta
CASTOR OIL—602 tons, Santos
270 tons, Bombay
300 tons, Recife
COD LIVER OIL—145 dms, Lisbon
GELATIN—200 dms, Antwerp
GLUESTOCK—401 bls, Casablanca
GLYCERIN—93 dms, Alexandria
GYPSUM—6,276 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
MANGANESE ORE—1,102 tons, Lavino Shpg Co, Coquimbo
MYROBALANS EXTRACT—500 bgs, Hull
NAPHTHALENE—3,556 bgs, Rotterdam
PEATMOSS—2,300 bls, Bremen
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—400 bgs, Hull
1,062 bgs, Buenos Aires
SODIUM BICARBONATE—697 bgs, Liverpool
UREA—7,900 bgs, Middlesbrough
WATTLE EXTRACT—1,069 bgs, Durban
WHITING—1,600 bgs, Antwerp

San Francisco

CASSIA—100 bls, S L Jones & Co, Hong Kong
CASTOR OIL—315 tons, Ralli Bros, Bombay
CLOVES—40 bls, George Uhe Co, Singapore
32 bls, Kellys America Ltd, Singapore
152 bls, C Czarnikow, Singapore
COPRA—600 tons, Cargill Inc, Cebu
500 tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
500 tons, Cebu
700 tons, American Trust Co, Siain
500 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Hondagua
CAKE—2,240 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Manila
MEAL—2,500 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Manila
COTTON LINTERS—50 bls, W R Grace & Co, La Union
ELEMI GUM—3 cs, Arts Chemical Mfg Co, Manila
FISHLIVER OIL—40 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
50 dms, Interocean Chemical & Mineral Corp, Yokohama
75 dms, Wilbur Ellis Co, Yokohama
FISHMEAL—210 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Callao
588 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Chimbote
2,174 bgs, Lindfors Chemical Co, Chimbote
LINSEED MEAL—1,000 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Nagoya
MACE—67 cs, Catz American Co, Singapore
MONOSODIUM GLUTAMATE—50 cs, Universal Sales Co, Yokohama
50 dms, Universal Sales Co, Yokohama
NUTMEGS—134 bgs, Catz American Co, Singapore
PEPPER, BLACK—80 bgs, Volkart Bros, Cochin
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—35,477 tons, Standard Oil Co, Sungai Pakning
15,610 tons, Tide Water Assoc Oil Co, Mena al Ahmadi
SAGO FLOUR—22 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Singapore
SESAME SEED—100 bgs, Lastreto Phillips, Corinto
63 bgs, B C Ireland, Corinto
350 bgs, Bank of California, Corinto
100 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Corinto
132 bgs, Pacific National Bank, Corinto
SHARKLIVER OIL—50 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
TAPIOCA—100 bgs, L G Glick, Hong Konk
ZINC OXIDE—250 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Callao

Research Report Is Topic For ACS Literature Unit

"The Research Report—Its Functions, Preparation, Distribution and Use" will be the topic for a full-day symposium before the division of chemical literature at the American Chemical Society's 124th national meeting in Chicago September 8.

The program will include discussions of less obvious uses of the research report as well as of its primary function in communicating laboratory research results to administrative, sales, patent and other departments. The problem of effective distribution in various types of organizations and the handling of reports under security restrictions will be treated by speakers from both industry and government. Of particular interest to the research man who must prepare reports are discussions of the content, style, and form best suited to the purpose. Such considerations as reproduction of reports for distribution and permanent filing to insure maximum use of information will also be treated.

Winthrop-Stearns Buys Building in Evanston, Ill.

A new building, located at 2020 Greenwood street, Evanston, Ill., has been acquired by Winthrop-Stearns Inc., New York, to serve as its branch sales and shipping headquarters in the mid-west, it has been announced by Dr. Theodore G. Klumpp, president.

Operations in the new premises commenced this month, coincident with the closing of Winthrop's former headquarters at 445 Lake Shore drive, Chicago. A modern, one-story building, it has a 340-foot frontage and a depth of 150 feet, with total working space of 51,000 square feet. It will house Winthrop's commercial sales office, professional service office and warehouse. Robert A. Jarecki is branch manager.

St. Louis DCAT Elects

The Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Association of St. Louis (Mo.) at a recent annual election of officers chose the following to serve for the coming year:—President, Fred L. Thieleman, McKesson & Robbins, Inc.; first vice-president, H. A. Eckhart, Miles Laboratories, Inc.; second vice-president, Louis J. Kirchhoff, J. B. Williams Company, and secretary and treasurer, Fred J. Lence, Abbott Laboratories, Inc. The office of chairman of the board is vacant due to the recent death of Richard T. Dunn, founder of the organization, who served as permanent chairman for a number of years.

Vitamix Corporation Relocates

Vitamix Corporation has moved to new and larger quarters at 5111 Stiles street, Philadelphia.

Obituaries

E. Dwight Church

E. Dwight Church, chairman of the board of Church & Dwight, New York, died July 17 in Westhampton Beach, N. Y. He was eighty-six years old. Mr. Church became president of the company in 1924 and in 1941 was elected to the position he held at the time of his death.

Noel J. Hooper

Noel J. Hooper, former director and vice-president of Sharples Chemicals Inc., Philadelphia, died July 19 in that city. He was fifty-nine years old. In 1951 Mr. Hooper was made special assistant to the president of Temple University, Philadelphia.

Dr. Alphons Otto Jaeger

Dr. Alphons Otto Jaeger, consultant for American Cyanamid Company, New York, died July 21. He was sixty-seven years old.

Dr. Jaeger was a research chemist and department head for Badishe Aniline & Soda Factory, Ludwigshafer (Rhein) from 1914-1923. He came to the United States in 1923 and became a research chemist and group leader of National Aniline & Chemical Company, Buffalo, N. Y. He was appointed a consulting chemist for Monsanto Chemical Company in 1925, and a year later was named technical director and director of research of Seldon Company, Bridgeville, Pa. In 1929 he was elected vice-preident of Seldon when that firm merged with American Cyanamid Company.

In 1938 Dr. Jaeger joined the parent firm in New York and, until 1951, was chairman of the development committee, director of the general technical department, and a member of the research, new projects, and process development committees. Following his retirement in 1951, he had been a consultant for the company.

Charles H. Blazier, head of the Cleveland, Ohio, division of the industrial chemical department of McKesson & Robbins, Inc., died July 17 in Aurora, Ohio. He was sixty-two years old. Mr. Blazier was chief chemist of the Hall VanGorder Company, Cleveland, before it merged with McKesson & Robbins.

J. Arthur Gehring, supervisor of stores for Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company's merchandising division from 1940 until his retirement in November, died July 15 in South Euclid, Ohio.

Dr. N. T. Gordon, physical chemist and member of the administrative staff of General Electric Research Laboratory, Schenectady, N. Y., died July 18 in Albany, N. Y. He was sixty-three years old.

Jules Jeandros, retired vice-president and treasurer of Allied Textile Printers, Paterson, N. J., died July 18 in that city. He was fifty-nine years old.

Henry W. Jeffers, sr., president of Walker Gordon Laboratory and Trenton Bone Fertilizer Company, died July 17 in Princeton, N. J. He was eighty-two years old.

Rowland O. Lohrberg, president of Henry K. Wampole & Co., Philadelphia, died July 21 in that city. He was fifty-six years old. Mr. Lohrberg joined Sharp & Dohme, Inc., in 1926 and was director of domestic sales when he left in 1947 to join Wampole as assistant to the president. He became president in 1951.

J. Paul Miller, manager of the office services division of Atlantic Refining Company, died July 20 in Philadelphia.

Frederick C. Stanley, retired chief engineer of the Raybestos Division of Raybestos Manhattan Company, died July 19 in Bridgeport, Conn. He was eighty-five years old.

Edward Trippe, who had been in the essential oil, drug and pharmaceutical business in Philadelphia and New York before his retirement in 1951, died July 21 in Palo Alto, Calif.

Samuel Washton, former officer in the Major Petroleum Corporation, New York, died July 20 in Miami, Fla. He was seventy-four years old.

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Chemical Sales Firm Established in Chicago

K. A. Steel Chemicals, Inc., has been established at 7450 Stony Island avenue, Chicago. The new chemical sales concern will serve the paint and varnish, municipal water works, chemical, core oil, soap, asphalt and printing ink industries in the midwest area. The products handled by the new Chicago firm are crude tall oil, a new and improved fractionated oil, iron sulphate and industrial grade ammonium sulphate. Additional chemical products will be added to the line in the near future.

Kenneth Steel, president, was previously associated with West Virginia Pulp & Paper Company. Except for a three-year period of service in the armed forces during World War II, he had been with West Virginia since 1939. He was sales representative for West Virginia's chemical division from 1945 until June of this year.

Calcium Chloride Booklet Offered

A new booklet, "Highway Maintenance with Calcium Chloride," is being offered by Solvay Process Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York. The booklet combines charts and pictures with a non-technical description giving practical highwaymen a complete story, season by season, of how to maintain their unpaved roads with calcium chloride. In addition the booklet also lists various other uses for calcium chloride around highway departments. Copies of the booklet may be obtained without charge by addressing requests to Solvay's advertising and sales promotion department, 61 Broadway, New York.

Canadian Pittsburgh Starts Construction of Warehouse

Construction has begun on a new $1,000,000 glass and paint warehouse Ville St. Laurent, Canada, for Canadian Pittsburgh Industries, Ltd. The warehouse, which will occupy more than 85,000 square feet of space when completed, will be the largest in Canada and the most modern on the continent for glass and paint storage, it was said. It will also house a mirror-manufacturing plant and a safety glass depot for automotive dealers.

Olin, Mathieson Establish

—Continued from page 5

as well as expanding peacetime applications. Like Mathieson, Olin Industries contributes to the new venture a substantial number of patents and patent applications developed in its laboratories and pilot plants.

Mr. Olin was one of the pioneer American researchers into hydrazine. His personal research in the synthesis of hydrazine dates from 1912, some thirty years prior to the use by the Germans of hydrazine as a propellant for their World War II rockets. While engaged in his student hydrazine research at Cornell University under the late A. W. Browne, professor of inorganic chemistry, Mr. Olin also worked on azide derivatives of hydrazine, which had wide application in the last war.

Mr. Olin revealed that his company has been engaged since 1933 in the research and use of the azides, in sporting ammunition priming materials. The new company, through joint research efforts which have been progressing for over a year, is already engaged in new process development designed to further reduce the cost of hydrazine, it was said.

Narcotic Drugs Classification Measure Approved by House

The house passed H. R. 5561 July 16 to amend the internal revenue code and the narcotic drugs import and export act so as to provide that certain drugs which are or may be chemically synthesized shall be included within the classification of narcotic drugs.

Rep. Daniel Reed of New York, chairman of the ways and means committee, explained that synthetic narcotics are now being produced which are not covered by existing law, with the result that sales can be made without any control of the federal government.

The bill defines "narcotic drugs" as any of the following, whether produced directly or indirectly by extraction from substances of vegetable origin, or independently by means of chemical synthesis, or by a combination of extraction and chemical synthesis:—

"(1) Opium, isonipecaine, coca leaves, and opiate;

"(2) Any compound, manufacture, salt, derivative, or preparation of opium, isonipecaine, coca leaves, or opiate;

"(3) Any substance (and any compound, manufacture, sale, derivative, or preparation thereof), which is chemically identical with any of the substances referred to in clauses (1) and (2)."

Bureau of Animal Industry Approves Virus Amendments

A number of miscellaneous amendments have been approved by the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture to its regulations relating to licensed establishments which produce viruses, serums, toxins, and analogous products. The amendments were first proposed June 10 and now become effective August 18.

The primary purposes of the amendments are to clarify the provisions of the regulations with respect to labeling of desiccated products; to require safety tests for Newcastle disease vaccine; to restate minimum requirements for Brucella abortus vaccine in order to provide for multiple dose containers; to provide a more practical system for the contacting of hogs in serum plants; and to clarify certain other provisions of the regulations.

Squibb Appoints Ashworth

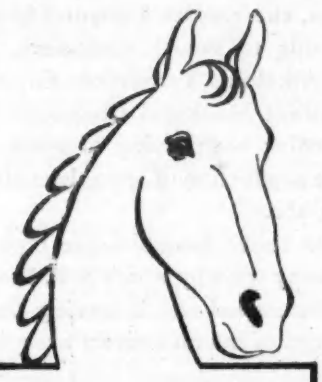
A new manager, Henry Ashworth, has been appointed by E. R. Squibb & Sons Division, Mathieson Chemical Corporation, for the Dallas, Tex., district.

With Squibb since 1939, most of Mr. Ashworth's career has been as full line representative in the San Antonio, Tex., area. During this time he twice won the highest award given Representatives by Squibb. For a number of years before joining Squibb, Mr. Ashworth was active in the retail pharmacy field at Franklin, Tenn., and Denver, Colo.

Trade Briefs

Illinois Institute of Technology will be host to the ninth National Conference on Industrial Hydraulics October 8 and 9 in Chicago.

James L. Donahue has been appointed sales manager for the general line (non-processed food cans) in Continental Can Company's eastern metal division.



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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Vanilla beans made the strongest gains in the botanical drugs market. Bourbon material was stronger as a result of the shortage of supplies. However, smaller crop yields were not confined to one producing area alone, since production in Mexico also has been estimated as lower. Mexican beans, both whole and cut, were consequently higher. The vanilla bean market was expected to remain firm and to show upward tendencies over coming months. Senega root was firmer and prices generally tended to move upward, following the destruction of a sizable amount of material by recent floods.

Pepper held its own after the recent sharp drop and subsequent advances. Black Malabar was slightly higher for spot and for August shipment. Only reduction in pepper prices came for red Japanese hontaka. Cassia showed a slight weakness in the Batavia variety. Clove continued its downward movements with declines for both Ceylon and Zanzibar material. Light consuming demand for mustard, confronted with adequate reserves of all varieties, was responsible for declines in both Dutch and Montana, yellow. Price increases throughout the market outweighed declines and the index advanced .16 point, to reach 108.18.

Several drug items changed price, with a decline in hellebore root among them. Green, domestic material was affected. Alleppey turmeric root was down slightly. Hawthorn berries dropped, while juniper berries were advanced. Dalmatian sage continued its downward trend with a further decline. Italian material remained steady after dropping sharply earlier. Demand remained low and trading quiet.

Business in the botanicals market remained routine and failed to pick up any speed. Little if any preparations for fall and winter requirements have been noted as yet. The recent tendency for factories to close down for vacations over a full two-week period, rather than to stagger the vacation time, has appeared to increase the lull in the market at this season. A dearth of activity was felt to be unavoidable for at least the remainder of the month.

Market Trends

Advanced

Drugs

Juniper berries, 4c. per lb.
Senega root, 25c. per lb.

Other Articles

Catnip, Southern, 5c. per lb.
Dill, dewhiskered, ¼c. per lb.
Pepper, black, Malabar, spot, 1c. per lb.
Sage, Turkish, 1c. per lb.
Vanilla, beans, Bourbon, 50c. per lb.
Mexican, whole, 15c. per lb.
cut, 25c. per lb.
Tahiti, 25c. per lb.

Reduced

Drugs

Hawthorn berries, 2c. per lb.
Hellebore root, dom., green, 5c. per lb.
Tumeric root, Alleppey, 1c. per lb.

Other Articles

Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, ½c. per lb.
Cinnamon, Ceylon, "0000," 1c. per lb.
Clove, Ceylon, 3c. per lb.
Zanzibar, 1c. per lb.
Cumin, Moroccan, 7½c. per lb.
Gum, arabic, amber, sorts, ½c. per lb.
Mustard, Dutch, ½c. per lb.
Montana, yellow, ¼c. per lb.
Pepper, black, Malabar, spot, 5c.* per lb.
Japanese, hontaka, 3c. per lb.
Sage, Dalmatian, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 28, 1952
109.18	109.02†	109.00	99.01

* Obtained too late for index calculation.
† Revised.

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Beans

Vanilla—Prices for Bourbon beans were firmer as a direct result of the shortage of material. The market continues to lack offers from abroad, making it difficult for dealers to fill the current needs of local consumers. With current expectations for the coming crop showing a very much smaller total than previously expected, the upward trend in prices came as no surprise. A price of $5 per pound represented the market's lowest offer for Bourbon beans.

Smaller crop yields were not confined to Madagascar, for production in Mexico also has been estimated as lower, according to informed sources in the trade. Prices responded accordingly. Whole Mexican material, in tins, advanced 15c. per pound to a new minimum of $4.65, with other quotations extending to $5. Mexican, cut, was up to $4.50 from a former low quotation of $4.25. Material from Tahiti, formerly in the nominal category, was reportedly available in small quantities, and was priced from $3.50 per pound.

Berries

Hawthorn—Prices were reduced in one quarter, bringing the current range of quotations down to a low of 28c. per pound. This represented a decline of 2c. per pound. Sufficient material was reported available for answering most current call from consumer.

Juniper—Quotations appeared somewhat firmer on this item. The minimum offer had stood at 20c. However, some prices during the past week were heard closer to 24c. per pound. Other quotations ranged upwards to 28c.

Flowers

Safflower—Egyptian material was offered in limited amounts on the market at prices ranging widely with supplier, quantity and quality. Demand for the material, which is used for coloring purposes, was reported as very slow. This lack of interest appeared to be a permanent rather than a temporary condition, and dealers carrying the material expected the rate of inquiry to show no great change over the coming weeks.

Saffron—Spanish material, of United States Pharmacopoeia specifications, was offered at a wider price range over the past week. A low-of-the-range price of $22 was maintained, while the upper edge of the range was extended to $28. The market was considered somewhat on the weak side, accounting for the continuation of earlier minimum prices. Mexican material was unchanged in a price range extending upward from 95c. per pound.

Gums

Arabic—Amber sorts were weaker on last week's market. Reports in the trade indicated that quotations of 14c. per pound were eased to 13½c. for orders in quantity. Powdered, USP material, remained generally unchanged. Prices of 20c. per pound and upwards were reported.

Locust Bean—The supply situation was comfortable and presented no difficulty to consumers in obtaining their requirements. Material was steady at former price levels, and the market appeared reasonably settled.

Herbs and Leaves

Oregano—Syrian material was priced from 20c. per pound and remained steady over the past week's trading. Prices carried for Italian material were listed as nominal, and quotations for Mexican material fell into the same category.

Catnip—Quotations up until last week remained in the nominal category. A price for new crop material last week was placed at 75c. per pound. This figure represented a 5c. advance over the price prevailing earlier. Material was available in very limited amounts, trade sources stated. The present crop is a small one, as was the one the year before, and a continued shortage of material is indicated as a result.

Deer Tongue—A wider price range was the result of the week's shifts in quotations. The material had formerly been available at 42c. to 43c. per pound. Revised quotations indicated that prices up to 48c. per pound were currently being asked. These prices were for material in bales.

Sage—Dalmatian, having decreased ½c. three weeks ago, was once again off ½c. to 1c. with a new listing of 48c. to 49c. per pound, depending on quantity. Turkish leaves, in shorter supply, rose 1c. to 1½c., depending on marketing conditions, causing last week's listing to read from 11c. to 11½c. Officinalis Italian was quoted

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended July 17

New York

Black pepper, 4 lots, 146 bags: insect bored and moldy.
Celery seed, 3 lots, 85 bags: filthy.
Cassia, 137 lots, 5,611 bags: filthy.
Coriander seed, 222 bags: filthy.
Jalap root, 38 bags: filthy.
Lemon oil, 2 lots, 40 cases, 8 drums: other oil substituted.
Sesame seed, 100 bags: filthy.
Sage, 245 bales: filthy.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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• GUM EGYPTIAN (Talha)
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at 20½c. to 23c., remaining steady after the previous week's sharp drop. Other varieties held their prices steady on a relatively featureless market. Demand was described as low, with trading quiet.

Senna—Prices remained firm, including those for pods, which were the most recent to register a change. Prices at 20c. and up were in effect for pods, and a somewhat soft market indicated that these prices would not recover any lost ground immediately.

Uva Ursi—Material was priced over a slightly wider range during the past week, as the former high-side quotation was raised to 15c. per pound. A price of 12c. was maintained in another direction. Generally, the price picture was untroubled by any indications of immediate sizable increases, the trade felt.

Miscellaneous

Ergot—Material specified as of NF qualifications was priced from $2.75 per pound and up during the past week. At this price schedule, the market appeared steady. Users appeared in no rush to obtain any more than immediate requirements, and found the market sufficiently supplied to fill their needs.

Roots

Hellebore—A drop in prices for green, domestic material featured the market for this root during the past week. An earlier low-of-the-range price of 60c. per pound for this variety was lowered 5c. Imported whole, black, was priced over a wider range, as quotations up to 45c. per pound were expressed. Other varieties of imported material remained unchanged.

Mandrake—Prices for this root had a stronger appearance. An earlier top price of 30c. per pound was edged upward further, to reach 32c. Stocks were generally low and declining still further, as the new production fails to supply enough material to restock dealers' shelves.

Pink—Prices from one source were put in the nominal category last week, demonstrating the acuteness of the shortage of this root. Prices for whatever material was available remained high, and there was little possibility of reductions in the coming weeks, according to trade sources.

Sarsaparilla—All varieties were stable in price over the past week. Domestic material was offered from 45c. per pound, in bales. Prices for Honduras, whole ranged upward from 38c. Mexican was quoted from 25c.

Senega—Advanced price schedules featured the market for this root. The week's revised price range showed a low of $1.90 per pound, as opposed to a price of $1.65 in effect some time earlier. Flood damage to growing areas caused a sufficient reduction in material to bring about the firmer prices. Some additional firmness was expected by trade observers, and the market was characterized as having upward tendencies.

Turmeric — Alleppey prices were off slightly during the week. A reduction of 1c. per pound brought the current range to a low of 29c. per pound. Prices for Madras were unchanged from the low of 16c. reported earlier. Haitian, in bags, was offered from 9c.

Valerian—Belgian root was in an unchanged category, with a price of 36c. per pound forming the low-of-the-range quotation. Other quotations ranged slightly higher, according to quantity and suppliers' views. Demand remained on the moderate side for this item, and was filled without difficulty on the market.

Seeds

Anise—The top listing of Turkish seed declined slightly during the week. New quotations ranged from 13½c. to 13¾c. per pound. The slight reduction in price was attributed to arrival of a new shipment. All other varieties maintained their price levels, with Cyprus and Chinese star seed remaining nominal.

Celery — The range for French seed widened 1c. during the past week. Trade now goes on at quotations of from 47c. to 48c. per pound. The market situation was one of light demand, with little if any variation expected, as far as consumer interest.

Dill—Dewhiskered seed rose in price from old quotations of 11¾c. to 12c. to a new range of 12c. to 12½c. per pound. Little activity was noted otherwise. Natural seed retained its former price range of 11c. to 11½c.

Mustard—A slight increase in stocks brought Dutch seed down ½c. in price last week. Montana yellow dropped ¼c. per pound, f.o.b. source. Ample supplies were the reason for this reduction, it was said. Light consuming demand was confronted with generally adequate reserves on all varieties.

Spices

Cassia—Canton and Kwangsi Province rolls sold at a flat 28c. Batavia cuttings underwent a reduction of ½c., making a new range of 14c. to 14½c. per pound. Other varieties remained steady during the week.

Cinnamon—Although the "0000" variety suffered a 1c. per pound reduction on both sides of the range, Ceylon No. 2 maintained a very firm price structure. With delayed arrival of shipment, it is indicated that the market should continue on the firm side.

Pepper—The market was regarded as holding its own after the sharp drop of several weeks ago, and after the subsequent advances. Black Malabar spot shipments were slightly higher, from $1.31 to $1.32. Afloat fell 1c. to a new price of $1.30. Although no prices were available for July shipment, August shipment prices rose from $1.21 to a new quotation of $1.23 per pound. Red Japanese hontaka dropped in price to 41c. to 43c., a decline of 3c. The range for white narrowed 1c. on the high side. New prices were $1.30 to $1.31.

Friday noon prices for black pepper were as follows:—spot, $1.26-$1.27, afloat, $1.27; July shipment, $1.26; August shipment, $1.17.

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

The essential oils market contained a number of items that showed an encouraging amount of activity. These oils helped balance the sluggish interest noted for a number of other items, chiefly of the type used in perfumes. Most aromatic chemicals, presented a quiet but steady tone. Business in this market was considered potentially very good, with any lull in interest only seasonal. The index moved downward under the impetus of four reductions, as opposed to one increase. The drop of .21 point brought the weeks' figure to 151.40.

Largest price decline was made by cardamom oil. This reduction followed closely upon an earlier one and represented a total decline during the month of sixteen percent in the minimum price of this oil. Not all sources have made reductions, and the range at which the oil is available has widened accordingly. Distilled Mexican lime oil was reduced. Other varieties were steady in price and all received a good call from users in the beverage and food industries. Replacement on lime oil has been ample throughout the summer. White thyme oil was also lowered.

Methyl ionone was the only aromatic showing a price reduction. Following the recent trend for lemongrass oil derivatives, this material was available in ample supply. Bois de rose oil derivatives were firm at earlier prices. Reports that very little Brazilian oil is being offered at the source indicated that the position of linalool, linalyl acetate and other bois de rose oil derivatives, would remain strong.

Italian lemon oil was the only item increased. Both imported and domestic lemon oils showed a firmer tone and were in tight supply. The possibility of easing the shortage of domestic oil was considered remote. Orange oil was offered in amounts ample for current demands, although no surplus material was to be seen on the market. The supply situation was expected to grow somewhat snugger during the coming weeks. Bergamot prices were reported shaded slightly in order to induce additional interest. No general or lasting reductions were expected, as the import price remained steady.

Prices at the source were higher for bay, clove leaf, geranium and bourbon vetiver oils, accoding to cables received during the week. Reductions were noted for garlic, lemongrass, peppermint, Dalmatian sage and ylang ylang oils.

Market Trends

Advanced

Oil, lemon, USP, Messina, 10c. per lb.

Reduced

Ionone, methyl, std., 5c. per lb.
Oil, cardamom, $1.75 per lb.
Lime, dist., Mexican, 50c. per lb.
Thyme, NF, white, 30c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 25, 1952
151.40	151.61	153.30	179.81

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Essential Oils

Abies Siberica—A recently lowered price of $2 per pound was maintained by the source offering it. Other dealers, however, reported seeing nothing in the replacement situation for this oil to permit them to meet the current low-of-the-range figure, and maintained their prices at earlier levels. The range for this variety of, pine oil currently reached upwards to at least $3 per pound.

Anise—Material for spot needs remained very scarce and most dealers saw little possibility for an improvement in the situation in the immediate future. Recent requests for import licenses to bring in additional quantities of Dutch oil have reportedly been denied by the government. Some speculation was heard in the trade that the ending of the Korean war could cause a relaxation in the government's attitude on imports of anise oil from this source. Influenced by the tightness of supplies, prices were firm at previously established earlier levels.

Bergamot—Prices for spot material have followed the lead of the export price set by the Consortium and remained quite steady over recent weeks. Material coming in from Italy has been adequate for current needs but has produced little, if any, surplus stocks.

Bois de Rose—No major price movements have been noted for the Brazilian oil. The bulk of the oil has been acquired by one holder, a status helping to produce a steady price structure. Although oil was offered from some sources at $3.95, this figure appeared to have been shaded considerably and was reportedly not being met in all directions.

Cananga—Native oil was offered from its recently reduced minimum quotation of $10 per pound. This offer was not as yet met by the majority of dealers, and others quotations ranged upwards to $11.50. Supplies of the oil remained scanty and the replacement situation presented a problem to dealers attempting to obtain more than limited amounts from the origin.

Citronella—A rather limited interest on the part of the users of this oil was felt in the trade to be the cause of the current weak price schedules. Ceylon oil was recently lowered to 48c. per pound, lower than at any time during the year. Oil from Formosa was priced from 52c. per pound, with the possibility of shading on this quotation in the event of a firm offer. Some dealers stated that they were not interested in handling the oil at the present time, because of the difficulty of obtaining a satisfactory return at the price schedules in effect. No immediate change in either the price or supply situation was expected in coming weeks.

Dillweed—With the industries that consume the largest amounts of this oil currently in full swing, the oil received a larger demand than during any other season. Very little oil was left to fill additional needs until the next crop is in production. Some advance reports have indicated that the crop may again fall short of expectations. The resulting shortage, if production figures sustain this forecast, would be very acutely felt, as the carryover from 1952 material is almost certain to be nil. A quotation of $3.65 per pound from one source formed the low edge to current prices, while the greater part of the week's transactions were done at $4 or more.

Eucalyptus — Very little demand for either spot or forward shipment materialized during the week, keeping this a very quiet market. Prices made no adjustments in either direction. Some pickup in inquiry by the end of the month was expected in some quarters, although observers were reluctant to discuss future price trends. In general, appearances indicated a gradual awakening of this item, rather than any sudden changes from its present dormant state.

Garlic—Some imports of oil from Japan were reportedly made recently, but according to sources in the trade, this oil failed to satisfy completely the standards imposed by dealers here. The market remained virtually devoid of ready material, and a continued shortage of the oil was accepted as a matter of fact by dealers. Production of garlic in California has gone chiefly to powder, leaving little material for making the oil. Imports have failed to help the situation to any sizable extent. Egypt, formerly relied on heavily, has had little material for shipment for production of oil over the past months.

Geranium—Algerian and Bourbon types were advanced at the origin during the past week. Both are currently offered on spot at the lowest quotations reached during the year. Algerian oil was priced from $9 per pound, and Bourbon was quoted upwards from $9.75. Any gains in these quotations in the immediate future would not be extensive, trade sources stated, as the market for this oil currently lacked the impetus to sustain a sizable increase in prices.

Jasmine — Gathering of the new crop has gotten under way in Grasse and the surrounding country. A report from the growing center indicates that the new production is going to be arbitrarily controlled by GIFPA, the government-sponsored agency that is composed one-half by representatives of the farmers and one-half by representatives of the producers. August 15 has been decided upon as the last day on which the flowers will be gathered for production of the absolute for immediate use on the market. After that date, all the flowers gathered will be used to produce absolute which will be stored by GIFPA and will not be released for sale until August 15, 1954. In this manner, it is hoped that the price will remain stable throughout the year, and not fluctuate extravagantly as it has in past

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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years, frequently to the distress of all concerned.

Lavandin—Reports from the growing areas in France indicate that this year's crop will be equal to last year's in size. That would mean a production of some 300 tons. In spite of the large estimate, the market was expected to remain firm, since the holders of the oil in France are reportedly of the opinion that fluctuations of the franc make it advisable to hold the oil for the time being and to sell it later. Should there be a devaluation of the franc, the theory holds that the oil would bring more than at the present rate of exchange.

Lemon—Recently advanced prices for domestic and imported oil were held firmly. Material available at these higher quotations was reported strictly limited, and no end was seen to the tight supply position occupied by this oil. Production in California failed to fill the demands of extremely busy producing schedules. Most dealers were unable to fill their customers' requirements in full, and were in many cases allocating supplies of oil to insure an equitable distribution. Few were able to handle new accounts. Prices for domestic oil ranged from $6.25 to $7.25 per pound, depending upon producer. Italian oil was offered over a range starting at $6.35. This minimum quotation represented an increase of 10c. over an earlier low-of-the-range offer.

Lemongrass—Cables from the sources indicated lower shipping quotations for Indian and Central American oil. Locally, a price of 95c. per pound was maintained, with other offers including several at $1.10 and higher. Only a moderate inquiry was sustained over the week, dealers stated.

Lignaloe Wood—This Mexican oil was quoted from $3.25 per pound on last week's market. Inquiry was reported as somewhat heavier following the recent tightening in supplies of Brazilian bois de rose oil. However, the amount of interest that could shift to lignaloe wood oil for this reason was limited, trade sources reported.

Lime—A 50c. per pound reduction was effected in distilled Mexican oil, bringing the minimum quotation for this variety to $5.50. Other types were steady. Distilled West Indian was offered from a low of $6 and expressed West Indian was priced from $7.85. The oil experienced a good call from manufacturers of confections and soft drinks. During the remainder of the year, however, takings for this account were expected to decline noticeably.

Ocotea Cymbarum — Quotations made no significant changes during the past week, and remained within the ranges quoted earlier. A slightly lower price was heard from the source, but a generally steady market was expected over the coming weeks.

Orange—Prices for expressed oil were fully maintained over the past week as this market displayed a very healthy tone. Interest on the part of users of the oil was well sustained, and gave indications of at least keeping pace with the supply level. This condition was expected to prevent the appearance of any surplus material for the coming weeks. In fact, some snugness in available material was expected in the trade as entirely possible. California expressed oil was priced from 85c. to $1.25 per pound, according to brand. Florida oil prices ranged upward from 80c. A price of 40c. per pound for sweet distilled oil was maintained, while other quotations for this type oil ranged upward.

Rosemary—Recent reports from Spain that the current crop failed to come up to expectations as to quantity, have failed to have any noticeable effect on the local price situation. A range of 80c. per pound and up was maintained for oil of USP specifications. The minimum offer for technical grade oil stood at 65c. Takings for soap manufacturing were reportedly not great, and this was felt to be the chief reason the market has failed to strengthen.

Sage—Dalmatian oil continued in somewhat short supply, following the period of reduced offerings from the source. No actual hardship was worked on consumers requiring the oil, as some supplies have been available on the market in recent months. Spanish oil was offered at $1 from several sources and appeared steady in its current price range.

Thyme—Prices for white oil dropped from an earlier low-of-the-range quotation of $2.25 per pound to a new minimum of $1.95. This price was effected for material of NF specifications. Prices for red oil were unchanged over the past week. The market was described as uneventful and trading was quiet.

Wormseed—A minimum price of $8 per pound was maintained during the week, although reports in trade circles indicated that this figure might be shaded in some directions. Holders of oil in the country appeared anxious to move whatever oil was left from last year's production. No new material could be expected, however, until sometime in late September or October.

Aromatic Chemicals

Citral—This lemongrass oil derivative was reported in good supply and offering no replacement difficulty to the consumer. Prices tended to remain close to those already in effect. Quotations of $3.20 per pound were heard from several sources, while other prices ranged upward from this figure.

Coumarin—The status of this aromatic remained unchanged, in regard to its use as a flavoring agent. Results of tests to determine whether it is responsible for harmful effects have not been completed as yet. Use as a scenting agent has not been affected by recent developments. Prices held steady at former levels.

Ionones—A quotation for methyl ionone of $3.80 per pound in drum lots, received during the week, represented a decline of 5c. over the earlier minimum price. This offer was made for the standard grade of methyl ionone. Other grades ranged higher. The alpha material was steady within a range going from $4 per pound. Prices for beta ranged from $4.30. During recent weeks, a weaker trend has been noted in lemongrass oil derivatives, due to the lowered replacement costs of the raw material.

Linalyl Acetate—The bois de rose oil derivative was steady in price over the past week. 90-92% material was offered from $6 per pound, while the 96-98% grade was priced from $6.75. These price schedules were reported as fully maintained and as showing no liklihood of easing, in view of the tight supply situation of the raw material, Brazilian bois de rose oil. Material derived from petitgrain oil was in a slightly lower price range, quotations going from $4.35 per pound.

Trade Briefs

Resources for the Future, Inc., has elected Otto H. Liebers of Nebraska to the board of directors.

William H. Caddoo has been named assistant to the vice-president of Robert Gair Company.

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Rape, Mustard Seed Harvest Reported Lower in Pakistan

Pakistan harvested 255,360 short tons of rape and mustard seed in 1952-53 from 1,544,000 acres, according to the final official forecast reported by Henry W. Spielman, agricultural attache, Karachi. This represents a decrease of 24.5 percent from the 1951-52 harvest of 338,240 tons and a decline of 16.8 percent from the 1951-52 acreage of 1,855,000.

Except in East Bengal and the North-West Frontier Province, there has been a general decrease in rape and mustard acreage in Pakistan. This decrease is attributed to the diversion of land to food crops as a result of the "Grow More Food" campaign. In the case of the Punjab and Bahawalpur, an additional cause of the decline was the failure of rains at the time of sowing and the short supply of canal water.

Toilet Goods Manufacturers Of Canada Elect Bullock

G. F. Bullock, president of the Rexall Drug Company, Ltd., Toronto, has been elected president of the Toilet Goods Manufacturers Association of Canada.

Other officers elected were:—First vice-president, C. L. Bean, Avon Products of Canada, Ltd.; second vice-president, E. A. Williams, Pond's Extract Company of Canada, Ltd.; third vice-president, Andre Ligne, Coty (Canada), Ltd.; honorary treasurer, Reg Fairbanks, Fairbanks Soap Company, and honorary secretary, F. R. McBrien, Bristol-Myers Company of Canada, Ltd.

Monomer, Polymer Data Issued

Monomer-Polymer, Inc., Leominster, Mass., has issued a new catalog of more than 300 specialty research monomers and polymers. The catalog gives the physical characteristics of the chemicals and in addition to the general listing, there are separate sections on catalysts and accelerators, monomers for polyelectrolytes, substituted ethylenimines and cross-linking agents.

The company points out that although many of the products are currently sold in research amounts, it is able to produce commercially a monomer if demand is sufficient.

Pine Oil Detection Method Developed by Mines Bureau

A new method of detecting small amounts of pine oil in waste water from mineral-dressing plants, developed by the Bureau of Mines, is described in a report released recently.

The method was developed as the first step toward solving a stream-pollution problem. Pine oil in the waste water discharged from a mineral-dressing plant into a stream was contaminating the water used in nearby communities. A method was needed for determining how much oil was in the waste water before a way of controlling the stream pollution could be found. Since pine oil commonly is used in separating valuable minerals by froth flotation, the Bureau-developed process will have wide use, it was said.

The new method makes it possible to detect as little as one part of oil in a million parts of water. The technique consists of reacting vanillin-hydrochloric acid with the pine oil in a sample of waste water under carefully controlled conditions. This reaction produces a bluish-green color, and the amount of oil in the sample can be determined by measuring the intensity of this color with an electrophotometer.

An excess of certain dissolved minerals in the water sample will interfere with the reaction, and such samples must be specially treated before testing. The report was prepared by J. A. Sutton, chemist at the Bureau's Eastern Experiment Station, College Park, Md. It contains detailed descriptions of the new method, the work which led to its development, and results obtained in testing several samples of waste water. A bibliography is included, together with eighteen tables and one illustration. A free copy of Report of Investigations 4990, "A Colorimetric Method for Determining Pine Oil in Water," can be obtained from the Bureau of Mines, publications distribution section, 4800 Forbes street, Pittsburgh 13, Pa. It should be identified by number and title.

Bids Wanted

Carbon tetrachloride, 8 M gals., inv. 54-7, July 31, Rocky Mountain Arsenal, Denver, Colo.

Drugs, misc., 100 6-lb. units hydrochloride acid, 48 lbs. ammonium chloride, 84 5-lb. units sodium hydroxide CP pellets, etc., 20 items, inv. 54-18, Aug. 11 and 12 lbs. amyl acetate, 24 lbs. carbon tetrachloride, inv. 54-14, Aug 7 and 60 5-lb. units chloroform CP (not for anesthesia), 10 10-gm. fuchsin basic, 8 ¼-lb. hydrogen peroxide, 24 lbs. calcium chloride, etc., 11 items, inv. 54-26, Aug. 13, Chemical Corps Biological Labs., Camp Detrick, Frederick, Md.

Paint, 1 M gals, stencil and obliterating water emulsion type paint, inv. 54-4, Aug. 13, Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill.; 3,900 gals. enamel, spec. MIL-E-10687, gray No. 3615, inv. 54-8, Aug. 13, Rocky Mountain Arsenal, Denver, Colo.; 262 gals. gloss enamel, 15 gals. aluminum paint, 30 gals. tinting enamel, etc., 12 items, inv. 54-2, Aug. 4. St. Louis Medical Depot, 12th and Spruce Sts., St. Louis 2, Mo.

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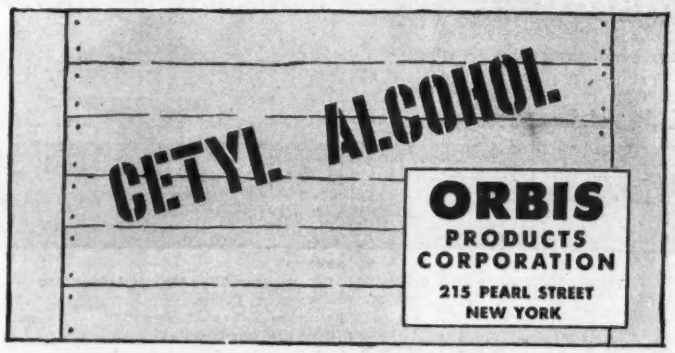

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Protective Coatings Materials

Lead oxides were advanced twice in fractional advances last week. Red lead came up ½ cent. Litharge and orange mineral also rose ½ cent. Lead monosilicate advanced 0.48 cents in carloads and 0.45 cents in less than carloads, in two fractional raises. Argentine casein was 2½ cents firmer than the previous week. Prices of this imported casein were very strong still. Schedules for di-octyl phthalate and di-iso-octyl phthalate were reduced 2 cents late last week.

Lead pigments, other than the oxides and monosilicate, were unchanged from previous schedules. Zinc pigment prices were steady. Producers did not anticipate any revisions in the schedules of zinc oxide in either direction. A source said that business was too good to lower prices. All of the present output was readily sold. The spread between the pigment price and slabs zinc was enough to deter a further advance of zinc oxide, the source added.

The general picture of activity in synthetic resins was unaltered. Demand for aklyds was still fairly good. Some loss of buying interest has been noted due to vacation shutdowns. The markets for phenolics and maleics remained the same. A supplier of polyvinyl acetate emulsions said that there have been some losses in demand from occasional customers who shutdown for vacations. But, they came right back again, it was added. Activity for these emulsions has been approximately 25 to 30 percent above last year, a producer said. Demand from adhesives and for uses on cement outside of homes has been excellent, the latter being a new and growing use. Polyvinyl formals used in the electrical business was enjoying a good demand.

Natural resins were unchanged. An importer said that demand for the gums was spotty. But, the general picture of business showed that it held to an even keel. Shellac held to a fairly uniform market. Prices at the primary sources were firmer.

Market Trends

Advanced

Casein, Argentine, 2½c. per lb.
Lead, monosilicate, c.l., 0.48c. per lb.
red, 95%, 97%, 98%, ½c. per lb.
Litharge, ½c. per lb.
Orange mineral, ½c. per lb.

Reduced

Di-iso-octyl Phthalate, 2c. per lb.
Di-octyl Phthalate, 2c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 25, 1952
90.21	90.21	90.21	88.49

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Prime Pigments

Factory shipments of paint varnish, and lacquer amounted to $130,400,000 in May, approximating the revised estimate for April, 1953, according to the Bureau of Census. However, when compared with the estimate for the corresponding month of last year, total shipments are about 4 percent higher as a result of gains reported for industrial sales.

Producers reported that demand levels for dry colors have held the line fairly well. Some loss in activity has been noticed for dispersions in oil, principally due to vacation shutdowns in the paint industry.

Lead Monosilicate—The price of this pigment came up 0.48c. in carlots and 0.45c. in l.c.l. quantities last week, following two fractional increases of pig lead.

Current quotations were at 15.12c. per pound for bags in carlots, and 16.10c. per pound in less than carlots of bags, both on a basis of f.o.b. shipping point, freight allowed, but not in excess of $1 per cwt.

Lead, Red—Two advances of ¼c. in pig lead were reflected in the schedules for lead oxides last week. Producers quoted 95 percent Pb_3O_4 at 16¾c. per pound in carlots, and 17¾c. per pound in l.c.l. quantities. The 97 percent material became 17c. per pound in carlots, and 18c. per pound in less than carlots. Ninety-eight percent was 17¼c. per pound in carlots, and 18¼c. per pound in less than carlots.

Orange Mineral — This pigment advanced ½c. in two fractional moves, with the other lead oxides last week. Producers were currently quoting 20.10c. per pound in less than carlot quantities. Carlots were quoted at 1c. lower.

Zinc Oxide—Demand for this material held up quite well, some producers reported. Inquiries from customers in the rubber industry have held to a high level. It was added that these consumers were generally optimistic about the third quarter levels of activity. One zinc oxide producer stated that it has had a very good sales period in July, with activity this month above any other month so far this year.

Sales of zinc pigments to the paint trade have been spotty, a source said. "Paint sales were fairly good for some companies, and in some areas," the source added. Producers were hoping that the navy's dropping out of the paint business would bring a little additional business this fall. However, development along these lines depends upon the extent and disposition of navy inventories of paint materials, it was said.

With regard to the pricing situation of zinc oxide, it was said that a reduction in schedules was hardly likely. Business was too good. Producers could sell all of the oxide they could make, it was added. Furthermore, the price spread between metal prices and pigment schedules was too much to induce an increase at this time, the source added. Therefore, prices were expected to hold where were.

Protective Coatings Shipments

The following table from the Bureau of Census indicates total factory shipments of paints, varnish, and lacquer in May, compared with April:—

Trade sales of paint, varnish, and lacquer	May	*April
Industrial sales, total	$78,372,000	$77,499,000
Paint and varnish	52,032,000	52,035,000
Lacquer	39,070,000	39,287,000
	12,962,000	12,748,000
Total sales	$130,404,000	$129,534,000
Calendar total, 1953—		
January-May	$594,975,000	

* Revised.

Lacquer Materials

Di-capryl Phthalate—No changes in the schedules had been announced for this plasticizer by press-time. However, the reductions for DOP and DIOP brought those items down to the same schedule as di-capryl. Normally such a move would precipitate some reduction of di-capryl, it was said.

Di-iso-octyl Phthalate—A price reduction of 2c. broke late in the week. Several sources came down to meet the competition. However, some other producers did not have time to arrive at a decision by press-time. Thus, current quotations ranged from 35c. to 37c. per pound in tankcars, 36¾c. to 37¾c. per pound in carlots, and 37¾c. to 38¾c. per pound in less than car'ots.

Dioctyl Adipate—One producer's price announcement revealed a 1c. reduction from the 46c. tankcar price. Current quotations ranged from 45c. to 46c. per pound in tankcars, 46¾c. to 47¾c. per pound in carlots of drums, and 47¾c. to 48¾c. per pound in less than carlots.

A source stated that the market for raw materials for this plasticizer was quite tight. Many producers were supplementing their purchases of domestic adipic acid with imported acid costing from 44c. to 45c., a source said.

Dioctyl Phthalate — Several producers reduced schedules of this plasticizer 2c. per pound late last week. Their quotations were at 35c. per pound in tankcars, 36¾c. per pound in carlots, and 37¾c. per pound in l.c.l. quantities. Other suppliers were still at the old 37c. tankcar price at press time.

Synthetic Resins

Alkyds — There was no significant change in the picture of this market. Demand was still quite good, on the average. Some sources reported a slight loss of buying interest in connection with the shutdowns of consumers in the paint field. Industrial finishes were still holding up well. Alkyd prices were steady.

Supplies were adequate to take care of consumer's needs. The raw material picture was slightly improved, although the strike at a major phthalic producer's plant was unsettled. Domestic phthalic producers have been pushing their output to the limit. A new plant has been coming into the market, which will add to the capacity of producers to meet high demand levels. Some softening of demand from consumers which were closed temporarily for vacations helped ease demand for phthalic anhydride.

Maleics—The market for these resins was relatively unchanged. Demand saw some decreases from summer shutdowns

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

in the paint industry and other areas. However, there was still sufficient activity to call the market satisfactory, it was felt. Prices were at the same levels. Supplies were adequate to take care of the immediate needs of consumers.

Phenolics—The market for these resins was unchanged. Some slowdown of demand was noted from industrial shutdowns during the vacationing period. However, there was still sufficient call for phenolics. Producers were able to meet orders with prompt deliveries. Prices were steady.

Polyvinyls — Demand for these emulsions of polyvinyl acetate has been quite good, a source stated. There have been occasional losses of demand from customers who were shutdown for vacation periods, but the general level of activity held up well. An overall view of the market since the beginning of the year indicated an increase of approximately 25 to 30 percent in sales, it was said.

Demand for emulsions in adhesives has held up remarkably well, a producer said. Some decrease in interest had been anticipated from this direction, but it has not come about. Activity in adhesives for furniture, labels, and bottles were all said to be good. Prices of the acetate emulsions were unchanged.

Activity for the formals has held up well too. Demand was steady. No softening has been felt due to the vacation periods in the electrical industry. However, there was generally a time lag between such slowdown and a reflection in the market, it was said. Producers haven't felt any drop in business yet. The picture for the rest of the year looked good. One source expected the year to turn out a sales record for polyvinyls, about 25 percent above the previous year. Sales of the formal were already 20 percent above 1952 levels, it was said.

The use of polyvinyl acetates on cement and the outsides of houses in the west coast region has commanded particular attention and interest, it was said. Excellent results for this painting use have created a good and growing demand for the emulsions, it was added.

Naval Stores

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.
Drums—					
F	...	$7.20	...	...	...
WG	...	...	7.55	...	...
WW	$7.60	7.59	7.60	...	...
Bags—					
K	7.02	...	...	...	...
M	...	7.25	...	...	...
N	...	...	7.25	...	...
WG	...	...	7.39§	$7.35	...
WW	...	...	7.45	...	...

Tankcars (for week ended July 17)— N $7.00-$7.05, WG $7.05; 1,482.

Sales, USDA

426*	424*	498*	2‡	...

New York

(per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)

B through M $8.40, N $8.45, WG $8.45, WW $8.60.

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	...	.4975†	.497†§	...	.49¼†
Sales	...	...	24,000¶	...	8,000¶

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 58½c., l.c.l., 70c.

*Drums equivalent. †Tankcars. ‡Carlots. ¶Gallons. §Average price.

Natural Resins

Demand for the gums continued to be on the spotty side. Consumers did not want to buy for inventory, but they were buying enough to keep their production schedules in operation. A source stated that business has progressed through the summer months on an even keel. There was no basis for planning ahead and figuring out future needs.

The markets were said to be very firm. The accumulated stocks were felt to be fairly well whittled down by now. Replacement costs were firm. "Congo gums were strong, not due to the trickle of material coming in here," it was said, "but largely the result of Britain's reopening of extended credit." Whether or not prices remained strong depended to some extent upon how long the surge of buying at the primary sources lasts, it was added.

Shellac — Prices of the orange and bleached grades were unchanged last week. Importers said that the market was firm at the source, but no change was reflected here.

The market position of shellac was relatively unchanged. Suppliers said that industrial demand remained fairly uniform. Trade sales continued to be slow, due to summer shutdowns, a source added.

Miscellaneous Materials

Casein — Price schedules of Argentine material were 2½c. over quotations of the previous week. Importers were currently asking 19c. to 20c. per pound, duty paid, for Argentine material. Firmer prices followed IAPI's boost in the floor price. The present minimum was 13½c., however, importers stressed that no material could be bought for less than 14c. down there. One source stated that it could not even be bought for that price.

An importer stated that there was some confusion over the minimum price in Argentina because some consumers thought that the 13½c. price set by IAPI late in the previous week was the official price. It was said that this price only represents a minimum. The 13½c. price is the rate at which foreign currency is changed at the central bank. The market selling price can be anywhere over that figure, it was added. However, when the market price goes up, the minimum is increased to prevent black market money operations. The current firmness of Argentine casein was expected to bring another increase in the minimum price very soon, it was said. There was very little competition with Argentine material on the world market, it was said. Many European countries were buying material down there.

Litharge—Two fractional raises boosted prices of this lead oxide ½c. last week. Current quotations were at 15¾c. per pound in carlots, and 16¾c. per pound in less than carlots.

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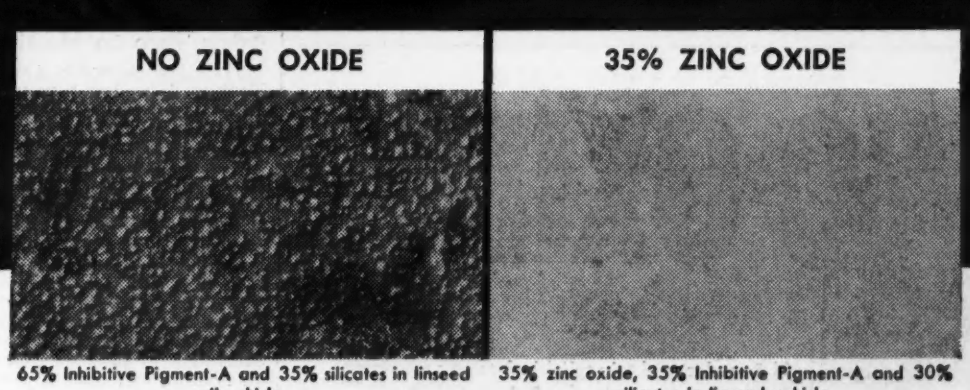

65% Inhibitive Pigment-A and 35% silicates in linseed oil vehicle.

35% zinc oxide, 35% Inhibitive Pigment-A and 30% silicates in linseed vehicle.

Both panels are one coat of paint on black iron. They were exposed 4 years at 45°, south.

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Zinc oxide costs less than any other rust inhibitive pigment. Inclusion of 15%-35% zinc oxide in metal primers and shop coats provides better rust resistance and durability, as illustrated in the above test panels. This principle is employed in various Government specifications.*

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* TT-P-31b TT-P-57 TT-P-641 JAN-P-735

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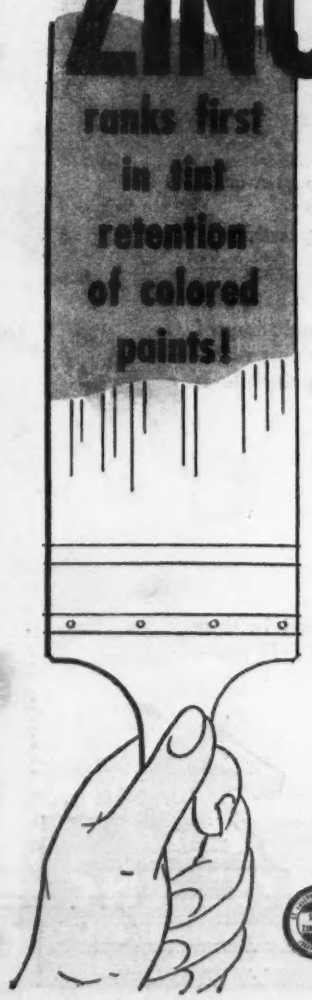

■ In order to obtain reliable data on such comparisons, an extensive program of exposure tests was carried out in England. As shown in a paper* read to the Oil and Colour Chemists' Association, zinc oxide has better tint retention properties than any of the other twelve white pigments tested. This conclusion was based upon an extensive series of experiments at six sites in different parts of the British Isles. The results definitely established the zinc oxide paints to be consistently the best, with an average tint retention as high as 75% for all of the thirteen colors tested, followed by those made from a zinc oxide/lithopone mixture, and then by those from lithopone with a tint retention of 55%.

■ ST. JOE lead-free ZINC OXIDE, by virtue of its exceptional quality and uniformity, has frequently established higher standards for products in which it is used. This superiority plus the fact that a type of St. Joe lead-free Zinc Oxide is available to meet any need is responsible for the growing use of these pigments in the consuming industries.

**See J. Oil and Colour Chemists' Association, June 1950. 33 (360), 249-69.*

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Cyanamid Now Marketing 2 New Molding Compounds

American Cyanamid Company, New York, has developed and is now marketing two new plastic molding compounds. One is claimed to be the first of its kind (urea-formaldehyde) to be competitively priced with low-cost industrial molding materials now in wide use. The other, also urea-formaldehyde, is a special grade for plunger and transfer molding.

"Beetle C-4980" brown molding compound, a low-cost material for standard molding, is priced at 18¾ cents per pound. It is said to possess excellent physical and electrical properties and is described as ideal for producing hard, smooth, lustrous, wear-resistant surfaces.

"Beetle" molding compound for plunger and transfer molding is designed to meet the requirements for these technics. It is reportedly well suited for many general applications not adaptable to standard molding methods. Its physical and electrical properties are similar to standard "Beetle" materials.

Pitts. Plate Advances 3 To District Sales Posts

Three technical sales representatives of Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., have been appointed district sales managers for "Selectron" resin products, according to an announcement by E. D. Peck, vice-president in charge of the paint and brush division. The appointees are Daniel P. Wedel, Carl R. Faelten and John Bond.

The new district sales managers will continue to operate under the guidance of Dr. E. H. Haux, general sales manager for "Selectron" resin products, in Pittsburgh. Mr. Wedel has been a technical representative for seven years at Milwaukee, Wis., where he was affiliated with "Selectron" resin products. Mr. Faelton joined the Milwaukee paint division as a chemist in 1944. Four years later he became sales manager of selected oil products in Pittsburgh, and in 1950 was made technical representative at Newark, N. J. Mr. Bond has been associated with Pittsburgh Plate for five years.

Bjorksten Moves in Chicago, Adds Two to Madison Staff

Bjorksten Research Laboratories, Inc., Madison, Wis., has announced the relocation of its Chicago office and laboratories and the addition of two new men to its staff at Madison. The new Chicago address is 1525 East 53rd street. Dr. Edwin L. Gustus, vice-president, continues as head of this branch.

Added to the staff at Madison are Robert L. Goller and Dr. Lawrence Zeldin. Mr. Goller was formerly with the chemical division of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., and with Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., where he was engaged in formulation and evaluation of plastisol materials for coated textiles, and control work. Dr. Zeldin was formerly a research associate doing research on aliphatic nitro and polynitro compounds at Ohio State University.

Kyanize Adds Harry Feeley

Harry J. Feeley has joined Kyanize Paints, Inc., Everett, Mass., as cost accountant. Mr. Feeley was formerly with Devoe & Raynolds Company for a time as cost accountant at the Chicago plant, and later as assistant manager of the Buffalo, N. Y., branch.

Polystyrene Emulsion Data Offered

Properties and characteristics of four polystyrene emulsions are described in a thirty-two-page technical bulletin published by the chemical division of Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The bulletin describes the uses and applications of these emulsions in reinforced plastics, water-base coatings, primers and sealers, paper coatings, and textiles. Designated as emulsions R, M, P, and F, these four grades are basically similar and may, in many instances, be used interchangeably. Comprehensive instructions for use of these four emulsions is also contained in the bulletin, with tables listing compatible organic and inorganic pigments. Copies of Technical Bulletin C-3-180 will be sent upon request to Koppers' chemical division, Koppers Building, Pittsburgh 19.

Gibson-Homans Appoints Fisher Research Director

Elmer J. Fisher, for the past seven years chief chemist and production manager of the Gibson-Homans Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has been appointed director of research and development for the company. Before joining Gibson-Homans, Mr. Fisher had been chief chemist and vice-president in charge of manufacturing at Byerlyte Corporation, producer of asphalt products. Prior to that connection, he gained experience in the coaltar field as chief chemist and plant superintendent at the Barrett Division.

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NPVLA Commitees Named For Convention in October

President Joseph F. Battley of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association has announced the appointment of the following committees which will function at the sixty-fifth annual convention to be held in Atlantic City, N. J., October 26 through 28 at Chalfonte-Haddon Hall:—

Entertainment and ladies' reception committees:—Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Finnaren, chairmen, Finnaren & Haley, Inc., Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Almond, McCloskey Varnish Company, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. C. Burch Athey, C. M. Athey Paint Company, Baltimore, Md.; Mr. and Mrs. Page Hamilton, East Rutherford, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Hock, Hock Paint & Chemical Works, Inc., Phoenixville, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Shuger, Baltimore Paint & Color Works, Baltimore, Md.

Hospitality steering committee:—D. H. Litter, chairman, D. H. Litter Company, New York; E. F. Kaufman, Vice Chairman, Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, Philadelphia; W. E. Blackman, New Jersey Zinc Company, New York; T. F. Brennan, American Can Company, New York; R. S. Burr, E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Philadelphia; Walter M. Clark, Nuodex Products Company, Elizabeth, N. J.; M. C. Davis, Aluminum Company of America, Pittsburgh, Pa.; K. W. Ericson, Titanium Pigment Company, New York; J C. Frendlich, Esso Standard Oil Company, New York; Harold M. Johnson, Naftone, Inc., New York; L. C. Macelden, Continental Can Company, New York; Arthur B. Mullaly, Advance Solvents & Chemical Corporation, New York; N. J. Timmons, Rohm & Haas, resinous products division, Philadelphia, Pa.

Meetings of these committees will be held in Washington, D. C., on August 11, when plans will be considered for a program of social events and hospitality services, which include the appointment of a general committee to act as hosts to the attendance anticipated at the Atlantic City meeting.

Glidden Co. Develops New Interiors Finish

A new latex base paint especially formulated to finish interiors in new construction has been announced by the Glidden Company, Cleveland, Ohio. Called "Professional Ultra Flat Latex Paint," it is said to combine economy, speed and single-coat application with unusual covering and sealing qualities. An absolute flat finish, it may be sprayed, brushed or rolled on and dries in about half an hour. Distribution of "Professional Ultra Flat Latex Paint" will be confined to the professional market, according to A. D. Duncan, Glidden Co. vice-president and paint division general manager. Developed after more than five years' research, the latest Glidden finish employs an exclusive new vehicle to which latex has been added.

Copolymer Development Told by Dewey & Almy

A new "internally plasticized" vinyl acetate copolymer which is said to eliminate problems inherent in the compounding of polyvinyl acetate with chemical plasticizers, is being offered by the organic chemicals division of Dewey & Almy Chemical Company, Cambridge, Mass., Bruce M. Bare, division manager, has announced.

Called "Darex Everflex," the new copolymer replaces polyvinal acetate in regular formulations for adhesives and coatings since its permanent plasticity eliminates the need for additional plasticizers. Further, the internally plasticized copolymer does not lose flexibility through aging, migration or the volatility of conventional plasticizers, according to the producer.

Rem-Cru Titanium Names 2

Rem-Cru Titanium, Inc., has appointed C. I. Bradford vice-president and director of operations and W. E. Gregg assistant director of operations. Mr. Bradford was formerly director of operations and Mr. Gregg, assistant teasurer. Rem-Cru is jointly owned by Remington Arms Company and the Crucible Steel Company of America.

Cleveland Paint Club Announces Change in Location of Golf Outing

The Cleveland Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association has announced a change in plans for its August golf outing. This outing originally scheduled for Wanikki Country Club will now be held at the Lake Forest Country Club, Hudson, Ohio, on August 6. The golfers will tee-off between 12:30 and 1:30 p.m. and later in the evening will be served a steak dinner.

Trade Briefs

Dr. Charles Allen Thomas, president of Monsanto Chemical Company, has been elected to honorary membership in Phi Lambda Upsilon.

Marcel A. Bauer has been named general manager of the Societe des Petroles Socony-Vacuum de l'Afrique Occidentale Francaise.

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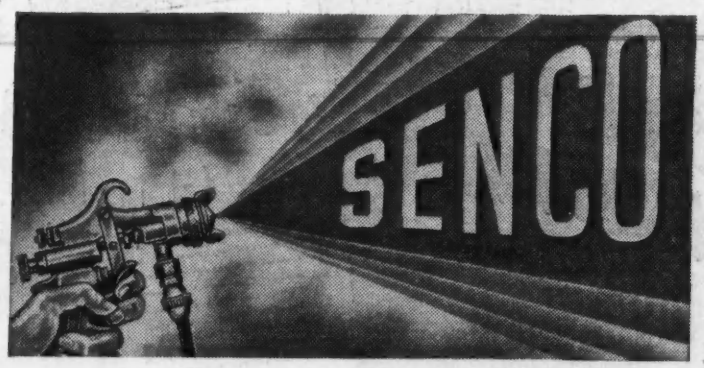

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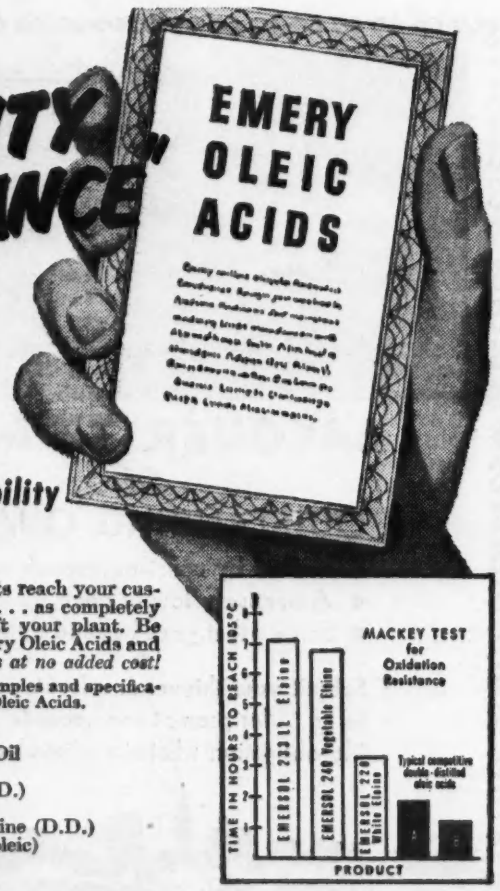

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Trading in oils and fats last week was dull and featureless. Market tone was easy and declines outnumbered price advances, but advances for oil meals raised the index 1.40 points. Consumers continued to restrict trading to less than carlot quantities. Lower cost of soybeans and quiet demand caused soybean oil to decline fractionally. Corn oil also was slightly lower. Peanut oil was stronger, advancing ½ cent. Stocks were scarce. Cottonseed oil continued featureless and nominal.

Coconut oil was firmer for prompt shipment, with later positions unchanged. Copra was easier and off $5 per ton.

Quiet demand and keen competition continued to unsettle linseed oil. Price schedule was reduced sharply, but additional concessions were available for carlot business. Tung oil was the firmest of drying oils, despite light trading. Offers were not liberal and maintained at current quotations. Oiticica oil continued inactive and nominal. Refined fish oil was easier and prices were dropped 1 cent per pound. Crude menhaden oil was nominally lower, with buyers and sellers ½ cent apart.

Moderate trading for tallow and greases was reported for export, while domestic buying was confined to small lots for immediate needs. Soapers were out of the market. Prices were without change and well held.

Cottonseed meal market was steadier, reflecting heavy allocation of meal by the government from Southeast and the Valley to drought areas in Texas and Oklahomas. Prices were unchanged. Peanut meal was scarce and higher, advancing $2 per ton under light trading. Soybean meal was firmer, up 50c. per ton. Linseed meal also was stronger and lifted $2 per ton for July-August shipment. Carnauba wax continued easy, due to the lack of consuming demand which increased offerings for spot delivery. Prices were off 1 cent per pound for all grades. Ouricury wax was steady and limited stocks on spot were closely held. Crude beeswax was firmer and African was lifted fractionally. This stiffened refined grades and yellow was advanced 2 cents per pound.

Other Vegetable Oils

Declines were forecast in the production of edible oils and animal fats in the year beginning October 1, by the Department of Agriculture, but record stocks, chiefly in vegetable oils should offset the decline, the department added. Supplies of food fats are expected to be about the same as in the current crop year.

Lard production probably will be moderately smaller and perhaps the smallest since 1947, since this year's pig crops are down about 8 per cent from last year. Lard stocks at the beginning of the coming crop year probably will be down sharply from last year, when they totaled 143,000,000 pounds.

Butter output may be smaller than in the current year. The soybean harvest this year is likely to be the highest on record, while peanut acreage is down to 2 per cent from last year. Flaxseed plantings are up by 33 per cent.

Castor Dehydrated—Quiet trading was reported for all grades. Market remained steady at the recent reduction of 1c. per pound.

Coconut—Crude for prompt shipment was firmer and lifted fractionally. July shipment was quoted at 15c per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast; first half August, 14¼c. and second half, 14c., same basis. Crude for spot delivery, New York was offered at 16¼c. per pound, tankcars. Business was inactive.

Copra—This market was easier and off $7.50 per ton. Prompt shipment was quoted at $185 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast.

Corn—Crude was weak, declining fractionally. Crude was sold at 13⅝c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined also was lower at 16⅞c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery. Buying interest was limited.

Cottonseed—Trading in bleachable cottonseed oil futures was extremely light last week registering the smallest volume in months. Market remained on steady basis, with prices slightly higher. Light selling by commission houses and local professionals was absorbed by trade interests. Hedging pressure was conspicuous by its absence. Demand for cash oil was lacking and refined salad oil was unchanged and nominal at 17¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery. Lard was easy, and declined sharply during the period.

Crude cottonseed oil was quiet. Old crop was nominal at 13¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, Southeast and Valley. In Texas light sales were reported at 13¼c. for nearby delivery. August was quoted at 13c.

CCC owned nearly 1,000,000,000 pounds of cottonseed oil, crude basis, according to the Department of Agriculture, also 507,000,000 pounds of cotton linters and 545,000 tons of cottonseed meal. Most of these materials were from the 1952 crop and the balance from 1951. CCC stated that its holdings of oil and linters would not be sold domestically at prices which would interfere with the orderly movement into commercial channels of such products from the 1953 crop. CCC also added that it will not sell its oil for domestic use through August 1953 at less than the 1952 package price (17¾c. per pound loose for prime summer yellow).

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended July 24 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
September	117	14.65	14.33	14.58S
October	28	14.25	14.15	14.20@14.25
December	57	14.45	14.04	14.02S
March	35	14.02	13.98	13.98S
May	11	14.05	13.93	13.93S

Total sales, 248 contracts.

Memphis.—Crude cottonseed oil quoted at 13⅝c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Crude soybean oil, 10c. bid tankcars; 10½c. asked, Decatur. Market quiet and steady. Better demand for cottonseed meal. Offerings of government owned meal materially reduced. Government officials claim stocks of expeller and solvent meal sold up in Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee and most holdings in Alabama.

Linseed—Slow consuming demand continued to keep the market weak. Prices were reduced 4½c. per pound, but firm bids could have further cut asking prices about two points per pound for carlot business. Consumers restricted demand to small lots for actual needs and for delivery against former contracts. Interest in forward requirements was conspicuous by its absence. Raw oil was quoted 13.2c. per pound, tankcars, Minneapolis and 14.45c. tankcars, New York delivery.

Minneapolis.—Linseed oil buyers watched declining prices but they were very cautious in making new-crop commitments. There were numerous inquiries, indicating that the time is noth too far distant when buyers will be in for some heavy bookings. The big push is expected to develop sometime after mid-August, or as soon as new flaxseed starts coming to market in volume. Current oil business remained very dull, with only forced replenishments being made. Raw linseed oil, tankcars, was reduced to 13.2c. per pound, f.o.b. Minneapolis, with warehouse stocks at 13.4c. a pound.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1952-53	1951-52
Past week	7,620,000	8,160,000
Since Sept. 1	317,790,000	372,120,000

Flaxseed—Trading was slow. Market was narrow and unsettled. Offerings were light.

Minneapolis.—Cash flax sold around $3.45 a bushel, delivered Minneapolis price, the past week. Offerings were limited and crushers boosted bids 1c. a bushel (to 4c. under September future price). Bids on new-crop flaxseed to-arrive were 10c. a bushel lower, being as low as $3.36½ a bushel late in the week. No

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Advanced

Linseed meal, $2 per ton.
Oil, coconut, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Peanut, crude, ½c. per lb.
ref., ½c. per lb.
Peanut meal, $2 per ton.
Soybean meal, 50c. per ton.
Wax, bees, African crude, 1c. per lb.
ref., yellow, 2c. per lb.
Montan, ½c. per lb.

Reduced

Acid, linseed, 3/10c. per lb.
Copra, $7.50 per ton.
Lard, ⅝c. per lb.
Oil, corn, crude, ¼c. per lb.
foots, 95%, ¼c. per lb.
ref., ¼c. per lb.
Fish, refined, 1c. per lb.
Linseed, 4/5c. per lb.
Menhaden, crude, ½c. per lb.
Palm, ¼c. per lb.
Soybean, crude, ¼c. per lb.
foots, 95%, ⅜c. per lb.
50%, ¼c. per lb.
ref., ¼c. per lb.
Wax, carnauba, chalky, 2c. per lb.
N. C., No. 3, crude, 1c. per lb.
ref., 1c. per lb.
Yellow, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 26, 1952
91.89	90.49	92.40	101.00

(For Current Prices see page 9)

sales were made at this level, however. Receipts at Minneapolis totaled 110 cars, with CCC getting 44 cars. This compared with the previous week's flax run of 123 cars and with 181 cars received in the same week last year. Shipments from Minneapolis totaled 23 cars, compared to 10 cars in the previous week and 16 cars a year ago. Purchases of seed in the spot cash market last week totaled 20 cars and 5,000 bushels in trucklots. Bookings to-arrive were five cars and 23,000 bushels in trucklots.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1952-53	1951-52	1952-53	1951-52
Past week.	187,000	375,500	39,100	37,400
Since Sept. 1..	16,879,400	23,125,300	3,034,850	4,609,400

Oiticica—There was little doing in this oil. Market was entirely nominal at 22¾c. to 23c. per pound, tankcars, New York, nearby delivery. Oil in drums was unchanged at 24½c. to 25c. per pound, according to quantity.

Olive—Buying interest was light, chiefly for immediate needs. Edible oil remained steady at $2.70 to $2.80 per gallon, drums, duty paid, spot delivery as to quantity.

Palm—Hand to mouth buying continued in the local market. Clarified oil was lower at 11½c. per pound, drums spot and unchanged at 10¾c., tankcars.

Palm Kernel—This market was quiet and nominal. Tankcars were quoted at 15c. per pound, in bond, New York.

Peanut—Crude oil was scarce and prices advanced ½c. per pound. Crude was sold at 19¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt shipment per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined oil also was scarce and higher at 23½c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis. Peanut offerings by the government were quite liberal last week, but all bids were turned down.

Rapeseed — Trading continued quiet. Market was unchanged and nominal. Refined was quoted at 17c. to 17¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery, with recent business reported at the lower figure.

Soybean—Slow demand and lower beans created an easier tone and quotations were off fractionally. Limited trading took place in crude at 10c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Decatur, for all months during the balance of the year. At the close prices were ⅛c. higher. Refined salad was lower at 12¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York; alkali refined, 12½c. and clarified, 12c., same basis.

Sales and prices of prime soybean oil futures on the N. Y. Produce Exchange in tankcars (60,000 pounds) for the week ended July 24 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound—High	Low	Close
July	46	10.30	9.92	Expired
September	25	10.16	10.07	10.12@10.15
October	2	10.11	10.11	10.02@10.10
December	15	10.13	10.00	9.95@10.03
May	2	10.25	10.25	10.15@10.25

Total sales, 90 contracts.

Tung—Trading was light and spotty. Market remained steady at 28c. to 28¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York for nearby delivery, as to seller. Offers were not heavy and well held. Drums were quoted at 29½c. per pound, carlots and up to 31c. for lesser quantities. Domestic oil also was firm, with light sales reported at 27¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills.

Los Angeles Vegetable Oils Market

Los Angeles.—Market activity continued slow. Following were tankcar prices, f.o.b. Los Angeles, unless otherwise designated:—

Castor, USP, 23½c. per pound, nominal; No. 3, 23¼c. per pound, nominal; dehydrated, bodied, 30.1c. per pound, l.c.l., drums included; dehydrated, unbodied, 28.6c. per pound, l.c.l., drums included. Coconut, crude, 15c. per pound. Corn, crude, 13½c. per pound, midwest; refined, 17.65c. per pound. Cottonseed, crude, 13⅜c. nominal per pound, Valley; 13¼c. per pound, Texas; refined, 17.25c. per pound, California. Linseed, 14.8c. per pound. Peanut, crude, 19¼c. per pound, f.o.b. mill; refined, 23½c. per pound. Soybean, crude, 10½c. per pound; refined, 13.40c. per pound. Tung, 28c. per pound, New York.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Buying interest was quiet for domestic needs, but fairly active for export. Prices were without change and well held. Choice white was quoted at 5⅛c. to 5¼c. per pound, tankcars, delivered, as to quality; yellow, 3¼c.; house 3c,. and brown, 2½c., same basis.

Lard—Market was under selling pressure and declined sharply. Cash lard was lower at 11⅜c. per pound, tierces, Chicago.

Tallow—Trading was reported fairly active for export, while domestic demand was continued light and spotty. Soapers continued to show little interest in replacements. Prices were unchanged and steady. Bleachable fancy was quoted at 4½c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; extra, 4½c.; special, 4c. and No. 1, 3⅜c., same basis.

Fish Oils

Cod—Business was reported quiet, but replacements were steady for prompt shipment. Offers were light, with buying interest also limited. Newfoundland oil for prompt shipment was held at 8¾c. per pound, exdock, New York and Norwegian at 9c., same basis. The spot market was nominal at 10c. to 10c. per pound, drums, as to quantity.

Refined Fish—Buying interest continued slow and market continued unsettled. Offers were liberal and asking prices were dropped 1c. per pound. Light pressed oil was quoted at 9c. per pound, and alkali refined at 10.20c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis. Crude menhaden oil was easy and nominal at 6½c. per pound, tankcars, Atlantic and Gulf ports, with buyers' ideas at ½c. less.

Los Angeles.—Fish oil market weak. Demand light. Crude tuna offered at 5½c. per pound, f.o.b. San Pedro with sales of two cars at 5¼c. San Pedro unconfirmed. Canadian herring oil quoted at 7½c. per pound, f.o.b. Vancouver. Oil is darker than in previous years and price was considered too high in view of tuna quotations.

Fatty Acids

Moderate improvement was reported for fatty acids, due reopening of many consumer plants. Deliveries against orders also were in better request. Oleic and stearic acids remained steady at pre-

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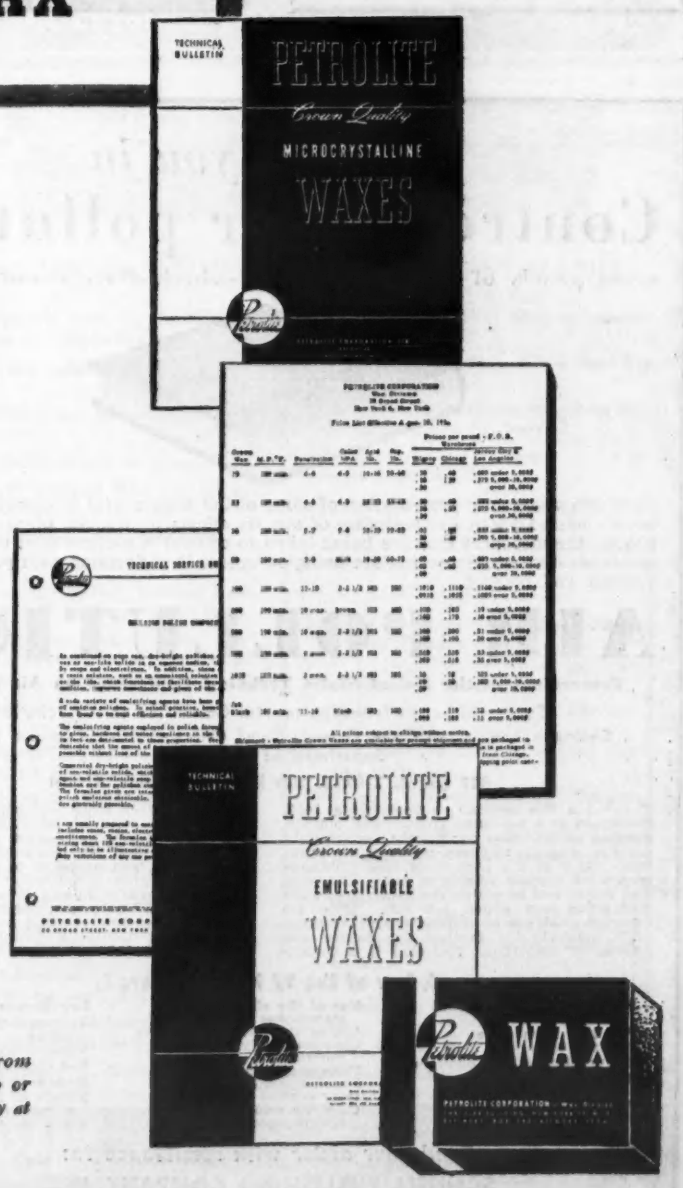

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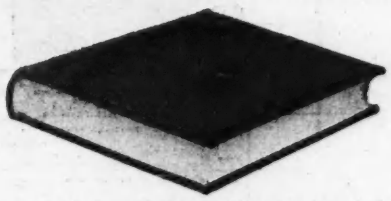

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Chairman: Louis C. McCabe, formerly Chief, Office of Air and Stream Pollution, Department of the Interior
847 pages, 7½x10, 285 illus., 85 tables, $12.50

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vailing quotations. Vegetable fatty acids also moved in fair volume for immediate needs. All varieties were unchanged, though soybean fatty acid was unsettled by the weakness of thli .oeskhzA u illt by the weakness of the oil.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—The government program of moving cottonseed meal into the drought area of Texas has caused some concern in the market principally because movements of meal are being made out of Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, and indications that possibly some will move out of Georgia and South Carolina. So far, old process meal has been the only type shipped to the west, but the better rate points are getting sold out or are unavailable. Supply of cottonseed meal available for domestic consumption is very difficult to determine, since it is impossible to tell exactly what tonnage will eventually be shipped for export and to the drought area. According to the latest figures released by CCC on July 13, a total of 339,238 tons of meal have been sold since the price was reduced on April 21. CCC was tendered a total of 1,194,489 tons of cake and meal. Sales through July 10 were:—Repurchased by crushers, 362,550 tons; direct domestic sales, 267,017 tons; export sales, 69,871 tons, and allocated to drought relief, 18,335 tons. This leaves total in U. S. of 478,716 tons yet to be sold. Prices remain unchanged, and no new crop offerings are yet available out of the southeast.

Linseed Meal—Prices were lifted $2 per ton for new crop positions. Offers for immediate delivery were limited.

Minneapolis.—Linseed meal prices advanced around $2 a ton last week as some business was accomplished in new-crop positions. Extracted linseed meal, 36 percent protein, for July-August delivery was quoted at $58 a ton, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis. Meal for September-December shipment was priced at $58.50. Only one major crusher was offering expeller meal, 32 percent protein. Nothing was being offered for July. August was quoted at $61.50 a ton, bulk, while September-December was at $62 a ton. Shipping directions were excellent.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1952-53	1951-52
Past week	11,880,000	5,040,000
Since Sept. 1	502,240,000	509,900,000

Peanut Feed Meal. — The market has been firm, with very small quantities of meal available in the southeast. Forty-five percent old process meal was sold at $67 per ton, f.o.b. Georgia, for immediate shipment, and $62 was bid for forty-five percent solvent sacked. Until the government releases additional peanuts for crushing, the supplies of meal will be scarce.

Soybean Meal.—Prices of soybean meal continued to fluctuate within a range of approximately $64 to $68 bulk basis Decatur, with buying interest mostly for immediate shipment. Meal was offered at $64.50 bulk basis Decatur for July-August shipment. Forty-one percent hydraulic meal was available at $75 per ton sacked South Carolina points, immediate shipment. Supplies were ample, with buyers only purchasing for nearby requirements.

Waxes

Beeswax—The market was firmer, reflecting the strength of African crude, which was lifted about 1c. per pound. Stocks on spot were scarce, ranging from 48c. to 50c. per pound, depending upon quantity and seller. Refined grades were firmer and yellow was advanced 2c. to 56c. to 57c. per pound, for slabs and bricks. Bleached white was unchanged, but tended upwards.

Candelilla—This market was quiet and steady. Prices were without change. Crude was quoted at 75c. to 77c. per pound, and refined, 77c. to 79c., according to quantity.

Carnauba — Lack of consumer interest brought out increased offerings and prices were easier, declining 1c. per pound for all grades. Stocks here were not heavy, but adequate to cover current light demand. North country, No. 3, crude, was off 1c. per pound to $1.09 to $1.10 per pound, and refined, to $1.13 to $1.14 per pound, spot as to quantity. In one quarter refined was quoted at $1.10 per pound. Yellow also was easier, No. 1, declining 1c. to $1.35 to $1.36 per pound, as to quantity. No. 2 was 2c. less.

Ouricury — Despite slow business, the market remained firm. Limited stocks of refined were maintained at 79c. to 81c. per pound, depending upon quantity.

Canadian Flaxseed Supply Is Reported as of Mid-May

The visible supply of Canadian flaxseed as of mid-May amounted to 3,000,000 bushels, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the Foreign Agricultural Service has reported. This compares with 2,800,000 bushels on the comparable date in 1952 and 1,400,000 bushels in 1951.

Stocks on farms in the prairie provinces on March 31, 1953, were reported at 3,900,000 bushels, exceeding the ten-year (1943-1952) average by 85 percent. Farm-held stocks at the end of March included quantities to be used as seed for the 1953 crop as well as quantities required for livestock and poultry feeding during the remainder of the crop year, leaving the balance to be divided between deliveries and July 31 carry-over stocks.

As of April 30, farmers intended to seed 1,056,100 acres to flaxseed or 87.5 percent of the 1,206,500 acres seeded in 1952. Decreases ranging from 2 percent in British Columbia to 15 percent in Manitoba, are indicated in all flax-producing provinces The decrease in Manitoba accounts for 89,000 acres out of the total indicated decrease of 150,000 from 1952.

Current crop year exports for the August-April period totaled 3,500,000 bushels compared with 1,600,000 in the comparable period of 1951-52. Belgium was the principal market taking some 2,400,000 bushels. France, Norway, Japan, Switzerland and the United Kingdom accounted for the remainder. In addition 1,700,000 imperial gallons (7,669 short tons) of linseed oil were exported during the first nine months of the current crop year. Linseed oil shipments were sent to numerous foreign markets with the Union of South Africa, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and Cuba the major buyers.

Copra Payment Schedule Given by Marketing Board

The Papua-New Guinea Copra Marketing Board, according to information available to the Foreign Agricultural Service, will pay producers the following prices for copra, effective July 1, 1953:—£A70 ($157.50) per long ton for hot-air-dried copra; £A69-5-0 ($155.81) for sun-dried copra; and £A66-10-0 ($149.62) for smoke-dried copra at all main ports except Kokopo, where prices will be £AO-17-6 ($1.97) per ton less.

The purpose of the new price schedule is to provide a greater incentive for the production of higher grades of copra, the long term prospects being good only for those grades. An increase in the proportion of smoke-dried copra has caused considerable concern to the local industry in the last several months. This change in the price schedule will not alter selling prices either to Australia or to the United Kingdom.

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1—Patterson Fdry 500 gal. Steel jack., agitated Closed Kettle.
5—Shriver 42" x 42", Cast Iron Filter Presses, Plate and Frame, 27, 54 chambers, 1" cake.
1—Star 20 disc Bronze Chrome Plated Filter, pump, motor, portable.
1—#2 Sweetland, 23 copper leaves 1½" c.c.
1—Day size 82 Roball Sifter, m.d., 40"x120" screens; 1—Rotex, 20"x48."
1—Day 12000 lb. horizontal jacketed dry MIXER, 1500#, 1250#, 1000#, 600#, 400#, 300# S/S.
1—Davenport #3A Dewaterer.
1—Mechanical Cooker, 5' x 16'.
1—Shriver 30" x 30", jacketed, cast iron, Filter Press, 20 chambers, 1".
15—Sperry 18" x 18", C. I., Plate and Frame, Filter Presses, 11 chambers.
6—Dopp c.i., Kettles, 80, 150, 600 gal.
1—A.T. & M. Co. 18" susp. Centrifugal, Steel Basket, bott. disch., unloader.
1—Ross #30 Mammoth 50 gal. change can mixer, m.d.; 1—Day 40 gal., m.d.

1—Patterson Stainless 110 gal. Vacuum Mixer, Sigma Blades.

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PEBBLE MILLS: 8—Lined, 5' dia. x 4'; 1—5' x 6'; 6' x 8', 800 gals. each; smaller sizes.

TUBE MILLS: 4—Silex-lined, 4' x 13', 4'6" x 18'6", 5' x 22' and 5' x 20'.

VACUUM SHELF DRYERS: 4—Devine #28, each 20 shelves, 59"x78", each with condenser & pump.

NICKEL KETTLE: 1—400 gal. jack. closed, with condenser & pump.

FILTERS: 1—#12 Sweetland Filter, 72 monel leaves, 2" c.c.; 1—4'6" x6' Feinc, String Discharge; 1—American 6' two disc; 1—Oliver 8' x 12' Rotary, acid resistant.

ROTARY KILNS AND DRYERS: 1-7'x60' Calciner, made by Struthers Wells. 9/16" shell, Timken roller bearing supports, L-B gear reducer, with V-belted AC motor, firing hood, seal ring, with Vandewerp-Manitowoc Recuperator, excellent condition.
1—6'6" I.D. x 12' Rotary Nodulizer or Furnace, ⅝" shell, Timken roller bearing rolls, gear reducer and motor drive, scraper conveyor, feeder, etc.
1—7'6" x 125' Rotary Kiln; 1—8' x 135' Allis Chalmers; 1—Vulcan 7' x 120'; 2—Vulcan 8' x 120'.
2—3'x50' Rotary Direct Heat Dryers or Coolers.
4—Ruggles-Coles Direct Heat Rotary Dryers—Class XF4—54" x 25', one Class XF 5' x 40'. Also three 3' x 50'; 5' x 30'; 5' x 50'; 6' x 40'; 6' x 60'; 7' x 70'.
6—Link Belt Rota-Louvre Dryers: #207-10 (2'7"x10'), #310-16, #503-10, #604-20, two #604-24.
2—6' x 50' Louisville Rotary Steam Tube Dryers.

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4—J. H. Day, type B, 14"x30", 3 roll Roller Mills, roller bearings, water cooled, chain drive. High speed.
2—Raymond Screen Mills, #OA with monel hammers, also #OO.
1—20 gal. B.P. jacketed Mixer, dbl. sigma blades, m.d.
3—Oliver Vacuum Filters, incl. 6'x6' acid proof, 11'6"x14', 11'6"x8'.
Quadruple Effect Evaporater, calandria type, brass tubes, 14,000 sq. ft. H. S.; excellent condition; still erected; complete with piping, etc.
2—Stainless Horizontal 13,500 gal. Welded Agitated Tanks.
4—Buffalo Atmo. dbl. drum Dryers, 32"x72" 32"x90", 42"x120".
1—Williams 5 roll High Side Mill.
3—Anco 4'x9' Chilling Rolls; 2—5'x6'6", complete.
3—Laboratory Roller Mills, 5"x12", 6"x14".
3—B&J Rotary Cutters—1—#2, 1 #1, 15 H.P.; 1—anti-friction bearings 3 H.P.
1—2000 gal. rubber-lined horiz. Tank
1—Rotap Testing Screen.
4—Mojonnier S/S Vac. Pans, 3', 4', 5', 6'.
36—S/S Jacketed Kettles, up to 1000 gal., some agitated.
17—S/S Vert & Horiz., open & closed Storage Tanks, up to 2000 gal.

10—Anderson Duo Expellers, each with Tempering Apparatus and 50 H.P. A.C. Motors. Very favorably priced.

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4—Buflovak Vacuum Shelf Dryers, 20 Shelves Each.
1—J. P. Devine Rotary Vacuum Dryer, 5' x 20'.
2—J. P. Devine Vacuum Shelf Dryers, 9 Shelves Each.
1—Stokes Rotary Vacuum Dryer, 3' x 12'.
12—Koven Stainless Steel Jacketed Vacuum Kettles, 380 Gals. Cap. Each.
1—Stainless Steel Jacketed Kettle, 6,000 Gals. Cap.
1—Baker Perkins Stainless Steel Jacketed Mixer, Sigma Blades, 9 Gals. Cap.

1—Struthers Wells Steel Jacketed Vacuum Reactor, 1800 gals. cap. with drive, turbine agitator & coils.

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1—Readco Stainless Steel Jacketed Mixer, Sigma Blades, 225 Gals. Cap.
5—Simpson #0 Intensive Mixers.
1—Simpson 18" Lab. Intensive Mixer.
1—Mikro #2 TH Stainless Steel Pulverizer.
1—Mikro #3 TH Pulverizer.
1—Raymond 10" Lab. Air Separator with ½ HP Motor.
1—Pfaudler Glass Lined Jacketed Vacuum Reactor, 500 Gals. Cap.
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1—Hersey 3'x26' Stainless Steel Hot Air Rotary Dryer.
1—#2TH Stainless Steel Mikro Pulverizer.
3—Stokes BB2 and B2 Rotary Tablet Machines.
1—Baker Perkins 35 gallon, Stainless Steel, Double Arm, jacketed Mixer, Sigma Blades.
2—Eimco 4'x5' Rotary Vacuum Filters, complete with drives and pumps, mounted on common base.
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1—Fletcher 48" Suspended Centrifugal, aluminum perforated basket motor driven.
1—Tolhurst 32" Suspended Centrifugal, Monel perforated basket, motor driven.
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4—Sweetland Filters, #12, 10 and 7.
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1—Hardinge 4½'x16" Conical Steel Lined Ball Mill.
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1—#7 Sweetland Filter with 27 leaves.
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8—15,000 gal. Vertical Welded Steel Closed Fermenting Tanks, 80 lb. W.P. Turbine agitator with 40 HP motor, 970 lin. ft. 3" pipe coil. Excellent condition.

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30—Aluminum Tanks, closed, 4, 275, 330, 480, 500, 1,350, 1,450 and 9,000 gal.

50—Stainless Steel and Stainless Clad Steam Jacketed Kettles—40, 60, 80, 100, 150, 200, 500 gal.

2—450 gal. St. St. Jktd. Agit. closed Processing Kettles.

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3—Aluminum Bubble Cap Columns.

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4—DeLaval Centrifugal Oil Purifiers, models 600, 74-11 and 94-01.

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100 gal. Stainless closed Jack. Agit. Kettle.
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100 gal Jack. Impregnating Kettle
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2300 gal vert agit. Jack. Steel Kettle.
600 gal. vert. agit. Jack. Steel Kettle.
8—Jack Kettles 50 to 2500 gals
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1—250 gal. Lead lined Kettle.
250 gal. Jacketed Copper Kettle.
Stainless, alum. Copper, Glass Lined, Lead Lined & Steel Kettles and Tanks.
New Stainless Tanks 50 to 500 gals.
250 gal. vert. Copper Jack Kettle.
Copper Varnish Kettles 150 to 300 gals.

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Patterson Pebble Mills, 6'x8' & 6'x5' MD.
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Baker Perkins double arm Mixers, 100, 50 & 9 gals. Also single arm Mixers.
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TANKS—(16) steel, 500 to 5,000 gal. w/coils, agtd., some lead and brick lined.
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DRYER—Rotary Vacuum, 4'x15', S/S clad.
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CENTRIFUGE—40" Tolhurst, steel.
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DRYER—Drum, 5' x 6' Atmos.
DRYER—Drum, 24" x 20" SS.
DRYER—Vac., Stokes 59AB.
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FILTER—Vac., 8' x 12' Feinc.
FILTER—Rotary, 8' x 10' Oliver.
FILTER—Rotary, 11'6" x 18' Oliver.
FILTER—#12 Sweetland.
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HEAT EXCHANGER—5,740 sq. ft., chrome-moly.
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KILN—8' x 125' x ⅝".
KILN—7' x 160' x ⅝".
KILN—502-20 Roto-Louvre.
KILN—4' x 30' x ⅜".
KILN—310-16 Roto-Louvre.
MILLS—Ball, 6' x 8'.
MILL—Raymond, 50", 5 roll.
MIXER—L. B. 2' x 12', Pug.
MIXER—3900 gal., jacketed.
MIXER—Powder, 2190 cu. ft.
MIXER—Paddle, 140 cu. ft.
PULVERIZER—Raymond #1 Automatic.
REACTOR—3000 gal., SS clad.
REBOILER—2200 sq. ft., 40 PSI.
SCREENS—4' x 10' Tyler.
STILL—Copper, 600 gal.
STILL—Cast iron, 1500 gal.
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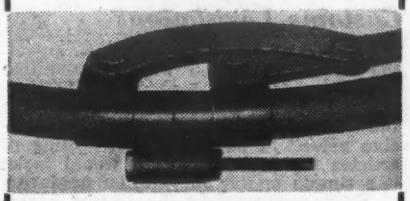

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Chemical Exports Climb, Imports Dip During May

United States exports of chemicals and allied products increased slightly during May over April, but imports dipped, according to the preliminary foreign trade figures of the Bureau of Census, issued last week. The trend was in keeping with the foreign trade movement of all merchandise during the month.

Exports of chemicals during May amounted in value to $71,800,000, the bureau said. This compares with exports in April of $68,600,000. Imports of chemicals and related products amounted to $27,700,000 during May as against $32,900,000 in April.

Imports of all merchandise declined from $1,328,200,000 in April to $901,700,000 in May while exports rose from $1,393,900,000 to $1,438,700,000. May imports were very near the 1952 monthly average; however, imports during the period from January through May 1953 which were valued at $4,696,400,000 were about three percent above the import total of $4,545,600,000 for a similar period in 1952. May exports were 14 percent above the 1952 monthly average, while for the January-May period they totaled $6,708,700,000 or slightly lower than the value of $6,870,700,000 for the same period during 1952.

Ammonium Nitrate Facility Disposal Up to Interior Dept.

The government-owned ammonium nitrate graining plant located at Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge, Cabondale, Ill., has been turned over to the Department of the Interior for disposal by the General Services Administration.

The plant was in use by the army until a few years ago in producing ammonium nitrate for the overseas fertilizer program. Since this program was ended, efforts to interest various companies in keeping the plant in operation have been made without success. Officials said that the plant is to be sold for scrap unless some other use can be found for it.

PVC Pipe, Tubing Data Offered

A bulletin describing a new extruded rigid polyvinyl chloride pipe and tubing in a wide range of sizes and a full line of fittings has been issued by Alpha Plastics, Inc., 14 Northfield road, West Orange, N. J. Detailed physical properties, bursting strengths and other important data are included. The new pipe and tubing are made of "Alpha Forty," a compound of a vinyl chloride polymer of high molecular weight.

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Raymond flash drier with #40 Imp. mill.
Kennedy fine reduction crusher #25½.
Kennedy 2-roll crusher 10" x 24".

CHEMICAL & PROCESS MACHINERY CORPORATION
146 Grand St. New York 13, N.Y.
WOrth 4-8138

Fireworks Transportation Legislation Passes House

Fireworks cannot be transported into any state in which their sale is illegal under terms of H. R. 116 passed by the house July 20 and sent to the senate for concurrent approval. Thirty-six states presently prohibit or limit the sale of fireworks.

The legislation is aimed at the "bootlegger" of illegal fireworks and is designed only to fortify states measures which ban or control distribution of fireworks. The bill makes no attempt to define the fireworks, but provides only that the definition contained in the state law is to apply. Provision is made for shipment of goods into a state for storage or reshipment or resale back into interstate commerce. In this way, fireworks manufacturers with warehouses in states where fireworks are banned may continue to make use of those warehouses.

Gas Company Complaint Dismissed After 15 Years

A government complaint against Columbia Gas & Electric Company and twenty-five individual defendants that had been pending for fifteen years in the United States District Court in Delaware was dismissed July 23 at the request of the department of justice.

The action charged a conspiracy to restrain and monopolize commerce in natural gas in Kentucky, West Virginia, Ohio, and Michigan through stock acquisition and purchases of bonds and debentures of the American Fuel & Power Company and its subsidiaries by Columbia Gas.

Urea Resin Core Binder Booklet Offered by Monsanto Plastics Div.

A new booklet on "Resimene 970," a urea resin core binder for foundry use, has been prepared by Monsanto Chemical Company's plastics division.

The booklet, containing seventeen pages of information, includes sections on production technics, preparation of mixes, foundry formulations and trouble shooting in the core room. There are also twenty-seven questions and answers relative to problems encountered in the production of cores. The core binder, which last year formally was introduced to foundrymen, combines improved baking rates with high bonding efficiency and freedom from odor, according to Monsanto. It is a free-flowing dry powder, essentially free from ash and skin irritants. Copies of the booklet, Product Information Bulletin No. 84, are available on request to the division at Springfield, Mass.

Tanker Reserve Fleet

—Continued from page 4

age of tankers. The same studies conclude, he added, that since there is no reasonable prospect of normal commercial activity providing the number of tankers needed in the initial phases of a future full mobilization, the government should create and maintain a reserve of usable tankers to avoid a serious curtailment of military operations and a crippling of essential civilian activities.

Under existing law, the Secretary of Commerce is authorized to accept vessels over twelve years of age in exchange for an allowance of credit in the construction of a new vessel. Since the major part of the present tanker fleet was built during World War II, they are not twelve years old and hence are ineligible for turn-in under existing law. By dropping the age limit to ten years, almost the entire fleet can be replaced with new, faster and more efficient vessels.

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#316 Stainless Steel Tanks, new 100, 200 & 300 gal.
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1—4x8 Sturtevant Jaw Crusher.
1—Ribbon type Mixer, steam jacketed.
1—Model 16 Sharples Stainless Steel Centrifuge.
3—New Drum Reilers.
2—Nash Air Compressors, Type AL-623.
10—Tanks, 9'6"x30'—15,500 gal. each.
3—French Oil Mill Lard Cookers.
1—Gaulin Stainless Steel Homogenizer, Type CGC, 125 gph., with 3 HP, 3 phase Motor—like new.
1—Shriver 18" Aluminum Filter 8-plates 9-frames.
4—Stokes Rotary Tablet Machines RD4.
10—New Sharples Oil Purifiers.
1—#316 Stainless Reactor, 265 gals. cap., steam jacketed on bottom.
Mead Mill #2 with 7½ HP totally enclosed motor & Draver Feeder.
Davenport Rotary Steam Tube Dryer, 6'x36', complete with Drive & Press—latest model.
Abbe Pebble & Tube Mill, 5'x22'—Burr-Stone Lined.
1—Patterson Ball Mill, steam jacketed, 36"x42".
1—Patterson Ball Mill, porcelain lined, 17"x27".
3—Dopp Kettles with agitators, 700 gal. cap.
3—Tankcar Tanks, 10,000 gal. each, with coils—used for molasses.
2—Large Steam Jacketed Horizontal Mixers.
Robinson Pulverizer #20, with 2 motors 10 HP each.
Robinson Ribbon Type Mixer, 36"x10'—like new.
6—Steam Jacketed Blackburn-Smith Filters.
2—Crystallizers—10' long.
2—300 ton Hydraulic Presses.
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1—300 gal. Double Arm Mixer—jacketed.

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Chemical Equipment wanted for defense plant work including autoclave centrifuges, dryers, filters, kettles, mixers, pulverizers and tanks. Also interested in set-up plants, now operating or idle. Give full particulars in first letter for consideration. OPD 920.

Chemical Plant or machinery wanted, including pressure vessels, centrifuges, rotary and vacuum dryers, filter presses, a continuous filter, chill roll dryer, steel and stainless steel tanks, mixing equipment packaging and wrapping units. Please advise. OPD 921.

MATERIALS OFFERED

For Sale: 25 carboys formic acid 90% at 15c; 100 lbs. Amer. zerconyl carbonate solution at 15c; 460 lbs. zirconium acetate soln. at 15c; 700 lbs. barium peroxide at 10c; 416 lbs. ceremul A at 5c; 40 lbs. ester gum 5S at 10c; 100 lbs. nevillac 10° at 25c; 320 lbs. nevillac TS at 40c; 288 lbs. polyco 329 at 12c; all FOB Elizabethport, N. J. Net Cash. OPD 932.

MATERIALS WANTED

Do not wait until conditions further limit prospects of disposing of top-heavy inventories; will purchase surplus unshipped commodities, all kinds. Particularly interested in pigments, chemicals, dyes, colors, waxes, drugs, pharmaceuticals, etc. OPD 931.

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POSITIONS OFFERED

Wanted: Chemist experienced in formulation of coatings and adhesives. Excellent opportunity with established concern in North Jersey. Write giving experience and personal history. OPD 933.

Administrative Assistant to sales manager of large manufacturer of Industrial Chemicals. Age about 35. Must have sales experience, preferably in industrial chemical field. All replies confidential. Please give full data in your reply to OPD 928.

POSITIONS WANTED

Chemical salesman, 27, two years experience industrial chemicals, 6 years in business. Good education, personable, ambitious and intelligent, owns car and can travel. Seeks opening, offering future with Metropolitan New York or New Jersey manufacturer in sales or as an assistant. OPD 934.

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Aluminum Agreement

—*Continued from page 4*

of aluminum over a three-year period, as one giving a competitive advantage to Alcoa.

Government Program Cited

The petition states that since the 1950 decision, world developments have made it necessary for the government to sponsor and aid an expansion of the primary aluminum industry in the United States. This already has doubled productive capacity through two rounds of expansion, and a third round is now being sought by the government. Effort is being made to introduce new producers, so as to broaden the base from the present three-producer industry.

The contract, it was charged, threatens to prevent accomplishment of this objective which might, in itself, establish competitive conditions in harmony with the antitrust laws. The petition requests that the stock disposal judgment and trusteeship be terminated as being now only a fictional separation of Alcoa and Aluminum, Ltd., Limited.

The trustees are Donald K. David, John L. Sullivan, and Chemical Bank and Trust Company of New York. The individual trustees and N. Baxter Jackson, Director and Chairman of Chemical Bank and Trust Company, are members of the Board of Directors of Aluminum, Ltd.

During the week Aluminum, Ltd., issued a statement in which it said the company's counsel believed there was no violation of antitrust laws. The statement follows:—

"We have not yet seen the United States government petition, but before the contract with Alcoa was made our local counsel in the United States informed us that in their opinion the contract was not in violation of the United States antitrust laws nor contrary to the judgment handed down in the Alcoa case."

Customs Legislations

—*Continued from page 3*

the house ways and means committee last May.

The chemical industry feared that the substitution of "export value" for "foreign value" in determining the value of articles for tariff purposes would make it a simple matter for foreign producers to offer chemicals in the United States at prices with which the industry could not compete.

Wagner, of SOCMA, Comments

Reminding congress that the chemical industries foreign competition is largely cartelized, Cary R. Wagner, president of SOCMA, pointed out that the effects of the changed evaluation basis would be to place control of this function in the hands of the foreign exporter. He explained that "export value" is the price at which merchandise is sold for exportation to the United States.

"It will thus be possible for European chemical producers," he continued, "to establish any selling price they please for exportation to the United States, including sales to exclusive distributers. This makes it a simple matter for our foreign competition to arrange for the entry of chemical imports into this country at a landed cost with which we cannot compete."

Agricultural Advisory Unit

—*Continued from page 3*

is the first step in setting up the commission on a permament basis, but other methods of continuing national agricultural advisory facilities are not precluded—including possible future legislative methods if that proves desirable. Initially, one-third of the members will be appointed for terms ending January 31, 1955, one-third for terms ending January 31, 1956, and one-third for terms ending January 31, 1957. Successors will be appointed for three-year terms.

Since current legislation does not provide funds for defraying the costs of underwriting the services of the committee, it is anticipated that congress may be requested to provide for this purpose. The commission will meet upon request of the Secretary of Agriculture, with meetings arranged at least on a quarterly basis.

Exports to Latin America

—*Continued from page 3*

required to hold export orders from the foreign consignee or purchasers.

2. Re-exportation may be made between ultimate consignees named on outstanding TL licenses issued to the same licensee without prior approval from OIT.

3. TL license applications must be supported by a "multiple transaction statement," form IT-843, completed by the foreign consignee, except that quantities to be ordered need not be stated.

OIT said that US exporters who expect to apply for TL licenses should transmit to their foreign importers a supply of form IT-843, with appropriate instructions for completing the form. In addition, these forms will be made available to all US embassies and consulates in Latin America as soon as possible.

RFC's Fate to Senate

—*Continued from page 3*

to perform defense work, and generally to act as the small business representative in government.

Three-Man Board

The lending powers of SBA are to be set by a three-man policy board with the administrator as chairman and the secretaries of commerce and treasury as members. The house version of the bill names the Secretary of the Treasury as chairman which is strongly opposed by the Democrats who claimed that it would mean that the agency would follow a very strict lending policy. The house bill also sets a $100,000 ceiling on individual loans as against $200,000 in the senate version.

The house bill proposes to set up the Small Business Administration on a permanent basis, while the senate version provides only for a two-year life period so as to give congress an opportunity to look into the agency at a later date.

Minerals Subsidy Program Extension Action Favorable

The senate gave its approval last week to H. R. 2824 to extend the subsidy program for development of certain minerals for an additional two years. The bill, which previously passed the house and was limited to extension of the tungsten program, was broadened to provide for the extension of the programs involving manganese, chromite, mica, asbestos, beryl and columbium-tantalum bearing ores and concentrates. The measure goes back to the house for action on the senate change.

Mexican Naval Stores

—*Continued from page 5*

negligible and the country depends almost entirely upon foreign sources for its supplies, with the United States the chief supplier. According to official statistics, Germany imported 36,176 metric tons of spirits of turpentine and other products of the distillation of coniferous woods and rosins of coniferous woods during 1952.

Import Total Breakdown

The total was broken down as to source as follows:—18,726 tons or 51.7 percent came from the United States; 6,989 tons, or 19 percent from Portugal; 3,138 tons, or 9 percent, from Sweden; 3,048 tons, or 9 percent, from Mexico; and the remainder from Greece, France, Finland, China, Norway, Russia, Hungary, Netherlands and various other countries.

A further breakdown of the 1952 import figures for rosins and turpentines was supplied by a local naval stores importer as follows:—

Gum and wood rosins, 26,166 metric tons of which 15,144 tons came from the United States; 5,189 tons from Portugal; 1,401 tons from France; 1,051 tons from Greece; 3,048 tons from Mexico, and 333 tons from China.

Gum and wood turpentines, 8,061 metric tons of which 2,408 tons came from the United States, 1,800 tons from Portugal, 597 tons from Greece, 113 tons from Norway, 2,728 tons from Sweden, 183 tons from Finland, 85 tons from Hungary, 132 tons from Russia, and 15 tons from other countries.

Rosin Consumption Percentages

The main consumers of rosins in western Germany are the paper industry (about 40 percent of total consumption); the paint, varnish and lacquer industries (about 30 percent) whose production (excluding varnishes and artists' paints) actually rose in volume from 209,000 tons in 1951 to 218,000 tons in 1952; the soap industry (now only about 10 percent as compared with approximately 30 percent in former years, due to the increased used of fatty acids as substitutes); and the linoleum and cable industries (about 5 percent each); the remaining 10 percent are various consumer groups including producers of plastic materials.

The principle consumers of turpentines in western Germany are the following industries:—camphor producers (about 35 percent—mainly sulphate wood turpentine); shoe and floor polish producers (about 30 percent); paint, varnish and lacquer producers (now only about 20 percent due to the increased consumption of substitutes, whereas formerly it ranked first with about 60 percent;) other industries (remaining 15 percent).

Marketing Situation Report

Mr. Timberlake reported the current marketing situation as follows:—

"At the present moment, business in naval stores is dull; importers and consumers are reluctant to buy in the hope of further declines in quotations. How long they will be able to retain their present attitude depends on their need for stock replenishments. At present or higher quotations they will purchase only the most necessary requirements and will withhold larger cover purchases until prices have come down considerably.

"There are no production or price controls on naval stores in Germany, which may be imported free of duty and taxes with the exception of distilled tall oil and refined sulphate turpentine, which are assessed an import duty of 15 percent ad valorem. German purchasers of naval stores complain about the 'high' quotations of United States products and point to the appearance of Mexico as a new and effective competitor in the German market.

"It may be of interest to mention that postwar rosin imports from Spain have not been able to regain their prewar importance because of high prices and some unsatisfactory deliveries (clay-soiled barrels and the like) leading to unpleasant arbitration proceedings."

Advertisers Index

Aceto Chemical Co., Inc. 82
Agricultural Chemicals Service Co. 47
Albemarle Paper Mfg. Co. 73
Aluminum Import Corp. 40
American Firstoline Corp. 44
Amplex Chemical Co., Inc. 44
Apex Chemical Co., Inc. 78
Armour & Company 10
Avoset Company 63

Baird, J. M., Company 63
Baker, J. T., Chemical Co. 1, 2
Barcan, Irving, Co. 81
Barclay Chemical Co. 53
Barium Reduction Corp. 42
Barrett Division 50
Bay Chemical Company, Div. Morton Salt Co. 38
Berkshire Chemicals, Inc. 63
Bios Laboratories, Inc. 58
Bonewitz Laboratories, Inc. 44
Bowman, Charles, & Co. 56
Brill Equipment Co. 79
Brode Corp., The 78
Bromund, E. A., Company 78
Bush, W. J., & Co., Inc. 69

Calco Chemical Division 15
Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Co., Div. Union Carbide & Carbon Corp. 29, 58
Celanese Corp. of America, Chemical Div. 28, 84
Chemical Mfg. Co., Inc. 32
Chemical & Process Machinery Co. 80, 81, 82
Chemical Service Corp. 82
Chemical Solvents, C. P., Inc. 84
Chemsol, Incorporated 74
Church & Dwight Co., Inc. 38
Coal Chemical Sales Div. United States Steel Corp. Subsidiaries 52
Columbia Southern Chemical Corp. 38
Consolidated Chemical Industries, Inc. 41
Consolidated Products Co., Inc. 79
Consulting Chemists and Engineers 64
Corn Products Refining Co. 58
Coupe, Robert A. 42
Cowles Chemical Co. 30
Crosby Chemicals, Inc. 83
Crossett Chemical Co. 45

Darling & Co. 78
Degen, George, & Co., Inc. 53
Devold, Peder, Oil Co., Inc. 65
Diamond Alkali Co., Organic Chemicals Div. 46
Dickerson Company 46
Dickinson, J. Q., & Co. 60
Diehl, Wm., & Co. 78
Distillation Products Industries, Div. of Eastman Kodak Co. 57
Dodge & Olcott, Inc. 70
Drum Parts, Inc. 81
Dunkel, Paul A., & Co., Inc. 67
Du Pont de Nemours, E. I., & Co., Inc. 1

Eastman Chemical Products, Inc. 21
Emery Industries, Inc. 76
Equipment Clearing House, Inc. 80
Erie Casein Dryers 75
Esso Standard Oil Company 27

Fairmount Chemical Co., Inc. 71
Filo Color & Chemical Corp. 74
Filtrol Corp. 42
Fine Organics, Inc. 60
First Machinery Corp. 28a, 28b, 81
Fisher Chemical Co. 84
Florasynth Laboratories Inc. 69
Fritzsche Brothers, Inc. 69
Frosst, Chas. E., & Co. 65
Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills 53

Gane & Ingram, Inc. 56
Gane's Chemical Works 58
Gelb, R., & Sons, Inc. 79
Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc. 70
Gray, William S., & Co. 1
Greeff, R. W., & Co. 16, 55
Gross, A., & Company 11

Hamilton Laboratories, Inc. 65
Hardesty, W. C., Co. 76
Hardesty Chemical Div., W. C. Hardesty Co., Inc. 75
Heat and Power Co., Inc. 80
Heckathorn & Co., Ltd. 47
Hercules Powder Co. 68
Heyden Chemical Corp. 26
Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc. 54
Huisking, Chas. L., & Co., Inc. 65
Hutchinson, D. W., & Co., Inc. 69
Hydrocarbon Chemicals, Inc. 84

Imperial Paper & Color Corp. 83
Indian Rare Earths, Ltd. 60
Indoil Chemical Co. 72
Inland Alkaloid Company 65
Innis, Speiden & Co. 12
Interlake Iron Corporation, Coal Chemicals Div. 51
International Paper Co., Bagpak Division 34
Irvington Smelting & Refining Works 42

Jasper Machinery Co. 80
Jeffreys, George A., & Co. 58
Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp. 45

Koch, W. Walter, Co. 53
Kolon Trading Co., Inc. 44, 52
Koppers Company, Inc. 51
Krauss, Joseph 80
Lawler Company 81
Lee Metal Products 48
Lever Brothers Company 56
Loeb, H., & Son 81
Loeb Equipment Supply Co. 81

Machinery & Equipment Corp. 80
Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc. 69
Mallinckrodt Chemical Works 75
Mathieson Chemical Corporation 47
Mathieu, A. H., & Co. 42
Maywood Chemical Works 60
McKesson & Robbins, Inc. 55
Meer Corporation 67
Merchants Chemical Co. 15
Merck & Co., Inc. 8
Metasap Chemical Co. 35
Michigan Chemical Corp. 23, 59
Miel, George A., Co., Inc. 76
Millmaster Chemical Corp. 40
Monsanto Chemical Co. 17
Montrose Chemical Co. 16
Munn, W. A., & Co. 63
Mutual Chemical Co. of America 14
Mutual Citrus Products Co. 71

National Chlorophyll & Chemical Co. 56
National Milk Sugar Co. 65
Natural Products Refining Co. 53
Neuberg, William D., Co. 44
Neville Company 84
New Jersey Zinc Company 73
Newman Tallow & Soap Machinery Co. 81
N. Y. Quinine & Chemical Works, Inc. 6
Nitrogen Division Allied Chemical & Dye Corp. 46, 57
Nutritional Biochemicals Corp. 63

Ohio-Apex, Inc. 75
Oldbury Electro-Chemical Co. 40
Old Dutch Mustard Co. 68
Orbis Products Corp. 71
Oronite Chemical Co. 43
Osborn, C. J., Co. 74

Pacific Coast Borax Co. 1
Parsons-Plymouth, Inc., M. W. 72
Penick, S. B., & Co. 66
Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co. 24
Perry Equipment Corp. 80
Petrolite Corp., Ltd., Wax Division 77
Pfaltz & Bauer, Inc. 59
Pfizer, Chas. & Co., Inc. 37
Phelps Dodge Refining Corp. 44
Philipp Brothers Chemicals, Inc. 39
Phillipp Brothers, Inc. 39
Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Co. 33
Polak's Frutal Works 71
Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co., Inc. 66
Prior Chemical Corp. 1
Procter & Gamble 55
Purocaine, Inc. 58
Pyramid Chemical Co. 65

Rancy Catalyst Co. 47
Read, Chas. L., & Co., Inc. 44
Reinhart Chemical Corp. 52
Riches-Nelson, Inc. 84
Richter, Gedeon, Pharmaceutical Products, Inc. 63
Rohm & Haas Co. 22
Rosenthal Bercow Co., Inc. 84
Roure-Dupont, Inc. 70
Roussel Corporation 58
Rufert Chemical Co. 76

St. Joseph Lead Co. 74
Samuel, Frank, & Co., Inc. 60
Santonine Co of America 65
Schaeffer, E. O., Chemical Co. 63
Seldner & Enequist, Inc. 44
Senn, George, Inc. 75
Shamrock Chemicals Corp. 68
Sharples Chemicals, Inc. 1
Sheffield Chemical Co., Inc. 61
Shell Chemical Corp. 19
Shell Oil Co., Inc. 48
Sherwood Refining Co. 49
Smith, George F. 44
Smith, J. Lee & Co., Inc. 74
Smith, Kline & French Labs. 63
Solvay Process Div., Allied Chemical & Dye Corp. 31
Stauffer Chemical Co. 41, 43
Stein Equipment Co. 80
Strohmeyer & Arpe Co. 78
Sunkist Growers, Inc. 25
Synthetic Products Co. 74

Tamms Industries, Inc Co. 74
Tennessee Products & Chemical Corp. 20
Terra Chemicals, Inc. 52
Texas Gulf Sulphur Co., Inc. 47
Thurston & Braidich 68
Tombarel Products Corp. 71
Tragacanth Importing Corp. 68
Turner, Joseph, & Co. 56

Ultra Penn Refining Co. 49
Ungerer & Company 71
Union Carbide & Carbon Corp., Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Co. Div. 29, 58
United Chemical Co. 47
United Fuel Gas Co. 49
United States Potash Co., Inc. 46
U. S. Steel Corporation Subsidiaries, Coal Chemical Sales Div. 52

van Ameringen-Haebler, Inc. 71
Verona Chemical Co. 70
Vitamerican Oil Corp. 60

Welch, Holme & Clark Co., Inc. 61
Wilner Wood Products Co. 75
Wood, Alan Steel Co. 52
Wyandotte Chemicals Corp. 13

Ziegler, G. S., & Co. 77
Zink & Triest Co. 68
Zinsser & Co., Inc. 53

Potassium Salts Output

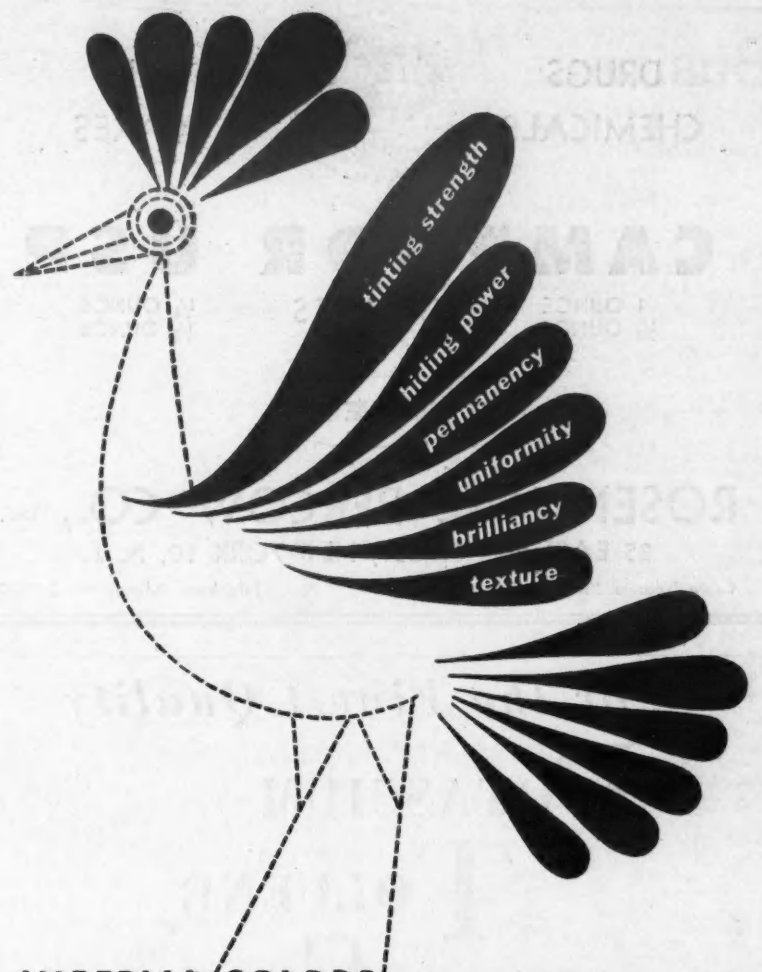
—Continued from page 7

producer began operations in that state late in 1952.

Salient statistics of the potash industry in the United States in 1952, as compared to 1951, follow:

	1952	1951
Production of potassium salts (marketable) .. short tons.	2,866,462	2,474,870
Approximate equivalent K_2O .. short tons.	1,665,113	1,420,323
Sales of potassium salts by producers short tons.	2,757,252	2,451,913
Approximate equivalent K_2O short tons.	1,598,354	1,406,466
Value at plant	$53,754,316	$44,788,880
Average per ton	$19.50	$18.27
Imports of potash materials short tons.	363,898	574,361
Approximate equivalent K_2O .. short tons.	190,862	[1]313,617
Value	$13,102,739	$18,543,112
Exports of potash materials .. short tons.	101,200	[1]124,211
Approximate equivalent K_2O[2] .. short tons.	56,281	[1]68,654
Value	$4,836,659	[1]$7,593,646
Apparent consumption of potassium salts[3] .. short tons.	3,019,950	[1]2,902,063
Approximate equivalent K_2O .. short tons.	1,732,935	[1]1,653,371

[1] Revised figure.
[2] Estimate by Bureau of Mines.
[3] Quantity sold by producers, plus imports, minus exports.



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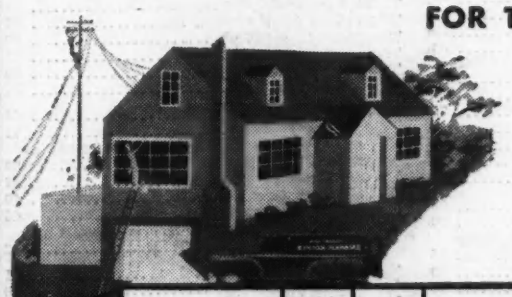

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